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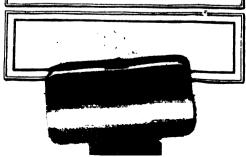
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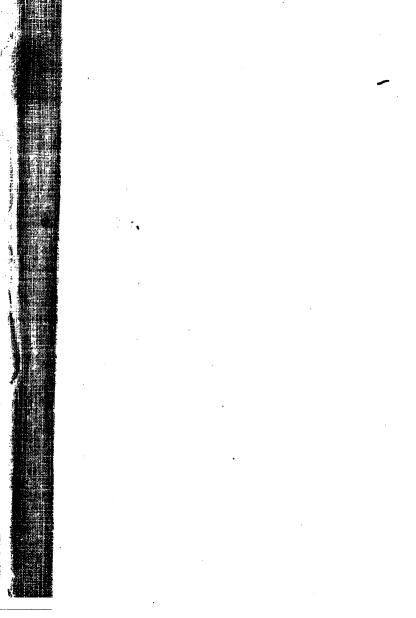


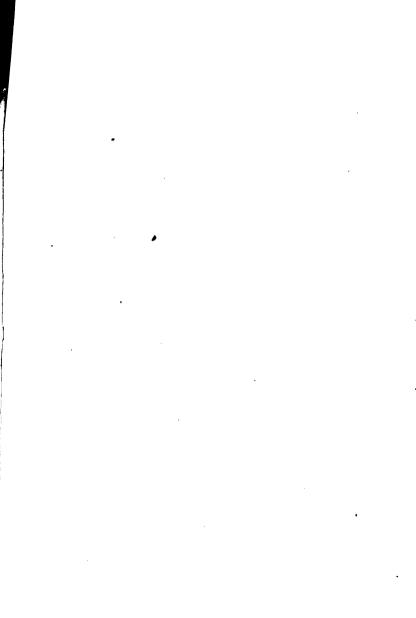
IN MEMORIAM

Albin Putzker









WALLENSTEIN

II.

WALLENSTEINS TOD

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WALLENSTEIN

EIN TRAUERSPIEL

VON

FRIEDRICH SCHILLER.

EDITED

WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES, APPENDICES AND
A MAP

BY

KARL BREUL, M.A., LITT.D., PH.D. UNIVERSITY LECTURER IN GERMAN.

II. WALLENSTEINS TOD.

CAMBRIDGE:
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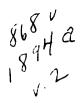
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PREFACE.

THE text of the present edition of Wallensteins Tod has been prepared according to the principles which were adopted in the case of Wallensteins Lager and Die Piccolo-The German type has been kept, because the editor is of opinion that as long as it is used by the large majority of the German nation, English students of German should be early accustomed to the German characters. Any change in this matter, desirable as it may be, must be initiated by the Germans themselves, and so long as it is not made by them it seems best that editors of German texts for the use of English students should adhere to the German practice. For a similar reason the modern German spelling has been adopted throughout. A few interesting specimens of various readings have been taken from W. Vollmer's excellent and handy critical edition.

In the notes a few parallels from Schiller's History of the Thirty Years' War have been given, and many references to the points of difference between the historical facts and those which form the groundwork of the drama. notes have been given in the briefest possible form, as detailed notes on such points might obscure in the minds of young readers the picture of Schiller's Wallenstein. Everything should in the first instance be explained from the play itself, and the characters should be judged merely s. w. T. 841565

from the part they play in the drama. Those who wish to obtain more information as to the actual facts of the great war may consult Chapter IV. of the Introduction, the books of reference mentioned in Appendix IV. and also the Introduction to the present editor's edition of the third book of Schiller's History, which in some respects forms a companion volume to this edition of Schiller's greatest drama. Very many cross-references have been given which will prove especially useful to students who after having once read through the drama are anxious to go through it carefully for a second time. All deviations from modern prose usage have been noted, foreign terms and their German equivalents not lost sight of, peculiarities of Schiller's poetic language pointed out, but mere translations without explanation have not been given.

In a play which has now for nearly a century been studied and commented upon by German and foreign critics, there are but few passages in which it is possible to propose an absolutely new explanation. It has been the editor's aim not to pass over any difficulty without a note, and to err rather in giving too much help than in giving too little to such as may have to read the play without the assistance of a teacher. Want of space and regard to the main purpose of the book have prevented the editor from discussing any controversial points at length. In such cases he has merely given the explanation which seemed to him to be the most plausible, and briefly stated his reason for adopting it. He is anxious to commend some of his own explanations of doubtful passages to the consideration of scholars.

In the references in the Notes to passages from Wallenstein and also from other German plays, not only the numbers of the lines have been quoted, but also the acts and scenes, because in most editions the lines are not counted at all, in some the lines of each scene are counted separately. The quotations from Shakespeare are given from the text of the Globe edition.

Coleridge's translation has been briefly discussed in the Introduction. It is easily accessible in Bohn's Standard Library. Many interesting pictures illustrative of the men and events important for Schiller's drama may be found in G. Winter's History of the Thirty Years' War and in P. Knötel's Bilderatlas zur deutschen Geschichte, Leipzig, 1895.

It did not seem necessary again to add a list giving the full titles of the works chiefly used for the linguistic part of the notes. Students may now consult the present editor's *Handy bibliographical guide to the study of German* (London, Hachette, 1895), or his edition of Schiller's *Maria Stuart* (Cambridge, 1893).

Much help for the Notes has been derived from Vollmer's critical edition, and from the annotated editions of Kern, Berndt, Bellermann, Funke, Carruth, and others. Carruth's edition was not used for the edition of Wallensteins Lager and Die Piccolomini (1894). The sixth edition (1895) of H. Düntzer's well-known commentary has been consulted for this second part. It has proved most serviceable, but the critical remarks of the veteran commentator on the German classics would be much more acceptable if he would abstain from the fruitless enterprise of continually criticising the great poet and saying what he ought to have written. By this excessive and unwarranted fault-finding the pleasure of studying Düntzer's commentaries is very largely spoilt. In writing the Introduction the editor has availed himself, beside the before-mentioned works, of the books and articles by Werder, Fielitz, Kühnemann, Hettner,

Bulthaupt, Freytag, Franz, Strauss, Irmer, Vetter, Imelmann, Winter, Lamprecht and others, also of Hohlfeld's suggestive review of Part I. in *Modern Language Notes*.

The two parts of the present edition with the introductory chapters, commentaries and appendices should be considered to form but one general commentary to the play, which it is hoped will be found sufficient for all ordinary purposes of study in the highest forms of schools and in the universities. A bibliographical appendix has been added for the use of those who are anxious to make the great drama the subject of special study.

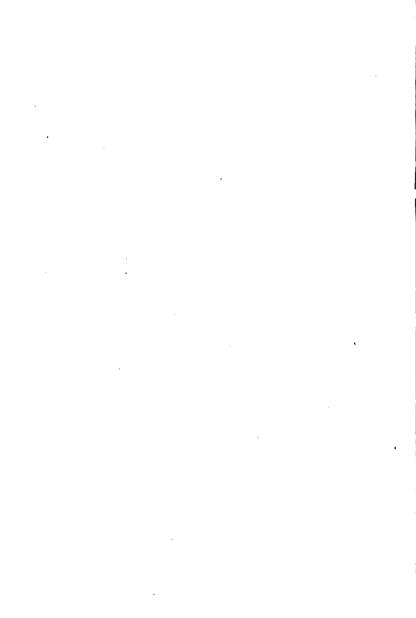
It is the editor's pleasant duty to acknowledge gratefully in this place the very kind and careful assistance once more rendered to him while the proofs were passing through the Press by his friend the Rev. J. W. Cartmell, M.A., Fellow and Senior Tutor of Christ's College.

K. B.

Englemere, Cambridge, January 18, 1896.

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INTRODUCTION.

T.

THE MANUSCRIPTS AND THE EDITIONS.

Before Schiller's great drama appeared in print it had been acted in various places, and the manuscripts from which the acting copies were made show in many cases a different text from the one contained in the first printed edition of the play. The first manuscript sent off by Schiller was the one forwarded at Christmas 1799 to the great actor and stage-manager Iffland at Berlin. The first edition, printed at Weimar under Schiller's own eyes, was published by Cotta in the summer of 1800. Schiller had carefully revised his drama before it was printed, and introduced many alterations which show how earnestly he strove for the perfection of his great work. All the many subsequent issues of the drama have no independent critical value, as they were not revised by the poet himself.

In the manuscripts some of the variations from the printed editions are due to their preserving an older state of the text, some to the necessity of shortening the long drama for the purpose of representation on the stage, some again to the self-imposed 'censure' practised by Schiller out of consideration for certain theatres. In the manuscript sent to Stuttgart it was for instance necessary to modify considerably all the passages referring in an uncomplimentary sense to the House of Habsburg and the Court of Vienna, on account of the connexion of the Duke of Würtemberg with the Austrian government. Although Schiller

himself carefully removed from his text all passages which might have given offence, yet the play was not allowed on the boards of the Stuttgart Court theatre,

Of the various manuscripts sent out by Schiller in 1799 four have been preserved (of the text sent to London, which was translated by Coleridge, the portion containing the Camp has disappeared), others are lost, e.g. the Weimar acting copy and the manuscript sent to Iffland. Of the latter there exist, however, pretty complete copies and collations, so that the loss of it is not serious.

More information about the nature and importance of the various manuscripts is easily accessible in W. Vollmer's excellent and handy edition (Stuttgart, Cotta, 1880), which gives the various readings in full and affords the most reliable material for the study of the gradual formation of the text.

II.

THE ORIGINAL AND THE FINAL DIVISION OF THE DRAMA.

The subject has been treated at greater length on pp. xlv. and following of the Introduction to Volume I.

The drama of Ballenstein passed through three distinct stages of development.

- 1. The tragedy at first formed one very bulky drama of five acts, preceded by a 'Vorspiel.' With this form the present form of 'Die Jungfrau von Orleans' may be compared.
- 2. In accordance with Goethe's advice (to whom he showed the drama as it then stood in Sept. 1798) Schiller split the huge mass into several portions, which were not intended to be acted all on the same night. This is the second stage represented by the acting manuscripts. The Prologue was enlarged to at least twice its original length, and became a sort of independent poetic introduction to the tragedy. It was originally

called Die Ballensteiner, subsequently Ballensteine Lager. The real drama was split up into the portions called originally Die Biccolomini and Ballenstein. In this division Die Biccolomini originally comprised nearly the same number of scenes as at present, but in November 1798 Schiller altered the arrangement. In its new form Die Biccolomini was made to include the first two acts of Ballenstein (now Ballensteins Lob).

3. For various reasons the third and final version, in which Schiller went back to his previous division, is a decided improvement. Not only is the proportion of the two parts of the great Wallenstein tragedy now much more evenly balanced, but another great advantage is that the last part of the play now begins with Wallenstein's decisive step, and includes the immediate consequences of it, the action of Octavio and the resolution of the generals to leave their disloyal chief. If all this had remained in Die Biccolomini a great deal of the interest in the third part would have been lost. The disadvantages of the final division seem to lie in the somewhat unsatisfactory end of Die Biccolomini, which also has no real centre of interest. But the want of a real conclusion of the action, more especially of the action of Max, in Die Biccolomini must be explained by the fact that Schiller did not intend to write two independent plays, and that the first scenes of Ballensteins Tob run parallel with the last scenes of Die Biccolomini, so that there is really no break whatsoever in the action. The great questions raised in Die Viccolomini are only settled in Ballensteins Tob. The play was certainly never intended by Schiller to be a trilogy in the classical sense of the word. (See pp. xxxiv—xxxv.)

A short survey of the original and the present division of the drama and of the relation of the acting copies (stage 2) to the printed editions (stage 3) is given in the Table on page xiv.

THE	ORIGINAL AND	THE ORIGINAL AND THE PRESENT DIVISION OF THE DRAMA.	OF THE DRAMA
PLACE	ORIGINAL (acting copies)	PRESENT (printed editions)	TIME
Pilsen	Prolog or Vorspiel	= Wallensteins Lager	DAY I. morning
•	Piccolomini I.	= Piccolomini I.	morning ,
:	Piccolomini II.	= Piccolomini III. Piccolomini III.	,, late afternoon
	Piccolomini 111.	= Piccolomini v.	Day II. dawn
:	Piccolomini IV.	= Wallensteins Tod I.	, dawn and morn.
	Piccolomini v.	= Wallensteins Tod II.	s, afternoon
:	Wallensteins Tod I.	= Wallensteins Tod III. I-13	DAY III. morning
:	Wallensteins Tod II.	= Wallensteins Tod III. 13-33	" midday
Eger	Wallensteins Tod III.	Wallensteins Tod III. = Wallensteins Tod IV. I-8	Day IV. afternoon
:	Wallensteins Tod IV.	= Wallensteins Tod v. 1-3; IV. 9-14	" evening
:	Wallensteins Tod v.	= Wallensteins Tod V. 3-12	" night
	Each part of the 1	Each part of the Drama originally occupied two days.	

TIME AND PLACE IN SCHILLER'S WALLENSTEIN.

(The following Table is intended to give a short survey of the Structure of the Play.)

				TIME			PLACE
	DAWN	Morning	Midday	AFTERNOON	Evening	Night	SCENE OF ACTION
DAY I.		Lager Piccol. 1, 11. 1—6	Biccol. 11. 7	Biccol. III. (late in the afternoon)	Piccol. IV.	Biccol. IV.	Pilsen
DAY II.	Piccol. v. W. L. 1. 1—3	18. 2. 1. 4—7 [Wrangel leaves]	[Wrangel leaves]	B. L. 11. 1—7	[Octavio leaves]	[Isolani and most of the other generals leave]	Pilsen
DAY III.		88. L. III. 1 —13	B. L. 111. 13 —13	23. 22. 111. 1 28. 22. 111. 13 [Max leaves in the ——12 ——13	[Wallenstein leaves] [Max fights against the Rheingraf at Neustadt and dies]		Pilsen
DAY IV.		[Max is buried] [Wallenstein and Octavio are marching towards Eger]	and Octavio towards Eger	3B. T. IV. 1—8 (the last scenes late in the aft.) (cravio fights against the Rheingraf at Neustadt. Battle II.]	®. L. 1V. 9—14		Eger

III.

TIME AND PLACE IN WALLENSTEIN.

The action of the drama comprises four days, the events taking place at Pilsen, with the exception of the last two acts of Ballenfleins Tob, where the scene is at Eger. In the five acts of Die Biccolomini and in the first act of Wallensteins Tob, the scene never changes, but in each of the last four acts of the play as it now stands we find two scenes of action. As to the time of action there has been a great difference of opinion with regard to one point only, viz. as to the chronology of the events occurring and related in Act IV. of Wallensteins Tob (ll. 2619 sqq.). The question is briefly this: How is it possible, if the firing which Wallenstein heard on his march towards Eger on the afternoon of the fourth day is taken, as it usually is, to proceed from Max's attack on the advancing Swedes, that the Swedish captain can speak of him as having been buried on the morning of that day (ll. 3062 sqq.)? The views of critics as to the proper explanation differ (see Appendix IV. p. 296). It has been proposed to translate biffen About by 'last night,' which is impossible: it has been suggested that Max really died on the evening of the fourth day, and that the report of the Swedish captain concerning his burial was a late interpolation of Schiller, who did not notice the discrepancy with his former statement. It is, however, unnecessary to assume this. An easy way out of the difficulty is afforded by the assumption of two battles of Neustadt, in the former of which (nightfall of day 3) Max and his regiment meet with a glorious death at the hands of the Swedes, while in the latter (afternoon of day 4) the Swedes are attacked once more and driven back by Octavio, who enters Eger the night after his victory. In this way his unexpected appearance at the end of the drama is very satisfactorily explained. It is very probable that Schiller, who as a rule is most careful in his calculations of the time of action, left the matter intentionally somewhat vague in Act IV., so as not to prepare the hearer or reader for the sudden appearance

of Octavio in Act v. This satisfactory explanation was first proposed by G. Kettner, and deserves general acceptance. The Table given on p. xv will afford an easy survey of the probable distribution of Time and Place in Schiller's somewhat complicated drama. Compare with this Table the arguments in the two parts of the present edition.

IV.

SCHILLER'S DRAMA IN ITS RELATION TO HISTORY'.

In considering Schiller's drama in its relation to History and in answering the questions, how much of the abundant historical material was used, what was altered and for what reasons, and what was freely invented by the poet for his special dramatic purpose, we shall here, for the sake of brevity, only discuss Schiller's principal deviations from history, while a short sketch of Wallenstein's Life at the end of this chapter will show how much of it was interwoven by the poet into his play.

In comparing Schiller's drama with the historical facts of Wallenstein's life a distinction must be made between the history of Wallenstein as it was known to Schiller and our present historical information about that famous general. The opinions of scholars concerning Wallenstein's real plans still vary in many respects; even though state-archives have been carefully searched and innumerable documents contained in them have been examined with great ability, the verdict of History as to the actual amount of his guilt has not yet been finally pronounced and perhaps never will be. It was therefore only natural that

¹ For more information on the subject consult the authorities mentioned in Appendix IV., H, especially the works of Ranke, Winter, Lamprecht, Kluckhohn, and v. Liliencron. The article by G. Heide in Lyon's Zeitschrift für den deutschen Unterricht VIII. (1894), 497—517 is useful for obtaining a rapid survey of the actual facts.

Schiller, who wrote his 'History of the Thirty Years' War' over a hundred years ago in a very short time and with very insufficient material, no part of which had been critically sifted by former historians, was unable to arrive at a full understanding of the many obscure points in Wallenstein's political career. discussing the deviations of our drama from the historical facts as they appear in the light of modern research, we have therefore to bear in mind that those deviations may be explained by either of two suppositions: either Schiller was himself misinformed about the facts—or he altered the real facts for poetical reasons and in the exercise of his poetical freedom. In his famous Hamburgische Dramaturgie (Stück 11; 19; 24) Lessing has shown that a dramatic poet in dealing with historical events and personages is fully entitled to transform them in order to suit his special purpose. The notes of the present edition in which the principal deviations from History are mentioned and also the present Chapter, are not only intended for the information of those who wish to know what really happened, but are given in order to stimulate readers to reflect on the causes which led the great poet to give free play to his imagination in so many cases. The Duke of Friedland of Schiller's tragedy is certainly in many respects a more sympathetic character than the historical Wallenstein. Even at the end of his History Schiller arrived at a more just conception of the character of Wallenstein than could be directly obtained from his sources. It has been well said by the epigrammatist Haug:

> Erftunde Wallenstein, er mußte fich bequemen, Des Schillerischen Denfart anzunehmen, Wo nicht, fich ob dem beffern Bruder schamen.

In comparing the earlier sketch of the historian with the later portrait of the poet, we realise what Schiller meant by the words of the Prologue to his play (ll. 102—105):

Bon ber Parteien Gunft und haß verwirrt, Schwankt fein Charafterbild in ber Geschichte; Doch euren Augen soll ihn jest bie Kunft, Auch eurem herzen menschlich naber bringen. At the end of the fourth book of his *History* Schiller has indeed represented Wallenstein as a man of broad views and a champion of a new order of things, and has endeavoured to arouse the reader's interest in the Duke. In the play he has gone further in this direction. It must be remembered that before writing his drama Schiller once more made a most careful study of the sources of the history of Wallenstein (see the Introduction to Vol. I., p. xlii.), and gradually formed for himself a more just idea of the Duke's character and aims than he had when he wrote the *History*. In many points the views of the poet have been fully borne out by modern historical research.

In Schiller's *History* Wallenstein appears in books 2, 3 and 4. The second book contains his early campaigns and his first dismissal in 1630. The third book gives an account of his campaign against King Gustavus Adolphus after his reappointment in 1632 and winds up with a brilliant description of the battle of Lützen. The fourth book contains the last portion of Wallenstein's life and ends with his murder at Eger.

In the Drama the last two months of his life (Jan. 5 to Febr. 25, 1634) have been compressed into four days. It is of course chiefly illustrated by the fourth book of the History, but numerous allusions to Wallenstein's earlier career, especially to the assembly of Regensburg, his siege of Stralsund, his reappointment, his agreement with the Emperor at Znaim and Göllersdorf, and his dealings with the Swedes, refer to events contained in the second and third books. In some cases the accounts given in the History and in the Drama are very similar, in others the poet has introduced alterations which are mostly due to an intentional transformation or re-arranging of the facts for dramatic effect. The general development of the play does on the whole correspond to historic truth, but throughout the whole drama the free hand of the poet is clearly noticeable: the characters of the historical personages are very freely modelled. persons and events which were of great importance for Wallenstein's life are passed over in silence for the sake of dramatic concentration, and again fictitious personages and events are added to serve Schiller's poetic purposes. Even the language used by the *dramatis personae*—with the exception perhaps of those who appear in the Lager—is not really true to history but bears the stamp of the poet's own personality; some of them even show traces of the refined philosophy of the eighteenth century.

We now proceed to the enumeration of the principal deviations of the drama from historical truth.

The reduction of the time of action from seven weeks to four days—the four last days of Wallenstein's life—has been mentioned before.

In many cases historical facts have been simplified for the sake of dramatic concentration. In some cases several events have been treated as one, viz.:

- (1) the two declarations made by the generals at Pilsen (see pp. xxvi. sqq.) known by the names of 'Erster' and 'Zweiter Pilsener Schluss.' The scenes occurring in the fourth act of Die Biccolomini are more closely related to what happened on the former of these occasions (Jan. 12), but the date is that of the second declaration (Feb. 19).
- (2) the two imperial decrees against Wallenstein have been joined into one which is transmitted by Questenberg to Octavio.
- (3) two imperial messages were brought to the camp, one by Questenberg, the later one by Quiroga. In Schiller's play only one is brought, a few days before Wallenstein's death, by Questenberg.
- (4) there were really two covenants in which Wallenstein made terms with the Emperor before helping him against King Gustavus Adolphus, the former at Znaim, the latter at Göllersdorf. Schiller only speaks of the Covenant of Znaim.

As to negotiations, only those with the Swedes have been treated in full, the Saxons being only just mentioned. The negotiations with the French and with the Bohemian exiled Protestants have been passed over in silence.

In several instances two historical persons have been combined in one for the sake of concentration, viz. Questenberg and Quiroga, Octavio and Gallas, Gordon and Lesley, Terzky and Kinsky. In each case the latter person though he really played an important part in the life of Wallenstein does not appear on the stage.

Several important alterations concerning Wallenstein himself were made by Schiller. In the first place, as to the motive for his action, Schiller represents him as striving to gain the crown of Bohemia (which indeed was offered to him more than once but which he has never acknowledged to be the aim of his ambition), and as desirous of marrying his daughter to a ruling prince. He represents him as having been declared an outlaw by the Emperor before the action of the play begins, but the Imperial decree containing the sentence which has been transmitted to Octavio by Questenberg is only to be used in the case of Wallenstein committing openly some treasonable act. Schiller gives special prominence to Wallenstein's negotiations with the Swedes, the foreign invaders of the Empire, and barely alludes to the Duke's far more important negotiations with the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, the leaders of the German Protestants, and his constant connexion with the exiled Bohemian Protestant noblemen. This was no doubt done chiefly for the sake of dramatic concentration, and Schiller obviously puts the alliance with the enemies of the Empire into the foreground, because by it Wallenstein's treason appears all the more black and consequently produces a great dramatic effect. The stipulations with the Emperor in the Covenants of Znaim and Göllersdorf were also stated positively by Schiller, although it is not known what the actual conditions were.

Another point introduced by Schiller is Wallenstein's belief in the stars. The influence of his astrological speculations on his actions has been fully worked out and in fact exaggerated. It gives quite a peculiar interest to the play. Wallenstein's tragical end is largely brought about by his excessive trust in the stars, and in the man whom the stars seem to have pointed out as his most faithful friend, Octavio Piccolomini. Thus Destiny has been accorded a very large place in the drama, and although the Duke brings ruin upon himself by his own act yet the poet wall be großte Galfte seiner Schuld ben unglädsfeligen

Gestimm zu. The very great importance of the astrological motive was only gradually realised by Schiller, who in the first stage of his composition before the full working out of Wallenstein's astrological belief wrote to Goethe (on Feb. 28, 1796): Der Helb thut noch zu viel und das Schickal zu wenig.

Throughout the whole of Schiller's play Wallenstein is represented as being in the full enjoyment of bodily health. As a matter of fact he was completely broken down in health, in consequence of over-excitement of the nervous system and frequent and severe attacks of gout. He was often obliged to keep in bed, and walked with difficulty. This is not a condition fit for a soldier and the hero of a great tragedy, so Schiller makes no mention of his ailments, but on the contrary the physical vigour of the Duke is frequently mentioned. In his private life Wallenstein was a much more affectionate husband than readers of Schiller's drama would suspect. Indeed his tenderness towards his wife has been called by one of his biographers "a lovely idyll in the midst of a life spent amidst reckless speculations and horrible fights."

Again, in some cases motives of action are altered by the poet. This is best seen in the case of Buttler. Buttler's life and career were very different from what Schiller represents them to be. He was not of ignoble birth, he was not contemptuously treated by Wallenstein, and he did not bring about the Duke's death from any motive of revenge. He met Wallenstein by chance on his way to Eger, and was compelled to follow him to the fortress. The motives from which Gordon is represented as doing his utmost to save the life of the comrade of his youth are equally unhistorical.

Beside these groups of deviations from history a number of smaller points were altered, of which it must suffice briefly to enumerate the following:

- (I) The real Octavio at the time of Wallenstein's last days was only 35, and had no son. He was not by any means the virtuous person which he appears to be in the tragedy.
- (2) Questenberg was really up to the last one of the most devoted friends of the Duke. He sent reports from the camp

at Pilsen to Vienna of a most conciliatory character, and advised the Emperor to trust Wallenstein.

- (3) Gordon's character has been much raised by Schiller. His early history and companionship with Wallenstein at Burgau is an invention of the poet. He was not really the good-natured old man he shows himself in the tragedy.
- (4) The energetic Countess Terzky was modelled partly after her sister-in-law, the resolute wife of Count Kinsky, partly after her mother-in-law, the old Countess Terzky, who took a very active part in the politics of Bohemia at the time of the 'Winter-King.' In the drama she atones for her guilt by taking poison. The real Countess did not poison herself and had no reason for doing so.
- (5) Kinsky, a most important person, a Bohemian nobleman and an active political negotiator, who accompanied Wallenstein to Eger and was murdered there, is quite left in the background, and is only a few times mentioned. The reason for this seems to be on the one hand the poet's desire for simplification (Terzky and Illo being sufficient to represent this side of Wallenstein's surroundings), and on the other hand the impossibility of bringing him in without going into details as to Wallenstein's negotiations with the Bohemian refugees and also with the Saxons.
- (6) Most of the generals who sign the declaration of loyalty to Wallenstein (Biccol. IV.), e.g. Colalto, Marradas, Tiefenbach, were not really at Pilsen.
- (7) The 'Clausel' in the Declaration did not really exist, and the generals were not tricked in the manner described. The proviso was contained in the original draft of the document, but was probably struck out by Wallenstein himself, as the Declaration with such a clause would not have served his purpose. The document was in fact read out in full immediately before the generals signed it. Many other details in the scene so vividly sketched are historically incorrect. The fact was that Octavio nearly betrayed his true feelings at the banquet.
- (8) The capture of Sesina is fictitious. His report was made voluntarily after the death of Wallenstein. See p. 177.

- (9) Neumann was not killed at Pilsen but at Eger, together with Terzky, Illo and Kinsky. See 1. 2250 n.
- (10) The commander of the Swedes in the drama is the Rheingraf; in reality it was Bernhard von Weimar. The alteration seems to be due to consideration for the Weimar court. See l. 332 n. and l. 2633 n.
- (II) Pachhälbel was not the mayor of Eger at the time of the murder of Wallenstein. See p. 247.
- (12) Wallenstein's wife and daughter were not with him at Pilsen and Eger during the last days of his life. Countess Terzky really was with her husband.
- (13) The title of prince was not given to Octavio immediately after the murder, but much later. See l. 3867 n.

Many other small points of difference are mentioned in the notes.

Last of all we meet in Schiller's drama with several fictitious characters, two of whom are of the greatest importance for the play, viz. Wallenstein's daughter and Octavio's son. It is true that Wallenstein had a daughter, Maria Elisabeth, and also a son, who died early. But the daughter was only a child when her father was murdered. She subsequently married a Count Kaunitz. Thus Thekla as represented in the drama is an invention of the poet. The figure of the gallant Max also seems to be a creation of Schiller's brain. Wallenstein and Octavio each had a nephew called Max, the former being a great favourite with his uncle, but most probably Schiller was altogether ignorant of the existence of these men, as the documents concerning them were published much later than the drama.

The two Swedish officers who appear in the play, viz. Colonel Wrangel and the Captain who informs Thekla of the death of Max, are fictitious, as are some other minor personages, e.g. Fräulein Neubrunn, the old Kellermeister, and others. All the persons appearing in the Lager, the soldiers, peasants, citizens, are of course typical and fictitious. On the Capuchin see Part I. pp. 204—5.

In order to give a clear idea of what really happened during the last months of Wallenstein's life it will be useful to append a brief account of the principal events between the fall of Regensburg and the murder of the Duke. It is based on the accounts given in the histories of Winter and Lamprecht.

The last months of Wallenstein's Life.

(Based on the Histories of Winter and of Lamprecht.)

It was in consequence of his failing to protect Regensburg. which was taken by the Swedes under Bernhard von Weimar on November 14. 1633, that Wallenstein's 14, 1633. military authority first began to wane. In vain did he start at once to re-capture the city; the season was too far advanced. and he had to go into winter quarters in Bohemia. December. At Vienna the various parties hostile to him (Ferdi-1633. nand's son, the Duke of Bavaria, the Spaniards) urged the Emperor to remove Wallenstein forthwith from his post. The opposition at the Court was still further increased by Wallenstein's refusing to send eight cavalry regiments in support of the Cardinal Infante, who was on his way from Italy to the Netherlands. Wallenstein justly feared this splitting up of his own forces, and also objected to it for political reasons. At the end of the year the Bavarian ambassador at Vienna reported to his master that the Emperor had secretly resolved to dismiss Wallenstein from the supreme command and was negotiating with the principal generals under him in order to secure their good services. The only difficulty was how to dispose of the Duke.

Wallenstein was not ignorant of the danger of his position. In January 1634 he tendered his resignation, which yannary, was refused. The Court party was afraid of the 1634 influence he might exercise even in retirement. Thus he was compelled to turn to the German Protestants and the Swedes. He first wished to make quite sure of the allegiance of his army, and to attach the generals to his cause by some definite

promise. On Jan. 12, at his head-quarters at Pilsen, a great banquet was given by Ilow (Illo) at which 49 commanders pledged themselves unreservedly to be faithful to their general. This is called 'Der erste Pilsener Schluss,' but even in this first declaration of loyalty some generals had purposely written their names quite illegibly, in order that they might be able, if necessary, to repudiate their signatures.

Meanwhile—for the third time within a year—Wallenstein had made overtures to the Protestants, and this time he was really in earnest. In the first half of January he communicated to the Elector of Saxony the outlines of a definite and well-considered scheme, which, if executed, might have led to the establishment of peace. But Saxony and Brandenburg hesitated to accede to it. The Saxon chief commissioner, the well-known general and statesman Arnim, whom Wallenstein had urged to proceed at once to Pilsen, thought fit to go to Berlin first, in order to inform himself of the views of their Brandenburg ally, and he did not start for Berlin before February 3. This delay at a time when rapidity of action was imperatively necessary was fatal to the scheme.

In the meantime the Court party at Vienna had been busy undermining Wallenstein's influence. While the Emperor continued to write to his general in the old confidential style, in order to lull his suspicions, he deprived him by a secret decree of his command, released his officers from their oath of allegiance, appointed his son Ferdinand commander in chief, promoted Gallas, Aldringer, Piccolomini to independent commands and entrusted them with the execution of his orders. Aldringer, when he asked what was to be done, was told by the Spanish ambassador Oñate, speaking in the name of the Emperor, that the generals should without delay seize the person of the Duke, alive or dead.

Wallenstein had received some information as to what was going on at Vienna, and he fully realised the extreme danger of his position. He knew well that his very existence was at stake, and that only one event could change the situation in

his favour, namely the speedy arrival of the Saxons. But Arnim did not come. Under these circumstances Wallenstein was anxious to avoid a premature rupture with the Emperor. On February 19 he held another meeting with the leading officers of his army, which was attended by a far smaller number of generals (Piccolomini, Isolano, Butler, Suvs and others were absent), at which a second declaration. couched in much more cautious terms than the first, was signed by all the generals with Wallenstein at their head. In this declaration they protested against the views of those who considered the declaration of Jan. 12 as being directed against the Emperor or the Roman Church; they maintained that it was merely intended as a safeguard against machinations hostile to the army. It was expressly stated in this 'Zweiter Pilsener Schluss' that, if anything injurious to the Emperor or to the Church was undertaken by Wallenstein, every officer was at liberty to forsake him. A messenger was immediately despatched to Vienna to submit this re-assuring document to the Emperor.

It was, however, too late. On February 18 a second imperial proclamation had appeared accusing Wallenstein of 'perfidious treachery, barbarous tyranny, and conspiracy against the Emperor.' He was again deprived of his command, and his possessions and those of his confidential friends Ilow and Tržka were declared forfeited to the State. It was clear that his ruin had been resolved upon at Vienna. The proclamation of this decree was joyfully received at Prag.

On Febr. 19 he sent the Duke Franz Albert of Lauenburg to the Duke Bernhard of Weimar, who was still at Regensburg, requesting him to send a large body of Swedish cavalry to meet him at Eger. Accordingly he started for Eger on February 21. The rupture between him and the Emperor was now complete. On his march large bodies of troops left him, and only a very few regiments remained faithful to him. On the way he met Butler with his regiment, whom he ordered to follow him to Eger. According to some authorities he once more sent in his resignation, but his messengers were arrested on their way to Vienna;

according to school in the new hints remained to be his own master, as the Empower as suspen recognised him as his general. of February 2, he estimat the intriess of Eger, where the heavest timeet tune sale as the place was comcoins the timmer at wante had any times along ago been promange by him to the time of James. In February 25 How and Trike enderwared is never in the two Scatchines to make common cause with Walenstein. but they havely declared that they could not vivince their into mounds the Emperor. Seng minuted of the approach of the Swedish curps under Bernhard von Wesmar they approached Buther, and agreed with him that it was impossible in allow Walkenstein to remain aire. The three efficies proceeded to attange everything for the speedy execution of what they dreamed meritable, Gordon even consented that the "take's irrends should be murdered at a hanquer to which he troned them. After Dow, Trika and two more achievents of Waltenstein had been killed, the question was once more discussed whether x was possible to save Wallenstein's life and merely take him prisoner. But the Swedes were too near, the endeavour seemed too risky. So the Irish captain, Devereux, received the order to murder him. With a few Irish soldiers he went up the spiral staircase leading from the street to Wallenstein's private apartments and killed the Duke, who, after having taken a bath, was jest preparing to retire for the night.

In the conflict between Wallenstein and the Emperor the former is certainly not the only person who is to blame. There was a large and ever-increasing party at the Court of Vienna who did all they could to make the general's position untenable. The princes of the Catholic 'League,' especially Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, were sworn enemies of a man whose policy was on all the main questions of the time widely different from their own, and who treated them with not much more respect than his soldiers treated their subjects. The

Sornish party at the Court could not forgive Wallenstein either his religious indifference or his well-justified repugnance to seeing the Spaniards settled in Germany along the Rhine. The son of the Emperor, afterwards Ferdinand III., wished to assume the supreme command himself, and was indignant that Wallenstein would not even allow him to stay in his camp. The Emperor himself felt that the position which he had been forced by adverse circumstances to concede to Wallenstein was altogether abnormal, and of such a character as could not be maintained for any length of time. He was afraid of the growing influence of the ambitious and all-powerful general, and, although not without some reluctance, made up his mind to get rid of him. He did not dare to attempt to arrest him in his camp, but he gradually undermined his influence, and won over some of his chief officers. Even after having secretly issued the decree of deposition he still took care to write to his generalissimo as if nothing had happened, in order to make Wallenstein feel perfectly The Duke, however, was pretty well informed by his political agents of what was going on at Vienna, and was driven in mere self-defence to make advances to the enemies of the Emperor. He repeatedly carried on negotiations with the Saxons and with the Swedes, but he never committed himself to making any definite agreement with them. He several times endeavoured to make his peace with the Emperor, and even sent in his resignation-but in vain. Thus he was at last forced to throw himself into the arms of the Swedes, with whom he made an agreement only a few days before his death.

Wallenstein was at least as great an administrator and statesman as he was an eminent general. He did very much for the improvement of the districts over which he ruled. He encouraged agriculture and trade, built schools and churches, planned the establishment of a university with the very best scholars obtainable as professors, and filled his towns with many new and some splendid buildings. When he held the office of admiral of the Baltic he cherished the bold plan of joining the Baltic with the North Sea by a large ship-canal, which has been carried out in our own day. He was also one of the most patriotic

and far-seeing politicians of his time. His great aim seems to have been to re-establish in the empire a strong central power by increasing the power of the Emperor at the expense of the princes, to bring about a satisfactory peace on the basis of mutual religious toleration and equal political rights for Protestants and Catholics, and to restore the condition of affairs which existed in 1618 before the outbreak of the great war. He was not disposed to allow Sweden or any other foreign power, e.g. Spain or France, to gain a footing in Germany or to interfere in German affairs. He was anxious first to effect a reconciliation between the Emperor and his two principal German Protestant adversaries. the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, and subsequently to compel Sweden and France to accept a war indemnity and to remove their troops from German soil. He was even resolved, in case the Emperor should not be willing to make the necessary concessions to Saxony and Brandenburg, to satisfy the claims of the Protestants himself, to conclude on his own responsibility a treaty with them, and, if need be, to compel his imperial master by force of arms to accept such conditions of peace as he chose to dictate. If he had succeeded in this he would have achieved a glorious and a highly patriotic work; and would have sayed his unfortunate country fourteen years of cruel warfare, which brought Germany to the brink of ruin1. He might have succeeded in his task, if, instead of being the generalissimo of the Emperor, he had been an independent Prince of the Empire; but unfortunately as the Emperor, led by his Bavarian and Spanish advisers, was not disposed to make the necessary concessions to the Protestants, Wallenstein was obliged to resort to measures which were watched by the Court party with ever-increasing suspicion, and which in fact went far beyond what was justifiable in his position. Of a great part of his negotiations with Saxony and Brandenburg the Emperor was fully aware, and gave him permission to carry

¹ See the description given by Gustav Freytag in his book Aus dem Jahrhundert des grossen Krieges which forms Vol. III. of his fine series of historical essays called Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit.

them on; but in his anxiety for the welfare of the whole Empire Wallenstein did not hesitate to grant some Protestant demands which the Catholics at Vienna were not prepared to concede.

What Wallenstein wished to gain for himself is not quite clear, but probably it was not, as was supposed, the crown of Bohemia. That he wished to become a Prince of the Empire. and thus at last to obtain a secured position instead of the precarious one of an imperial generalissimo, is pretty certain. and under the circumstances quite pardonable. Possibly he hoped. for the Palatinate, which he did not wish to see left in the hands of his enemy Maximilian of Bayaria. But whatever the personal aims of the ambitious general may have been, his political programme was one of which he need not be ashamed. The means by which he sought to carry it into effect were often far from praiseworthy, but they were not more unscrupulous than those used by all the politicians of his time. His letters and despatches are full of vague promises and even contradictions. and it is clear that in framing them he tried to avoid committing himself. Sowing distrust he reaped distrust. When at the end of his career the success of his schemes and even his life depended on the immediate action of the Protestants. the advance of the Saxons and Swedes was delayed by their doubts as to his sincerity, and he fell a victim to his murderers before the Protestants could arrive to save him. There were great rejoicings at Vienna when the news of his death reached the Court, the murderers were handsomely rewarded, and a pamphlet was at once issued by the Imperial party in justification of the murder. The son of the Emperor assumed the command of Wallenstein's well-trained army, and the Emperor himself adopted the policy which his general had initiated of concluding a special treaty of peace with the two German Protestant Electors and thus splitting up the Protestant party. Regensburg. which Wallenstein had failed to protect, and which he had been unable to recapture, was taken in the summer of 1634 by his own army under the command of the Emperor's son, who, assisted by the advice of Gallas, soon afterwards defeated the Swedes in the great battle of Nördlingen.

But in spite of the success of the Imperial army and the Imperial policy the great figure of the Duke of Friedland continued to engross the thoughts of men, and his tragic end was set forth in many songs and plays in Germany and in foreign countries. We have plays treating of his rise and fall written within the first decade of his death.

Wallenstein's Name.

The form of the name Wallenstein has obtained its popularity through Schiller's drama. The original name, however, was Waldstein, or, more fully, Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von Waldstein. He always signed his name Waldstein, but other forms of his name occur even during his lifetime in official documents, among which the most frequent are Wallstein and Wallenstein.

A SHORT SURVEY OF WALLENSTEIN'S LIFE

(with special reference to the occurrences represented or mentioned in Schiller's drama. Only the first lines of passages quoted. Cp. the notes).

	1	MENTIONED IN
DATES		THE DRAMA.
1583 (Sept. 14)	Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von Waldstein born at Hermanic in Bohemia	
1599	Conversion to the Roman Catholic Church, at Olmütz. Pupil of the Jesuits	T 2565
	Studies at Altorf after his conversion	L 457
1604	? Page at Burgau	T 2545, 3543
1609	Wallenstein's first marriage with a rich widow	T 3474, 3847
1617	Count; in the service of Ferdinand of Styria (sub- sequently Ferdinand II) against Venice	T 3533
1618	Thirty Years' War begins with the war against Bohemia, in which Wallenstein serves	L 969; P 2112; (2058); T 2143
1619-37	Emperor Ferdinand II (der Grätzer)	P 2004
1623	Wallenstein's second marriage with Isabella Catharina von Harrach	T 1396
1624	Wallenstein becomes Duke of Friedland	L 78,622; P 1151
1625	Raises his first great army against the Low Saxon Confederation and the Danes	P 1155; L 749; T 289
1626	Defeats the Duke of Mansfeld at Dessau and pursues him to Hungary	L 140; P 25; T 1926
1627	Duke of Sagan	T 622
1628	Siege of Stralsund. Becomes General-Oberst and Feldhauptmann	L 141, 604; T 225
1629	Duke of Mecklenburg	L 864; T 622
1630	Electoral Assembly of Regensburg. Wallenstein	P1165,1662;T555,
1631	dismissed, retires to Gitschin Gustavus Adolphus lands in Germany	1402, 1786 L 256
(Sept.)	Battle of Leipzig (Breitenfeld), Tilly routed	L 279
1632 April	Covenant of Znaim-Göllersdorf. W. appointed	P 106, 246, 1021,
	Generalissimo. Raises the second great army	1214; T 289, 569,
Mav	Drives the Saxons out of Bohemia	1795, 2124 L 289; P 1028
July-Sept.	Fortified Camp at the Burgstall (Altenberg) before	P 1036; T 249,
july copt.	Nürnberg	1839, 1847, 1920
Nov. 16	Defeated at Lützen, retreats to Bohemia, reorganises his army	L 355, 677; P1064; T 1921 [897]
1633	Campaign in Silesia, negotiations with Arnim	P 573, 820, 1085,
	(Saxons) and Oxenstierna (Swedes)	1336, 2428; T 249
Oct. 10	Capture of a Swedish corps at Steinau, officers released	P 1114
Nov. 14		L 112, 496; P 1071
Dec.	Intrigues at Vienna. Emperor is resolved to dismiss Wallenstein, negotiations with some of his	
	generals	
1634 Jan. 12	First declaration of Pilsen (Erster Pilsener Schluss)	mixed up with the 2nd
Jan. 24	First imperial proclamation. Secret instruction to Aldringer	P 2500; T 1003, 1081, 1739, 2729
Febr. 18	Second imperial proclamation	
Febr. 19	Second declaration of the Generals (Zweiter Pil- sener Schluss)	P 907, 1301, 1924; T 121, 324
	Wallenstein negotiates with the Swedes	Time of L, P, T
Febr. 25	Wallenstein murdered at Eger	T IV-V

V.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF SCHILLER'S DRAMA.

Unter bie blaffen Tugenbgespenfter jener Tage trat Ballenfteins machtiger Geift, groß und furchtbar. Der Deutsche vernahm wieber, was feine herrliche Sprache vermöge, welchen machtigen Klang, welche Gefinnungen, welche Geftalten ein echter Dichter wieber heraufgerufen habe. Als ein Denfmal ift biefes tiefsinnige, reiche Werf fur alle Zeiten hingestellt, auf welches Deutschland ftolz sein barf......

Bubwig Tied.

In this chapter a few points will be briefly discussed, which are of great importance for the proper understanding of Schiller's drama, and with regard to some of which opinions are still widely different. The hints contained in this chapter, which must necessarily be but very short, are intended to help readers in working out for themselves more fully some of the interesting problems in which Ballenflein is so rich.

With regard to its structure it must be emphasised that Ballenstein is but one great drama which consists of ten acts and a prelude, and the climax of which lies in Ballenfteine Tol I, 7. Schiller never intended to write a 'trilogy,' but, as the drama grew under his hands and was intended to be acted on the stage without abridgment, the poet was compelled to follow Goethe's advice and divide it into two portions to which Ballenfleine Lager was prefixed as an introduction. The play is certainly not a 'trilogy' in the strict classical sense of the word, although that term was used by Goethe and has ever since been frequently applied to it in spite of the convincing arguments brought forward against it by Werder and others. 'The Eager serves merely as a prelude to the drama proper, the plot of which is unfolded in Die Piccolomini, and wrought out to its final catastrophe in Ballensteins Tob. The impression which the piece produces on the stage is that of one great drama, developed in a series of scenes of growing tragic interest, and deriving its

unity from the grand central conception of Wallenstein, whose personality dominates the whole, and continues to be felt even while he is absent from the stage.' Thus the dramatic unity is kept throughout, everything turns on Wallenstein's plans against the Emperor, and not one of the three parts into which the play was ultimately divided for purely external reasons can be said to be really independent of the other parts.

Others have called Schiller's Ballenstein a great double drama. In support of his view the well-known author and critic Gustav Freytag has taken pains to show that a 'Max-drama' has been skilfully interwoven into the 'Wallenstein-drama' and that each of the two plays has its own climax and its own catastrophe. According to Freytag's theory the 'Max-tragedy' is of course not identical with Die Biccolomini or the 'Wallenstein-tragedy' with Ballenstein Lod, but the former is put into the latter, beginning later (Biccol. I, 4) and ending earlier (Ball. Lod IV). Yet it seems better to insist on the dramatic unity of the whole tragedy. The scenes in which Max Piccolomini is the principal person have no real independence of their own but form a necessary part of the great Wallenstein-drama. The love of Max and Thekla is more than a mere episode, it is a poetical necessity for the Wallenstein action.

The exposition, that is the gradual unfolding of all the various circumstances which are essential for the full understanding of the drama, is unusually long. No less than six acts, not including the prelude, have to be gone through before the decisive step is taken by the hero and the climax of the drama reached. Schiller himself never again attempted to give so much room to the exposition of a drama; his very next play, Maria Stuart, is in fact the most concise of all his tragedies. But in spite of the abundance of detail in Mallenstein all the scenes refer directly and exclusively to the hero and his fate, and they are all interesting, beautiful and varying in character so as not to become monotonous. By the side of many scenes of the greatest dramatic power there occur also epic and lyric elements in the drama, some being purely narrative and descriptive portions (M. I. II, 3; IV, 10), and some beautiful out-

pourings of feeling in certain scenes and also in songs. Even the scenes which contain prolonged military and political discussions are not at all dry. Schiller is an unsurpassed master in writing such scenes. Readers may refer to \$\mathbb{B}(\text{ic. II, 7; }\mathbb{B}). \mathbb{E}. I, 5; I, 7; (III, 15), and compare with them \$\mathbb{M}\artario \mathbb{E}\text{tell II, 2; Demetrice, Act I. Then there are again several grand scenes or groups of scenes in which Schiller shows his extraordinary skill in dealing with large numbers. Such scenes are those of the Camp, the assembly of the Generals (\$\mathbb{B}(\text{ic. II, 7)}, the Banquet (\$\mathbb{B}(\text{ic. IV}), the Mutiny (\$\mathbb{B}. \mathbb{E}. III).

But it is not only in the working out of a number of magnificent scenes that Schiller has shown himself a great master of the dramatic art. We must no less admire his great plastic power in the sketching of subordinate and unimportant characters, who have all a personality of their own, e.g. the old General Tiefenbach, the Swedish Captain, the Cellarer, and others. Great skill is also shown in the easy and natural introduction of a vast amount of historical facts and allusions; everything is so well organised and connected, that the great mass of historical information given in the play is nowhere felt to be tedious or superfluous. Much use is made throughout of written documents, of which ten are referred to in the various scenes and largely influence the action.

Although Schiller's Ballenstein is a great tragedy, yet in it there occur scenes and characters which prove that Schiller could if he chose write in a truly comic vein and was capable of creating comic and even burlesque characters. The figure of the Capuchin in Ballensteins Lager (Sc. 8), old Tiefenbach in Die Biccolomini (IV, 6), the Captains Deveroux and Macdonald in Ballensteins Lod (V, 2), give us a high idea of Schiller's powers in comedy.

The paramount importance of loyalty and the severe punishment of treason are emphatically set forth in this drama. Schiller wished to have a picture of Nemesis, the goddess of Retribution, put on the title-page of it, and in many passages the duty of loyalty is discussed by various persons, even by the Duke himself in that fine passage, \$\mathbb{B}\$. \$\mathbb{L}\$, \$\mathbb{I}\$, 6, ll. 424 sqq. But

the subject of treason and retribution is not the only general idea pervading the drama. Another important point is the antagonism of a man of genius to established authority, of the man who has risen to eminence by his own merits, and is capable of being a first-rate ruler, to the Emperor who in this play is merely the heir to the throne of his ancestors and owes his authority in no small degree to his all-powerful general. This contrast is clearly pointed out in more than one passage of the play, e.g. B. E. I, 4, ll. 192 sqq.; I, 5, ll. 244—6; IV, 2, ll. 2482 sqq., and it also lies in the words of the Prologue Sein Eager nur erflüret sein Berbrechen.

Thus we have before us a truly tragic theme, the conflict of genius with established authority, the struggle between originality and force of character on the one hand, and the passive resistance of custom and routine on the other. We realise Wallenstein's difficulty, the impossibility of his acting otherwise. We cannot of course approve of the means by which he endeavours to obtain the object of his ambition, but we do not sympathise with the Emperor and the Court party. We know that in the war Ferdinand's position has been made and maintained by Wallenstein alone, and we share the great general's contempt for the envious and intriguing courtiers of the Hofburg. Wallenstein's real guilt must be sought less in his ambitious aim as such, viz. the wish to become a prince of the Empire, than in his unscrupulous way of proceeding, his doubledealing, and his allowing every license to his reckless and merciless soldiers so long as they faithfully carry out his commands. Many fine specimens of so-called 'tragic irony' have been pointed out in the notes; they are especially numerous in the last portion of the drama.

The astrological motive has been skilfully introduced into the play by Schiller. The influence of the stars on Wallenstein's actions corresponds to some extent to the part played by Fate and oracles in the classical Greek tragedies, or to the witches in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. In the play, however, Wallenstein's belief in the stars really arises out of his exaggerated self-consciousness. The stars are his comfort and

promise. On Jan. 12, at his head-quarters at Pilsen, a great banquet was given by Ilow (Illo) at which 49 commanders pledged themselves unreservedly to be faithful to their general. This is called 'Der erste Pilsener Schluss,' but even in this first declaration of loyalty some generals had purposely written their names quite illegibly, in order that they might be able, if necessary, to repudiate their signatures.

Meanwhile—for the third time within a year—Wallenstein had made overtures to the Protestants, and this time he was really in earnest. In the first half of January he communicated to the Elector of Saxony the outlines of a definite and well-considered scheme, which, if executed, might have led to the establishment of peace. But Saxony and Brandenburg hesitated to accede to it. The Saxon chief commissioner, the well-known general and statesman Arnim, whom Wallenstein had urged to proceed at once to Pilsen, thought fit to go to Berlin first, in order to inform himself of the views of their Brandenburg ally, and he did not start for Berlin before February 3. This delay at a time when rapidity of action was imperatively necessary was fatal to the scheme.

In the meantime the Court party at Vienna had been busy undermining Wallenstein's influence. While the Emperor continued to write to his general in the old confidential style, in order to lull his suspicions, he deprived him by a secret decree of his command, released his officers from their oath of allegiance, appointed his son Ferdinand commander in chief, promoted Gallas, Aldringer, Piccolomini to independent commands and entrusted them with the execution of his orders. Aldringer, when he asked what was to be done, was told by the Spanish ambassador Oñate, speaking in the name of the Emperor, that the generals should without delay seize the person of the Duke, alive or dead.

Wallenstein had received some information as to what was going on at Vienna, and he fully realised the extreme danger of his position. He knew well that his very existence was at stake, and that only one event could change the situation in his favour, namely the speedy arrival of the Saxons. But Arnim did not come. Under these circumstances Wallenstein was anxious to avoid a premature rupture with the Emperor. On February 19 he held another meeting with the leading officers of his army, which was attended by a far smaller number of generals (Piccolomini, Isolano, Butler, Suvs and others were absent), at which a second declaration. couched in much more cautious terms than the first, was signed by all the generals with Wallenstein at their head. In this declaration they protested against the views of those who considered the declaration of Jan. 12 as being directed against the Emperor or the Roman Church; they maintained that it was merely intended as a safeguard against machinations hostile to the army. It was expressly stated in this 'Zweiter Pilsener Schluss' that, if anything injurious to the Emperor or to the Church was undertaken by Wallenstein, every officer was at liberty to forsake him. A messenger was immediately despatched to Vienna to submit this re-assuring document to the Emperor.

It was, however, too late. On February 18 a second imperial proclamation had appeared accusing Wallenstein of 'perfidious treachery, barbarous tyranny, and conspiracy against the Emperor.' He was again deprived of his command, and his possessions and those of his confidential friends Ilow and Tržka were declared forfeited to the State. It was clear that his ruin had been resolved upon at Vienna. The proclamation of this decree was joyfully received at Prag.

On Febr. 19 he sent the Duke Franz Albert of Lauenburg to the Duke Bernhard of Weimar, who was still at Regensburg, requesting him to send a large body of Swedish cavalry to meet him at Eger. Accordingly he started for Eger on February 21. The rupture between him and the Emperor was now complete. On his march large bodies of troops left him, and only a very few regiments remained faithful to him. On the way he met Butler with his regiment, whom he ordered to follow him to Eger. According to some authorities he once more sent in his resignation, but his messengers were arrested on their way to Vienna;

according to others he was now firmly resolved to be his own master, as the Emperor no longer recognised him as his general. On February 24 he entered the fortress of Eger, where [Febr. 24.] he believed himself quite safe, as the place was commanded by two Scotch Protestants, Gordon and Lesley, the former of whom had only three days ago been promoted by him to the rank of Colonel. On February 25 Ilow and Tržka endeavoured to prevail on the two Scotchmen to make common cause with Wallenstein: but they lovally declared that they could not violate their duty towards the Emperor. Being informed of the approach of the Swedish corps under Bernhard von Weimar they approached Butler, and agreed with him that it was impossible to allow Wallenstein to remain alive. The three officers proceeded to arrange everything for the speedy execution of what they deemed inevitable. Gordon even consented that the Duke's friends should be murdered at a banquet to which he invited them. After Ilow, Trzka and two more adherents of Wallenstein had been killed, the question was once more discussed, whether it was possible to save Wallenstein's life and merely take him prisoner. But the Swedes were too near, the endeavour seemed too risky. So the Irish captain, Devereux, received the order to murder him. With a few Irish soldiers he went up the spiral staircase leading from the street to Wallenstein's private apartments and killed the Duke, who, after having taken a bath, was just preparing to retire for the night.

In the conflict between Wallenstein and the Emperor the former is certainly not the only person who is to blame. There was a large and ever-increasing party at the Court of Vienna who did all they could to make the general's position untenable. The princes of the Catholic 'League,' especially Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, were sworn enemies of a man whose policy was on all the main questions of the time widely different from their own, and who treated them with not much more respect than his soldiers treated their subjects. The

Spanish party at the Court could not forgive Wallenstein either his religious indifference or his well-justified repugnance to seeing the Spaniards settled in Germany along the Rhine. The son of the Emperor, afterwards Ferdinand III., wished to assume the supreme command himself, and was indignant that Wallenstein would not even allow him to stay in his camp. The Emperor himself felt that the position which he had been forced by adverse circumstances to concede to Wallenstein was altogether abnormal, and of such a character as could not be maintained for any length of time. He was afraid of the growing influence of the ambitious and all-powerful general, and, although not without some reluctance, made up his mind to get rid of him. He did not dare to attempt to arrest him in his camp. but he gradually undermined his influence, and won over some of his chief officers. Even after having secretly issued the decree of deposition he still took care to write to his generalissimo as if nothing had happened, in order to make Wallenstein feel perfectly The Duke, however, was pretty well informed by his political agents of what was going on at Vienna, and was driven in mere self-defence to make advances to the enemies of the Emperor. He repeatedly carried on negotiations with the Saxons and with the Swedes, but he never committed himself to making any definite agreement with them. He several times endeavoured to make his peace with the Emperor, and even sent in his resignation-but in vain. Thus he was at last forced to throw himself into the arms of the Swedes, with whom he made an agreement only a few days before his death.

Wallenstein was at least as great an administrator and statesman as he was an eminent general. He did very much for the improvement of the districts over which he ruled. He encouraged agriculture and trade, built schools and churches, planned the establishment of a university with the very best scholars obtainable as professors, and filled his towns with many new and some splendid buildings. When he held the office of admiral of the Baltic he cherished the bold plan of joining the Baltic with the North Sea by a large ship-canal, which has been carried out in our own day. He was also one of the most patriotic

and far-seeing politicians of his time. His great aim seems to have been to re-establish in the empire a strong central power by increasing the power of the Emperor at the expense of the princes, to bring about a satisfactory peace on the basis of mutual religious toleration and equal political rights for Protestants and Catholics, and to restore the condition of affairs which existed in 1618 before the outbreak of the great war. He was not disposed to allow Sweden or any other foreign power, e.g. Spain or France. to gain a footing in Germany or to interfere in German affairs. He was anxious first to effect a reconciliation between the Emperor and his two principal German Protestant adversaries, the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, and subsequently to compel Sweden and France to accept a war indemnity and to remove their troops from German soil. He was even resolved, in case the Emperor should not be willing to make the necessary concessions to Saxony and Brandenburg, to satisfy the claims of the Protestants himself, to conclude on his own responsibility a treaty with them, and, if need be, to compel his imperial master by force of arms to accept such conditions of neace as he chose to dictate. If he had succeeded in this he would have achieved a glorious and a highly patriotic work; and would have saved his unfortunate country fourteen years of cruel warfare, which brought Germany to the brink of ruin1. He might have succeeded in his task, if, instead of being the generalissimo of the Emperor, he had been an independent Prince of the Empire; but unfortunately as the Emperor, led by his Bayarian and Spanish advisers, was not disposed to make the necessary concessions to the Protestants, Wallenstein was obliged to resort to measures which were watched by the Court party with ever-increasing suspicion, and which in fact went far beyond what was justifiable in his position. Of a great part of his negotiations with Saxony and Brandenburg the Emperor was fully aware, and gave him permission to carry

¹ See the description given by Gustav Freytag in his book Aus dem Jahrhundert des grossen Krieges which forms Vol. III. of his fine series of historical essays called Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit.

them on; but in his anxiety for the welfare of the whole Empire Wallenstein did not hesitate to grant some Protestant demands which the Catholics at Vienna were not prepared to concede.

What Wallenstein wished to gain for himself is not quite clear, but probably it was not, as was supposed, the crown of Bohemia. That he wished to become a Prince of the Empire. and thus at last to obtain a secured position instead of the precarious one of an imperial generalissimo, is pretty certain, and under the circumstances quite pardonable. Possibly he hoped. for the Palatinate, which he did not wish to see left in the hands of his enemy Maximilian of Bayaria. But whatever the personal aims of the ambitious general may have been, his political programme was one of which he need not be ashamed. The means by which he sought to carry it into effect were often far from praiseworthy, but they were not more unscrupulous than those used by all the politicians of his time. His letters and despatches are full of vague promises and even contradictions. and it is clear that in framing them he tried to avoid committing himself. Sowing distrust he reaped distrust. When at the end of his career the success of his schemes and even his life depended on the immediate action of the Protestants. the advance of the Saxons and Swedes was delayed by their doubts as to his sincerity, and he fell a victim to his murderers before the Protestants could arrive to save him. There were great rejoicings at Vienna when the news of his death reached the Court, the murderers were handsomely rewarded, and a pamphlet was at once issued by the Imperial party in justification of the murder. The son of the Emperor assumed the command of Wallenstein's well-trained army, and the Emperor himself adopted the policy which his general had initiated of concluding a special treaty of peace with the two German Protestant Electors and thus splitting up the Protestant party. Regensburg, which Wallenstein had failed to protect, and which he had been unable to recapture, was taken in the summer of 1634 by his own army under the command of the Emperor's son, who, assisted by the advice of Gallas, soon afterwards defeated the Swedes in the great battle of Nördlingen.

But in spite of the success of the Imperial army and the Imperial policy the great figure of the Duke of Friedland continued to engross the thoughts of men, and his tragic end was set forth in many songs and plays in Germany and in foreign countries. We have plays treating of his rise and fall written within the first decade of his death.

Wallenstein's Name.

The form of the name Wallenstein has obtained its popularity through Schiller's drama. The original name, however, was Waldstein, or, more fully, Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von Waldstein. He always signed his name Waldstein, but other forms of his name occur even during his lifetime in official documents, among which the most frequent are Wallstein and Wallenstein.

A SHORT SURVEY OF WALLENSTEIN'S LIFE

(with special reference to the occurrences represented or mentioned in Schiller's drama. Only the first lines of passages quoted. Cp. the notes).

		MENTIONED IN
DATES		THE DRAMA.
1583 (Sept. 14)	Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von Waldstein born at Hermanic in Bohemia	
1599	Conversion to the Roman Catholic Church, at Olmütz. Pupil of the Jesuits	T 2565
	Studies at Altorf after his conversion	L 457
1604	? Page at Burgau	T 2545, 3543
1609	Wallenstein's first marriage with a rich widow	1 3474, 3847
1617	Count; in the service of Ferdinand of Styria (sub- sequently Ferdinand II) against Venice	T 3533
1618	Thirty Years' War begins with the war against Bohemia, in which Wallenstein serves	L 969; P 2112; (2058); T 2143
1619-37	Emperor Ferdinand II (der Grätzer)	P 2094
1623	Wallenstein's second marriage with Isabella Catharina von Harrach	T 1396
1624	Wallenstein becomes Duke of Friedland	L 78, 622; P 1151
1625	Raises his first great army against the Low Saxon Confederation and the Danes	P 1155; L 749; T 289
1626	Defeats the Duke of Mansfeld at Dessau and pursues him to Hungary	L 140; P 25; _T 1926
1627	Duke of Sagan	T 622
1628	Siege of Stralsund. Becomes General-Oberst and Feldhauptmann	L 141, 604; T 225
1629	Duke of Mecklenburg	L 864; T 622
1630	Electoral Assembly of Regensburg. Wallenstein	P1165,1662;T555,
-6	dismissed, retires to Gitschin Gustavus Adolphus lands in Germany	1402, 1786 L 256
1631 (Sept.)	Battle of Leipzig (Breitenfeld), Tilly routed	L 279
1632 April	Covenant of Znaim-Göllersdorf. W. appointed	P 106, 246, 1021,
2002p.u	Generalissimo. Raises the second great army	1214; T 289, 569,
		1795, 2124
May	Drives the Saxons out of Bohemia	L 289; P 1028
July-Sept.	Fortified Camp at the Burgstall (Altenberg) before	P 1036; T 249,
Na	Nürnberg	1839, 1847, 1920
Nov. 16	Defeated at Lützen, retreats to Bohemia, reorganises his army	L 355, 677; P1064; T 1921 [897]
1633	Campaign in Silesia, negotiations with Arnim (Saxons) and Oxenstierna (Swedes)	P 573, 820, 1085,
Oct. to	Capture of a Swedish corps at Steinau, officers	1336, 2428; T 249 P 1114
	released	-
Nov. 14	Regensburg taken by Bernhard von Weimar, Austria menaced	L112, 496; P1071
Dec.	Intrigues at Vienna. Emperor is resolved to dis- miss Wallenstein, negotiations with some of his	
	generals	
1684 Jan. 12	First declaration of Pilsen (Erster Pilsener Schluss)	mixed up with the 2nd
Jan. 24	First imperial proclamation. Secret instruction to	P 2500; T 1003,
J	Aldringer	1081, 1739, 2729
Febr. 18	Second imperial proclamation	
Febr. 19	Second declaration of the Generals (Zweiter Pil-	P 907, 1301, 1924;
-	sener Schluss)	T 121, 324
	Wallenstein negotiates with the Swedes	Time of L, P, T
Febr. 25	Wallenstein murdered at Eger	T IV-V

V.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF SCHILLER'S DRAMA.

Ilnter bie blaffen Tugenbgespenfter jener Tage trat Ballenfteins machtiger Geift, groß und furchtbar. Der Deutsche vernahm wieber, was seine herrliche Sprache vermöge, welchen machtigen Klang, welche Gesinnungen, welche Gestalten ein echter Dichter wieber hexaufgerufen habe. Als ein Denfmal ift bieses tiefsinnige, reiche Wert fur alle Zeiten hingestellt, auf welches Deutschlant ftolz sein barf.....

Lubwig Tied.

In this chapter a few points will be briefly discussed, which are of great importance for the proper understanding of Schiller's drama, and with regard to some of which opinions are still widely different. The hints contained in this chapter, which must necessarily be but very short, are intended to help readers in working out for themselves more fully some of the interesting problems in which Ballenflein is so rich.

With regard to its structure it must be emphasised that Ballenstein is but one great drama which consists of ten acts and a prelude, and the climax of which lies in Ballenfteine Tod I, 7. Schiller never intended to write a 'trilogy,' but, as the drama grew under his hands and was intended to be acted on the stage without abridgment, the poet was compelled to follow Goethe's advice and divide it into two portions to which Ballenfteine Lager was prefixed as an introduction. The play is certainly not a 'trilogy' in the strict classical sense of the word, although that term was used by Goethe and has ever since been frequently applied to it in spite of the convincing arguments brought forward against it by Werder and others. 'The Eager serves merely as a prelude to the drama proper, the plot of which is unfolded in Die Biccolomini, and wrought out to its final catastrophe in Ballensteins Tob. The impression which the piece produces on the stage is that of one great drama, developed in a series of scenes of growing tragic interest, and deriving its

unity from the grand central conception of Wallenstein, whose personality dominates the whole, and continues to be felt even while he is absent from the stage.' Thus the dramatic unity is kept throughout, everything turns on Wallenstein's plans against the Emperor, and not one of the three parts into which the play was ultimately divided for purely external reasons can be said to be really independent of the other parts. Others have called Schiller's Ballenstein a great double

Others have called Schiller's Ballenstein a great double drama. In support of his view the well-known author and critic Gustav Freytag has taken pains to show that a 'Max-drama' has been skilfully interwoven into the 'Wallenstein-drama' and that each of the two plays has its own climax and its own catastrophe. According to Freytag's theory the 'Max-tragedy' is of course not identical with Die Biccolomini or the 'Wallenstein-tragedy' with Ballensteins Tob, but the former is put into the latter, beginning later (Biccol. I, 4) and ending earlier (Ball. Tob IV). Yet it seems better to insist on the dramatic unity of the whole tragedy. The scenes in which Max Piccolomini is the principal person have no real independence of their own but form a necessary part of the great Wallenstein-drama. The love of Max and Thekla is more than a mere episode, it is a poetical necessity for the Wallenstein action.

The exposition, that is the gradual unfolding of all the various circumstances which are essential for the full understanding of the drama, is unusually long. No less than six acts, not including the prelude, have to be gone through before the decisive step is taken by the hero and the climax of the drama reached. Schiller himself never again attempted to give so much room to the exposition of a drama; his very next play, Maria Stuart, is in fact the most concise of all his tragedies. But in spite of the abundance of detail in Mallenftein all the scenes refer directly and exclusively to the hero and his fate, and they are all interesting, beautiful and varying in character so as not to become monotonous. By the side of many scenes of the greatest dramatic power there occur also epic and lyric elements in the drama, some being purely narrative and descriptive portions (\$\mathbb{M}\$. \$\mathbb{L}\$. II, 3; IV, 10), and some beautiful out-

pourings of feeling in certain scenes and also in songs. Even the scenes which contain prolonged military and political discussions are not at all dry. Schiller is an unsurpassed master in writing such scenes. Readers may refer to Bicc. II, 7; B. X. I, 5; I, 7; (III, 15), and compare with them Maria Stuart I, 7; Lell II, 2; Demetrius, Act I. Then there are again several grand scenes or groups of scenes in which Schiller shows his extraordinary skill in dealing with large numbers. Such scenes are those of the Camp, the assembly of the Generals (Bicc. II, 7), the Banquet (Bicc. IV), the Mutiny (B. X. III).

But it is not only in the working out of a number of magnificent scenes that Schiller has shown himself a great master of the dramatic art. We must no less admire his great plastic power in the sketching of subordinate and unimportant characters, who have all a personality of their own, e.g. the old General Tiefenbach, the Swedish Captain, the Cellarer, and others. Great skill is also shown in the easy and natural introduction of a vast amount of historical facts and allusions; everything is so well organised and connected, that the great mass of historical information given in the play is nowhere felt to be tedious or superfluous. Much use is made throughout of written documents, of which ten are referred to in the various scenes and largely influence the action.

Although Schiller's Ballenstein is a great tragedy, yet in it there occur scenes and characters which prove that Schiller could if he chose write in a truly comic vein and was capable of creating comic and even burlesque characters. The figure of the Capuchin in Ballensteins Lager (Sc. 8), old Tiefenbach in Die Biccolomini (IV, 6), the Captains Deveroux and Macdonald in Ballensteins Lob (V, 2), give us a high idea of Schiller's powers in comedy.

The paramount importance of loyalty and the severe punishment of treason are emphatically set forth in this drama. Schiller wished to have a picture of Nemesis, the goddess of Retribution, put on the title-page of it, and in many passages the duty of loyalty is discussed by various persons, even by the Duke himself in that fine passage, \$\mathbb{B}\$. \$\mathbb{X}\$. I, 6, ll. 424 sqq. But

the subject of treason and retribution is not the only general idea pervading the drama. Another important point is the antagonism of a man of genius to established authority, of the man who has risen to eminence by his own merits, and is capable of being a first-rate ruler, to the Emperor who in this play is merely the heir to the throne of his ancestors and owes his authority in no small degree to his all-powerful general. This contrast is clearly pointed out in more than one passage of the play, e.g. B. X. I, 4, ll. 192 sqq.; I, 5, ll. 244—6; IV, 2, ll. 2482 sqq., and it also lies in the words of the Prologue Sein Eager nur erflaret sein Berbrechen.

Thus we have before us a truly tragic theme, the conflict of genius with established authority, the struggle between originality and force of character on the one hand, and the passive resistance of custom and routine on the other. We realise Wallenstein's difficulty, the impossibility of his acting otherwise. We cannot of course approve of the means by which he endeavours to obtain the object of his ambition, but we do not sympathise with the Emperor and the Court party. We know that in the war Ferdinand's position has been made and maintained by Wallenstein alone, and we share the great general's contempt for the envious and intriguing courtiers of the Hofburg. Wallenstein's real guilt must be sought less in his ambitious aim as such, viz. the wish to become a prince of the Empire, than in his unscrupulous way of proceeding, his doubledealing, and his allowing every license to his reckless and merciless soldiers so long as they faithfully carry out his commands. Many fine specimens of so-called 'tragic irony' have been pointed out in the notes; they are especially numerous in the last portion of the drama.

The astrological motive has been skilfully introduced into the play by Schiller. The influence of the stars on Wallenstein's actions corresponds to some extent to the part played by Fate and oracles in the classical Greek tragedies, or to the witches in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. In the play, however, Wallenstein's belief in the stars really arises out of his exaggerated self-consciousness. The stars are his comfort and

support, continually reminding him of his great aims, and his belief in their influence is part of his character, the combination of astrological with political calculations suits his general disposition well, and he is always prone to be encouraged by his astrological speculations; in reality, however, he is exclusively guided by his boundless ambition, to which he sacrifices his dearest friend and his only child. Nowhere does Schiller appear anxious to represent the stars as being actually capable of exercising some influence on the destinies of men; this is only represented as the personal conviction of Wallenstein. In the course of the drama such of his calculations as are based on his belief in astrology all prove to be false. The play proceeds throughout on the basis of reality, and no supernatural power is anywhere at work.

The word Schidfal occurs very frequently in the drama, but as in the case of the stars. Fate is not conceived by the poet to be some inevitable supernatural agency in the sense of the Greek classical writers. Illo's famous saying In beiner Bruft find beines Schicffale Sterne (Biccol. II, 6, 1. 962) is especially true of Wallenstein. In the drama the stars and Fate are placed in close relation, the conjunctions of the heavenly bodies foretell Fate, but in fact Fate, no less than the stars, merely represents the individuality and the irresistible bent of the character of the hero who, however long he may ponder and hesitate, cannot but go one way, who is unable to live if he cannot rule, and to whom it is impossible to retire into private life after having occupied so brilliant and commanding a position. Of course Wallenstein is to some extent influenced by outward circumstances and unforeseen occurrences; his situation at the beginning of the play is unnatural and intolerable, he is driven to put an end to it by a momentous decision, but the nature of this decision is clearly the necessary outcome of his character and the result of his own free choice. Even the circumstances under which he is compelled to act are largely brought about by his former resolutions and actions. Thus the play is not at all a Fate-tragedy in the sense of the ancients whom Schiller afterwards sought to imitate in his Braut von Meffing, but is a

tragedy in the modern sense of the word, namely one that is principally based on the character of the hero. The tragic fate of the Duke is brought about by the decisions which in certain given circumstances necessarily arise out of his character. Fate and heart are closely connected in Wallenstein's own mind when he savs : Recht ftete behalt bas Schickfal, benn bas Berg | in uns ift fein gebietrifcher Bollzieher (2B. T. I, 7, Il. 655-6). The idea of the existence of some power ruling over men's destinies which may be questioned and will give an answer is also characteristic of Wallenstein. He is anxious to know who is his most trusty friend and he asks Fate to give him a sign. When Octavio presents himself, he believes that his appeal has been answered. and this belief proves his ruin. What he regards as Fate is but his own delusion. This shows clearly that Schiller did not wish to represent Fate as a real power outside of the hero's own character.

Wallenstein refuses to consider Chance as an important factor in Life. 'There is no Chance' he says. What seems to be Chance to superficial observers is the necessary outcome of secret agencies in the heart of man. See \mathbb{M}. \mathbb{Z}. II, 3, l. 943. He calls indeed the capture of Sesina 'an evil Chance,' but that event does not bring anything new and unforeseen but merely hastens the discovery of his secret plans. Thus l. 943 is not contradictory to ll. 98, 136. In these latter cases 'Chance' is merely an equivalent of 'occurrence.'

Ballenstein is the only great historical play of Schiller's manhood the scene of action of which is laid in Germany. He sought for suitable subjects for his plays in all the principal countries of Europe. Of his early plays Die Räuber and Rabale und Liebe are German plays of a revolutionary character foreshadowing the great revolution of 1789. Italy furnished the subjects for Tiebe (Genoa) and Die Braut von Messia. Spain (and the Netherlands) furnished Don Carlos; France: Die Jungstau von Orleans; England: Maria Stuart; Switzerland: Bilhelm Lell; and Russia: Demetrius (a great tragedy which was unfortunately never finished). Ballenstein is the most important of all of them, deep and beautiful, containing a series of admirably

sketched characters, and giving proof in every scene of the beneficial influence of the poet's prolonged historical and philosophical studies, of his studies of Sophocles, Shakespeare and Goethe, and of his unique friendship with the latter.

In the wonderful organisation of the play we are led from the common soldiers through the generals on to the general-inchief. All the various kinds of soldiers are represented and well contrasted. What a variety of common soldiers are represented in the lager! The cunning and the stupid, the steadygoing and the reckless, the soldier of Fortune and he who is the soul of Honour. The generals in their sphere correspond to their troops, Isolani to the Croat, Tiefenbach to his Arquebusier, the sergeant to Terzky, the Dragoon to Buttler, the Cuirassier to Schiller did not intend to give historically true pictures of the generals who appear in his drama, but they may be easily grouped. Some of them remain faithful to Wallenstein unto the last, viz. Terzky and Illo; some are from the beginning loyal to the Emperor, viz. Octavio, and Gallas and Aldringer, who do not appear on the stage. A third group is formed by those generals who for various reasons leave the Duke in the course of the play, viz. Isolani from fear, Buttler from resentment. Max from the feeling of duty and honour. All the various generals, except Max, are egotistic characters who are governed merely by their personal interests. Max is the only one who stands out in a strong contrast to them, being guided exclusively by the dictates of duty and honour. In him the poet was deeply interested, all the other characters were drawn with the cold impartiality of the artist.

With regard to the <u>principal characters</u> only some difficult points and vexed <u>questions can be very</u> briefly discussed here.

In Wallenstein Schiller has sketched with all the artistic insight gained from his friendship with Goethe and his study of literature, history and philosophy a great 'realist' such as he had described that character in Part IV of his philosophical essay liber naive unb sentimentalische Dichtung (1794—5)1. The difficulty

¹ See Schiller's letter to Humboldt of March 21, 1796. The most

for Schiller consisted in the failure of Wallenstein's undertaking, because according to his theory the 'realistic character' should be successful. Schiller writes to Humboldt: Ballensteins Unternehmuna war moralisch schlecht und sie verungludt physisch, but he thinks that this very difficulty adds to the interest of the problem. Wallenstein is one of the most many-sided figures of all dramatic literature. Shakespeare's heroes are more one-sided. but for this reason stronger in elementary power. pleasant and many repulsive features are united in his character and make him specially suited to be a dramatic hero. The good parts of his character are set forth by Max (and Gordon), the bad parts by Octavio (and Buttler). A special characteristic of Wallenstein is his long hesitation before taking the decisive step. He is neither a Richard III nor a Macbeth. Still it would be wrong to speak of his hesitation as weakness. Though the poet wished him to be a retarbierender Charafter he is nevertheless a true tragic hero. He hesitates not merely because he realises the many difficulties in his way (B. E. i, 4) and shrinks from becoming a traitor (28. 2. 1, 6), but because he finds pleasure in keeping everyone in suspense. He is fond of giving his imagination full play while reserving for himself the final decision as to what to do, After the decisive step he shows no longer any hesitation but firmness and readiness. The basis of his conception of the world is the firm belief in the law of necessity. He holds that the thoughts and actions of a man grow out of his character as the fruit from the tree, and he has

important letters of Schiller on the composition of Ballenstein were written in March, October, and November 1796. The following letters on Wallenstein deserve to be studied specially: (1) to Körner: Sept. 4, 1794; Nov. 28, 1796; Jan. 8, 1798; Sept. 30, 1798; (2) to Humboldt: March 21, 1796; (3) to Goethe: Nov. 28, 1796; Oct. 2, 1797; Dec. 8, 1797; Dec. 12, 1797; Jan. 5, 1798; Nov. 9, 1798; (4) to Issand: Oct. 15, 1798; Dec. 24, 1798; (5) to Böttiger: March 1, 1799; (6) to Süvern: July 26, 1800. The letters addressed to Schiller by Humboldt (Oct. 1795), Körner (April 9, 1799), and Goethe (many letters) are well worth reading.

therefore studied well the character of everyone in his surroundings and knows what to expect of them. But he is not capable of true friendship, not even in the case of Max. He is accustomed to look upon men as tools for his boundless ambition, and thus he shrinks from no demand on those nearest to him and ruins the happiness of his whole family and of Max. He is half dreamy and half sceptic, now trusting implicitly, now full of double dealing. He lies to Wrangel, the Cuirassiers, the Swedish Captain, and to Buttler. A true 'realist' in the sense in which Schiller uses the term, he is prompted merely by selfish motives, and not hampered by any moral considerations. Thus the despicable trick he plays on Buttler who is also der Fortuna Rind, although it naturally lowers our conception of the Duke, is yet quite in keeping with his character as conceived by the poet. Schiller said that the Wallenstein of his play was not to be really great. It does not matter whether the historical Wallenstein would or would not have stooped to such conduct, as the dramatic effect which it produces amply justifies the poet. By a striking instance of tragic irony his ruin is brought about by the desertion of that very army on whose services he so firmly relied, and the various causes which conduce to that desertion can all be ultimately traced back to his own treason. Wallenstein's treason is the outcome of his own character; he has the ardent wish to win for himself a position in which he will be no longer dependent on the Emperor's caprice. Such as he is, he cannot retire into private life and give up all his ambitious aims. Though his guilt must be admitted, it is to some extent atoned for by his miserable death.

The character of Octavio Piccolomini has often been misunderstood by critics of the play. Schiller himself has briefly discussed the outlines of his character in his letter to Böttiger of March 1, 1799. It is certainly wrong to see nothing but a villain and an intriguer in him. In him too we find a character in whom attractive and repulsive features are freely mixed. He is a 'realist' like Wallenstein, less great but more clever, not hampered by astrological scruples or by any other

doubts. He is the descendant of an old aristocratic family while Wallenstein is a self-made man. With Octavio the end justifies the means, and his end is to protect the Emperor from the treason of his general, and to win for his own family the title of Prince as a reward for his services. He is at once a faithful servant of the Emperor and a treacherous friend to Wallenstein, a tender father who yet ruins the happiness of his son, a cunning and unscrupulous diplomatist and a brave soldier. He is in every respect a man capable of holding his own even against Wallenstein. His character is not one that can inspire admiration, but it should not be regarded with contempt. Max certainly does not do his father justice, and the advice which he gives him is such as cannot be reasonably carried out. The course adopted by Octavio is the only possible one under the circumstances, if he wishes to save the Emperor; his only real guilt is in assenting or seeming to assent to Buttler's dark plans.

It has been remarked that the Countess Terzky ought to have been represented not as Wallenstein's sister-in-law, which in fact she was, but as his sister. This objection seems, however, not to be well justified. In fact more interest is given to the development of the drama by the fact that among all the many persons in Wallenstein's surroundings this clever and ambitious woman, who is not related to him by any ties of blood, should be the one who understands him best and sees her ideal of a man realised in him. She is inspired by Wallenstein, and not afraid of him like her weak sister the Duchess. Her influence on Wallenstein is greater than that of anybody else. Some critics have gone so far as to express the opinion that but for her advice (D. T. I, 7) Wallenstein would have shrunk from joining the Swedes, and that thus it is she who really decides Wallenstein's action. This is certainly not to be assumed. There cannot be any doubt that Wallenstein would ultimately have taken the step without the pressure brought to bear upon him by the passionate speeches of the Countess. He cannot act otherwise without becoming untrue to his character. No doubt she helps to hasten his decision, but if he were to be

regarded as only a tool in her hand his character would lose too much in greatness.

The Countess Terzky has often been compared to Lady Macbeth. There is no doubt that, in sketching Wallenstein's relation to the Countess, Schiller was to some extent inspired by Macbeth's relation to his wife. Both women are strong-minded. energetic and utterly unscrupulous, both urge on a hesitating but ambitious man to make himself by an unlawful act king, both give utterance to and defend with passionate eloquence the secret thoughts which he shrinks from openly confessing to himself. And yet the Countess is not in every respect to be compared with Lady Macbeth. The Countess wishes to make her House great and especially Wallenstein, the only human being for whom she seems to have a strong affection. Lady Macbeth thinks chiefly of herself, and is anxious to become Oueen at whatever cost. The Countess is very clever in political intrigues, but less repulsive than Lady Macbeth-it is after all one thing to urge a relative to become a rebel, and a very different thing to urge a husband to murder his king in his sleep. Moreover the Countess only urges Wallenstein to carry out what he would certainly have done without her influence, while Lady Macbeth makes her husband take a step which he would perhaps never have taken without her encouraging and inciting speeches. Hence her guilt is much greater and she is subsequently much more terribly crushed by the consequences of her husband's deed. The Countess becomes, towards the end, more womanly and tender, when the gloom begins to spread over her House and over the Duke whom she idolises, yet she remains strong in the thought that she 'carries with her what will comfort her.' The collapse of Lady Macbeth is much more complete, all her powers being utterly crushed by the terrible burden of her guilt-laden conscience.

The figure of <u>Max Piccolomini</u> is an invention of the poet but is of the very greatest importance for the drama. In **Ball.** Sob 1, 7 he comes to dissuade Wallenstein from his traitorous designs but is prevented by the Countess from seeing the Duke. Would he, if admitted, have been able to shake the

Duke's resolution? Fielitz was of opinion that he would have done so, but his view cannot be accepted. It would mean that Wallenstein would no longer be true to his own self and that he would have been unworthy to be the hero for a great drama. His good genius, Max, is no more able to influence his decision than his evil genius, the Countess. Throughout the play Wallenstein is really guided by his own will. It has been suggested that a character like that of Max was hardly possible at the time of the Thirty Years' War and in the Camp of Wallenstein. This is no doubt true, but owing to the art of the poet in sketching his noble character we efftirely forget it. Objections have been raised to the manner of his death. It has been asked: Is it necessary, and does it not lower the character of the gallant youth? First of all it might be objected to this that Schiller did not intend to represent Max as being altogether free from blame: the 'idealist' too is not necessarily blameless. We see this clearly in Max's relation to his father, in which his behaviour is not invariably what it should be. But the death of Max is an absolute necessity in the play. He has lost his belief in his father and in his friend, he is obliged to renounce his love. everything that made life dear to him is gone-and so he welcomes a glorious death at the hand of the enemy, in a fight by which he may possibly still prevent Wallenstein's junction with the Swedes. It is not his aim to sacrifice his whole regiment in the attack, but it is a touching circumstance that his devoted soldiers do not want to be separated from their leader even by death. The love of Max for Thekla is of the very greatest importance for the play, and it is so closely connected with the main action that it cannot be looked upon as a mere independent episode. By means of this love the Countess hopes to attach Max for ever to Wallenstein and tie Octavio's The sacrifice of his love shows the nobility of Max's soul. Both Octavio and the Countess are largely influenced in their actions by their knowledge of Max's love. Max and Thekla are the only persons in the play in whom Schiller felt a personal interest and whose relation seemed to him (cf. his letter to Goethe, Nov. 9, 1798) ber poetisch wichtigste Teil. The characters

of the lovers are not only beautifully sketched but they are necessary as contrasts to set off the other purely egotistical characters of the play. They represent the ideal as opposed to everyday life. In them the beautiful and the morally-good is opposed to the merely useful and material. While Wallenstein, Octavio, the Countess, Illo, and all the others pursue selfish aims. Max and Thekla follow the dictates of their own generous hearts. Thus Max and Thekla afford us the true standard for the moral estimation of the various characters of the drama: their unbiassed judgment condemns the disloyalty of Wallenstein and the intrigues of Octavio, and they do not shrink from sacrificing even their own love and happiness to what they recognise to be their duty. And thus, according to Schiller's philosophical conceptions, the 'beautiful souls' become truly 'sublime' in the hour of trial, they show the highest moral qualities in the bitterest grief. This development of their characters is brought about by the actions of the lower characters by whom they are surrounded. The love of Max and Thekla, this idyll in the midst of political intrigues, is the only bright ray in the gloomy drama.

The play abounds in skilfully contrasted characters. We need only point to Wallenstein and Octavio, Wallenstein and Max, Octavio and Max, Octavio and the Countess, Terzky and Illo, Buttler and Isolani, Buttler and Gordon, Max and the other generals, the Swedish officers and Wallenstein's generals, the Swedish Captain and Wallenstein's murderers, the Duchess and the Countess, Wallenstein's servants and the servants of Max and Thekla.

In writing his drama Schiller was influenced by several poets and thinkers, especially by Goethe, Kant and Shakespeare. He was also much helped by the study of Sophocles, and he may owe a few minor points to an essay by Herder.

The influence of Goethe is of a twofold character. First of all Schiller learned from him to write in a more objective style and with greater artistic self-restraint than he had done before. His frequent intercourse with Goethe, the careful analytical study of his friend's writings such as formann unb Dorothea and

Billeim Deifters Lehrjahre, helped Schiller to acquire a more natural style, and in no work of his is the influence of Goethe more clearly noticeable than in Ballenfteins Lager. In this prelude, the soldiers represented, although they are by no means devoid of characteristic individual features, are yet intended as types of all the different classes of soldiers and give a faithful picture of Wallenstein's whole army. As regards special points, Schiller owed to Goethe the suggestion of the division of the drama into two parts and the final adoption of the astrological motive. He was also inspired in more than one respect by Goethe's Egmont, with which he was thoroughly familiar, having written a review of it and also adapted it for the stage. (See the Index to the Notes, p. 300.)

The influence of Kant is visible in the general opposition of 'realistic' and 'idealistic' characters, and more especially in the creation of the figures of Max and Thekla. They are purely idealistic characters and intended to complete the picture of the world unfolded in the drama. The majority of characters in Ballenstein are 'realists'; but the representation of human life would be imperfect without the contrast of the two 'beautiful souls.' In his philosophical writings Schiller had adopted and worked out Kant's teaching that under the force of adverse circumstances and bitter grief a schone Seele, compelled to act heroically in obedience to moral law, would develope and be raised into an erhabener Charafter 1. This process is seen in the development of the characters of Max and Thekla. whole question of the influence of Kant's philosophy on the moulding of Ballenstein has been ably discussed by E. Kühnemann.

Among the tragedies of Shakespeare which strongly influenced Schiller's drama, *Macbeth* stands in the foreground. It was no mere chance that soon after the completion of **Macbeth** for the Weimar stage. The characters of Wallenstein and of Macbeth

¹ Cp. also Schiller's poem Die Führer bes Lebens (1795) which was originally called Schön und Crhaben, and the beginning of Schiller's fine essay on Das Crhabens.

have several points in common, the Countess Terzky was to some extent modelled after Lady Macbeth, the stars and their influence on the Duke may be compared to the witches in *Macbeth*, and in several passages of Ballenstein there occur verbal reminiscences of the same play (see Index to Notes, p. 303). Of other plays of Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar* seems to have proved helpful to Schiller on account of the wonderful representation of the Roman people, and *Richard III* strongly influenced his general views as to the composition of a great historical play. The two last mentioned plays were studied by Schiller in 1797. A careful comparison between *Macbeth* and Wallenstein has been made by A. Köster; in his essay not only the similarities but also the important differences between the two plays are well pointed out.

A few passages which offer striking parallels to Herder's essay Bom eigenen Schieffel published by Schiller in Die Goren of 1795 (reprinted in B. Suphan's large critical edition, Vol. 18) and which may have been suggested to the poet by reminiscences from that essay, have been noticed by J. Imelmann.

Schiller had given much time to the study of the best of the classical Greek plays and read the tragedies of Sophocles with ever new admiration. He learned much from the Greek master for the style of his drama, especially he imitated from him the somewhat elaborate speeches in which the dramatis personae account for their actions. He was deeply interested in the part played by Destiny in the Greek drama, and in his Braut von Menina he even endeavoured to write a drama in the style and in the spirit of the ancients. In Ballenstein, in which the word Schicffal is of very frequent occurrence, he has, however, not introduced Destiny in the sense of the ancients. The Berlin professor, W. Süvern, wrote in 1800 (even before the publication of the printed edition of Wallenstein) a book on the drama in which he compared Ballenstein with the classical fate-tragedies. Schiller, however, to whom Süvern had sent his book, wrote back to say that it ought not to be so compared, as, although he was a great admirer of the plays of Sophocles, he yet was of opinion that in modern times the character of a tragedy could not be the same as in the old classical times. In Ballenstein the guilt which causes the ruin of the hero arises from his own character, and is not chiefly brought about by outward circumstances as in the classical plays of the Greeks.

VI.

COLERIDGE'S TRANSLATION AND CONSTANT'S ADAPTATION'.

Among the many translations of Schiller's 'Wallenstein' into foreign languages the one by S. T. Coleridge is the first not only in time but also in poetic beauty. In it the young poet of twenty-eight, who had just returned to England from a prolonged visit to Germany, realised, in a poetic sense, the principal fruits of his foreign tour. The translation of Die Biccolomini and Ballensteins Tod—he did not venture to render the short and free riming couplets of Ballensteins Lager, as he believed that their form as well as their broad humour would render them unacceptable—was written within the short space of six weeks, which is certainly a wonderful performance, both as to quantity and quality. He began his translation in March 1800, and Die Biccolomini appeared at the beginning of April, Ballensteins Tod in June, the very month in which the German original was published by Cotta.

An accomplished Englishman, Joseph Charles Mellish, a friend of Goethe and Schiller, and subsequently the translator of Maria Stuart, had first conceived the idea of a translation of Wallenstein for Drury Lane Theatre, and wrote to Sheridan about it, but Sheridan never replied. Schiller sent an attested manuscript copy of his play for translation to the London

¹ The following account of Coleridge's Wallenstein is chiefly based on A. Brandl's excellent Life of Coleridge (Lady Eastlake's translation, pp. 257 sqq.). Some passages have been quoted literally from it. The literature of the question is given in Appendix IV. p. 291.

bookseller Bell, whom he did not know. Bell, instead of having the play translated, sold the manuscript without informing Schiller to Messrs Longman, who entrusted young Coleridge with the translation of it. Schiller was consequently very much astonished when the translation by an unknown writer and issued by an unknown publisher reached him. The unpleasant business transactions between Cotta and Bell, who for two years neglected to pay Schiller, we can here pass over in silence.

Coleridge's translation well deserves the high esteem in which it is held. Although it was at first received with indifference, and remained for twenty years almost unnoticed by the general public, it is now considered by many English critics to be superior to Schiller's original. The first who placed the translation before the original seems to have been Sir Walter Scott, who in 1818 remarked that Coleridge if he undertook to translate Goethe's 'Faust' would be able to do for this drama what he had done for Schiller's 'Wallenstein,' viz. make the work more beautiful.

Coleridge was on the whole a most faithful translator, and in estimating the accuracy of his renderings we must not forget that he translated from a manuscript which in many respects resembled the acting copies (see p. xiii.), and thus showed an earlier stage of the text than the one given in the printed editions. The version which Schiller had sent to Bell agrees with none of the many other copies. Its readings may be for the most part easily seen in Goedeke's and Vollmer's editions. Schiller obviously bestowed much care on the text which he intended to be translated and possibly represented on the English stage. Coleridge translated it with such fidelity that, if lost, it could almost be reconstructed from his version. And not only did he give the sense of the words, but also their beauty and force. He preserved indeed the lofty splendour of the style. He allowed his blank verse no greater liberties than are found in the original, only that the rimes at the conclusion of the scenes were abandoned, and that a trochee often replaces an iambus. Where he was unable to preserve the entire poetic

form of the original—as in Thekla's song—he states it openly in a note. But his work, as far as it goes, does justice not only to Schiller's mind but to his imagination. A number of verbal mistakes which Coleridge made are not of much importance, but they might with advantage be pointed out in the frequent reprints of his translation in the edition in Bohn's Standard Library. The spirit of the original is preserved throughout. On the other hand, Coleridge did not bind himself slavishly to the original text at the cost of his own national and personal feeling. He wished not only to render Wallenstein conscientiously into English words, but also to adapt the drama itself to its English form. Passionate outbursts are sometimes moderated; characteristic exclamations, impressive repetitions and explanatory paraphrases are often inserted; abstract expressions turned into concrete, or, when possible, proverbial expressions; ponderous sentences broken up into lively dialogue; and other changes introduced which go far to making the drama more acceptable to English taste without destroying the character of the whole. In Die Biccolomini III. 4 he has even inserted five characteristic lines of his own between the lines 1635 and 1636 of his original. Several other translations of Wallenstein have appeared since the one by Coleridge, but although some of them are very creditable (e.g. the one by Hunter), and in many cases represent Schiller's final version more accurately, not one of them has been able as yet to displace the earlier work in the favour of the public. Some scenes were well rendered by Carlyle, and several poets have given good renderings of the Lager, the best of which seems to be the one lately written by Sir Theodore Martin.

While Coleridge had taken pains to translate Schiller's drama as faithfully as possible, an attempt was made a few years later (in 1809) by a French admirer of Schiller's tragedy to introduce it to his countrymen in a form which he believed to be the only acceptable one to the French taste, but in which the effect of the German drama was completely spoiled.

Benjamin Constant de Rebecque, a politician, orator and writer, an intimate friend of Mme de Staël, in whose famous book *De l'Allemagne* Schiller's play is praised as the most national tragedy of Germany, and who in her book discusses Constant's adaptation, had lived part of his early life in Germany and was sufficiently initiated into the spirit of German poetry to be able to appreciate its beauties. He fully discerned the excellence of Schiller's great play, and in a valuable dissertation prefixed to his adaptation he explained its merits with much true understanding to his compatriots. Still he declared that it was not possible to exhibit Schiller's play, such as it was, to readers accustomed to the strictly defined and concise character of the classical plays of Corneille, Racine and Voltaire.

He consequently set to work and ruthlessly cut Schiller's tragedy down until he had reduced it to the size of an ordinary French tragedie, at the same time rendering the blank verse of the original by the conventional French Alexandrines. He combined several persons into one, did away with a good many subordinate characters, omitted many of the most delicate and poetic situations, altered the majority of the motives used by the poet, and while rendering Schiller's work almost unrecognisable to the Germans, did not succeed in gaining for his transformed and mutilated version the approval of the French public. Schiller did not live to see this Wallstein, tragédie en cinq actes, but Goethe, after its appearance, sent a few verses to Schiller's widow in which he expressed his regret for an experiment which was bound to be a failure. And yet it is interesting to note that by making it Constant acknowledged the necessity of importing into France from abroad new subjects in order to infuse new life into the narrow tragic style at home. Max Koch has fitly pointed out that in so doing he was preceded by no less a writer than Voltaire, who was prompted by a similar desire and met with the same want of success. His Mort de César stands in the same relation to Shakespeare's Julius Caesar as Constant's Wallstein stands to Schiller's Ballenstein. same way in which Constant prefixed to his adaptation his very fine réflexions sur le théâtre allemand, so Voltaire before

him added to his first attempt to introduce some of the English freedom of treatment into the classical French tragedy a discours sur la tragédie (anglaise). But the work of Constant, well-meant as no doubt it was, is now completely and deservedly forgotten by all but students of literary history, while the translation of Coleridge will probably continue to be read and enjoyed in this country by many generations to come. An experiment similar to that of Constant was much later undertaken by Alfred v. Wolzogen. His adaptation of Schiller's play which was intended to be represented in one night is a gross mutilation of Schiller's drama and has proved a complete failure.

VII.

OTHER POEMS AND DRAMAS RELATING TO WALLENSTEIN.

The general interest felt in the striking personality of Wallenstein is illustrated by the fact that even before his death he appeared as an important if not the principal figure in several historic plays in Germany and in Spain, and that almost immediately after his murder his tragic end inspired several foreign poets to choose it for a subject of dramatic treatment.

1 Wallenstein is of course frequently mentioned and his peculiarities are often ridiculed in the contemporary popular songs. Some of these are printed in F. W. v. Ditsurth's collection called Die historisch-politischen Volkslieder des dreissigjährigen Krieges (Heidelberg, 1882) in various places. In No. 100 (Wallenstein before Nürnberg) the Duke says 3ch Ballenstein bin Allen ein Stein, cp. Lager l. 620; and he is addressed mockingly: Du tanst ben Göder nit trasen hören, | Und willst ber Rürnberger Stadt werstören? | Geh, laß bich geigen heim! See Lager ll. 611 and 630—1. In another interesting song (No. 108) a lively dialogue is given between Wallenstein and Death who comes to snatch him away. Wallenstein does not wish to go yet. He asks Death: Bas soll es beut, wo mir so wiel | Steht auf bem zubereitet Spiel, | Rase an Thrones Stufen?...

The subject never lost its peculiar attraction, and several new dramas on Wallenstein were written shortly (1781—1792) before Schiller's great work, and two more plays followed Schiller's in the first half of our century, besides the numerous translations of it into many foreign tongues.

Beil noch ichaffen! But Death sternly answers: Du gabft im Leben fein Quartier: | Suchft bu von mir ein anbere bier, | Go wirft bich irren eben. Wallenstein, however, does not lose courage: Surmabr, bein Bort mich nit erichredt, | Es zeigt mir ja ber Stern Afpect | Gin gulbne Ronigefrone; | Sat angezeigt mir ftetig Glud - | Meinft bu, es gebe nun gurud, | Geb mir ein falichen lobne? Death answers calmly: Bau auf ber Stern Afpectenichein. | Da wirft gar arg betrogen febn. | Bie von Aprilenwetter: | Es tommt ein Reiflein über Nacht, | hat alle Blumlein welf gemacht, | Abfallen ibre Blatter. At last the Duke resigns himself to the unavoidable, saving: Friedland bat man mich ja genannt, | Gin Rriegebeld aller Belt befanut, | Sab wenig Bried gegeben. | Du, Tob, erfüllft ben Ramen mein: | Allein, allein in beinem Reibn | 3ft Fried und emige Leben. With the last passage cp. Lager ll. 622-3. In another song (No. 100) a 'Farewell to Wallenstein' (Gin Baletlieblein vor Ballenftein) we find: Er flieg bem Raifer viel qu boch (see Lager 1. 79), he is called Un Siegen groß, an Worten fabi ... O Ballenftein, bu Allen ein Stein, he is accused that he Sucht lettlich gar als Siegeslohn | Fur fein Saupt eine Ronigs Rron, | 3m Reiche gu ermerben. And again we find in this song on Wallenstein's end the lines: Er moot ben Sahn nit boren frahn, | Rein bellenb Gunblein um fich febn, | Und lacht boch ber Rartonen. | 38t hat er Rub und langen Brieb, | Rraht ihm fein Sahn und Subn ein Lieb. | Und fann fein Obren schonen. There are also several songs on his siege of Stralsund. The famous saving usually ascribed to Wallenstein is in one of them put into the mouth of his general Arnim (No. 44. and also in Soltau's Deutsche Historische Volkslieder, Zweites Hundert. ed. R. Hildebrand. Leipzig, 1856, p. 366). It has: Arnheim fpricht: Das acht ich gering: | Bann Stralfund mit Retten am himmel bing. | So will iche boch berunder bring'n, | Deinen Stuhl barein fegen, | Und mich an ihnen ergeben. See Lager Il. 604-5. Several interesting Latin poems by the Jesuit Jacobus Balde (1604-68) referring to Wallenstein are mentioned and partly printed in Imelmann's essay on Herder and Schiller's Ballenftein, pp. 11 sqq. The most important among them is the poem on the death of Wallenstein (pp. 15-16) which is written in the form of a Sapphic ode.

The oldest dramas in which the figure of the great general appears are three plays, the first written in Latin and the other two in German, by the head-master of the Stettin grammar school called Johann Lütkeschwager or as he used to call himself Johannes Micraelius. The first play Pomeris (1631) deals with the liberation of Pomerania from Wallenstein by Gustavus Adolphus. Wallenstein does not appear much in this play; he is called Lastlevius Tyrannus (Lastlev is an anagram for Wallste); King Gustavus appears as Agathander (=good man). In the second play Parthenia (1632), which was written in German, the capture of the hitherto unconquered Magdeburg by Tilly is represented. Tilly, who is called Contilius (=Count Tilly), plays in it a more prominent part than Lastlevius.

Wallenstein comes more to the foreground in the third school-drama of Micraelius called Agathander pro Sebasta vincens (1633). Its subject is the victory of King Gustavus Adolphus (Agathander) over Tilly (Contill) and Wallenstein (Lastleven), his delivery of the Protestant town of Augsburg (Sebasta) from the Jesuits (Jolola), and the king's glorious death at Lützen. The play is written in German verse (principally Alexandrines) and treats of Wallenstein's re-appointment and campaign against the Swedes down to the battle of Lützen.

None of these three plays has a great dramatic value, but it is interesting to see that such plays were attempted at all. Some characteristic features of the Duke, e.g. his jealousy of Tilly and his hatred of the Jesuits, are well hit off.

Another early play on Wallenstein, a tragedy called Wallenstein composed by Johann Rist, a clergyman and writer of many hymns and dramas, seems to be lost. An old edition of it with the date of 1647 is mentioned in some books, but it is doubtful if the play was ever printed. There is also a 'tableau' (kbendes Bilb) of the murder of Wallenstein in the third scene of the 'Zwischenspiel' in Rist's drama Das friedewünschende Deutschland (printed in 1647).

But not only was Wallenstein before his death represented in dramas written in Germany, he also appeared on the popular stage of Spain while he still held the post of generalissimo. A popular play on him was acted at Madrid early in 1634, in which his deeds in the first and second periods of his command were celebrated. It was witnessed by the German travelling politician Welsch but immediately afterwards, on the receipt of the news of Wallenstein's murder, stopped by order of the Spanish government. The author of this play is not known and the loss probably not great.

The first real tragedy on Wallenstein's death which we possess is the Latin drama called *Fritlandus* which was written by the renowned Catholic scholar and famous Latin poet **Nicolaus von Vernulz** or **Vernulaeus**. He was professor at Louvain, where his drama was acted in 1636 and printed in 1637. This play is much superior to those before-mentioned. All the previous plays lack the interest of a real tragical conflict and merely depict certain episodes of the war. Vernulaeus may have been influenced to some extent by Shakespeare. It is not impossible that his drama was known to Schiller, although the German poet has never directly referred to it. Vernulaeus also dramatised the tragic end of Joan d'Arc. The subject still requires investigation.

Almost in the same year in which the drama of Vernulaeus was acted at Louvain, The tragedy of Albertus Wallenstein by Henry Glapthorpe was represented in London. It is written in English and in the ordinary blank verse; a Latin prologue by Alex. Gill being prefixed to the drama. It may have been acted about 1636, possibly even earlier. Gill, a staunch Puritan, sees in the murder of the Duke merely a just punishment of heaven, and Glapthorpe's conception of Wallenstein's character is less deep and historically true than that of the Catholic Vernulaeus. With Glapthorpe, Wallenstein is merely a cruel tyrant, not an ambitious general or scheming statesman. the London dramatist is superior to the Louvain professor in his knowledge of what will produce dramatic effects upon the stage. He allows a large portion in his play to be taken up by the love affairs of two (fictitious) sons of Wallenstein, and does not forget to introduce the popular figure of a jester called Newman, which name seems to be taken from Wallenstein's orderly Neumann.

For Wallenstein himself he neither feels nor arouses the slightest sympathy. The Duke stabs his younger son, whose unfortunate paramour he condemns to the gallows. Still a few passages seem to betray the influence of Shakespeare's genius, e.g. the scene (IV, 3) in which Wallenstein wishes that the page would sing to him, and in which he expresses his longing for rest.

Several German plays on Wallenstein which were acted in the second half of the seventeenth century in various German towns seem to be based on Glapthorpe's tragedy. One was acted in 1690 at Berlin (a similar version in 1720 at Hamburg); another one, probably also derived from Glapthorpe, was acted at Bremen soon after the conclusion of the war. The text of these plays has not yet been discovered, but the play-bills of the Berlin and Hamburg dramas are still in existence. Some puppet-plays on Wallenstein seem also to have been exhibited in Germany. One was exhibited by a certain Drey in 1666.

Finally we have to mention an *Italian Monologue* in stanzas, probably written soon after 1634 by **Fulvio Testi** († 1646). In this monologue Wallenstein addresses his murderer at length, and the monologue is brought to a close by a concluding stanza briefly relating the sad end of the great Duke.

Of four German dramatic works immediately preceding Schiller's Ballenstein, viz. Albrecht Wallenstein by Steinsberg (Prag, 1781), Der Baron von Wallenstein, published anonymously (Gotha, 1783), Wallenstein by Komareck (Prag, 1792), and Wallenstein by Gerhard Anton von Halem (Göttingen, 1786), only the last mentioned deserves our attention. Its opening scenes had been published before 1786 in Boie's 'Deutsches Museum,' and it seems probable that Schiller knew the work, although he does not appear to have used anything from it. Both poets probably drew from the same sources.

Schiller's great drama far surpasses every previous attempt and has not been eclipsed by any subsequent treatment of the same subject.

There are only two independent dramatic works later than Schiller's drama, viz. the French play Wallstein by P. Liadières printed in 1829 at Paris, and the German play in five acts Ballens

firin und Strassum by With. Meinhold (1846). There are also two operatic treatments of the subject, and among the various Wallenstein-novels the one called Waldstein by H. Laube deserves to be specially mentioned.

VIII.

ARGUMENT.

The whole play is supposed to fill the last four days of Wallenstein's life. Ballenstein's Lager and Die Biccolomini fill the first day and the night following it, Ballenstein's Lob occupies the last three days. See the table on p. xv. The events referred to actually extended over nearly two months, from January 5 to February 25, 1634, from the arrival of Father Quiroga (in our play it is the Baron of Questenberg) at Wallenstein's head-quarters at Pilsen bearing the imperial order to the Duke to send off eight cavalry regiments for the safe conduct of the Spanish Cardinal on his journey to the Netherlands, down to the assassination of Wallenstein at Eger. On the contents of Ballensteins Lob begins with the moment when many circumstances combine to urge Wallenstein to immediate action.

WALLENSTEINS TOD.

ACT I.

[Dawn and morning of the second day. Wallenstein's residence at Pilsen. Wallenstein takes the decisive step.]

- Scene 1. Wallenstein and Seni are observing the stars. A long-expected fortunate conjunction of the planets takes place, encouraging Wallenstein to carry out his designs without any further delay.
- Scene 2. Terzky informs him of the capture of his confidential political agent Sesina, through whom the Court of Vienna will now at last get authentic information as to the Duke's plans.

- Scene 3. Illo urges him to make his compact with the Swedes at once, maintaining that this is now the only course left open to him. The Emperor will certainly never pardon him, the army still devoted to its general may become estranged, the Swedish envoy has arrived. Wallenstein, feeling that the hour of action has indeed come and that return is impossible for him, decides to see the Swedish envoy.
- Scene 4. In a long monologue Wallenstein reflects on his past, present and future position. He does not conceal from himself the great danger of attacking established and time-honoured authority.
- Scene 5. The Swedish colonel Wrangel appears at first cautious and reserved, but after Wallenstein has shown him the declaration of loyalty signed by his officers, he is ready to conclude a treaty of alliance with the Duke. The conditions are that Wallenstein shall disarm the Spanish regiments and hand over to the Swedes the fortress of Eger and one part of Prag. Wallenstein himself is not to have any security. If he does not come to a decision at once, the Swedish Chancellor will not enter into any further negociations with him.
- some 6. After Wrangel has left Wallenstein still hesitates to accept his conditions. His pride is hurt, he is afraid of becoming dependent on the Swedes, and he broods over the wickedness of his schemes against his Emperor and his country. The endeavours of Terzky and Illo, who urge him forthwith to sign the agreement, are fruitless.
- Scene 7. What they have not been able to do is at last accomplished by the Countess Terzky. She begins her long and impressive speech by charging Wallenstein with being a braggart and a coward if he now is going to renounce his bold plans. She then depicts to him ironically in vivid colours what his future existence will be if he now refuses the proffered help of the Swedes and retires into private life. She points out the absolute lack of gratitude on the part of his imperial master, the false position in which the Duke was placed by the covenant of Znaim, the absurdity of considering himself to be bound by duty to such a selfish lord, and then finally insists on the imperative necessity of seizing the favourable moment as indicated by the stars. By such arguments she succeeds in bringing about the long-delayed decision of the Duke, and prevails upon Wallenstein to send away Max, who had come to warn him. He sends for Wrangel in order to sign the treaty, but he cannot do so without some gloomy forebodings as to the probable results of his step. And no sooner has he sent for the Swede than he summons Octavio to his cabinet and himself informs his bitterest enemy of what he has done.

ACT II.

[Afternoon of the second day at Pilsen. Scenes 1-3 at Wallenstein's residence, 4-7 at Octavio's. The Duke's treason causes a revulsion of feeling both public and private.]

- Scene 1. Wallenstein sends Octavio away—lending him his own horses—with orders to arrest Gallas and Aldringer and to assume the supreme command of the Spanish (and Italian) regiments. This greatly facilitates Octavio's subsequent actions.
- Scene 2. Max, after having vainly endeavoured to persuade Wallenstein to reverse his decision, having promised his full support in anything except a Swedish alliance, and having offered to go to Vienna and to make Wallenstein's peace with the Emperor, tears himself away with the deepest grief from his beloved general, whom as an honourable man he can no longer serve.
- Scene 3. After Max has gone, Wallenstein asks for Wrangel but is told that he left immediately after the ratification of the treaty. When Illo and Terzky earnestly entreat him not to trust Octavio, against whom they entertain strong suspicions, with so important a mission, Wallenstein tells them how on the eve of the battle of Lützen Fate informed him by a significant dream that Octavio is the most faithful of his friends.
- **Scene 4.** Introductory Scene. Octavio has his house well guarded by a detachment of loyal soldiers ready to arrest any suspicious person.
- Scene 5. Octavio succeeds without much difficulty in intimidating and winning back the easy-going leader of the light cavalry, Isolani; he merely shows him the imperial letter and the fickle Croat forsakes his benefactor.
- Scene 6. The choleric Buttler, who at first sternly refuses to listen to Octavio's persuasive words, is at last completely won over by means of a letter convincing him that Wallenstein has duped him. After a fierce outbreak of wrath he asks for permission to stay near Wallenstein, with his regiment (which Octavio has presented to him in the Emperor's name), and assures Octavio that he does not intend to be the Duke's good angel.
- Scene 7. Octavio fails in his endeavour to prevail upon Max to leave the camp with him. The excited youth most bitterly reproaches his father for his conduct, declares that on no account will he go without having taken leave of Thekla, but promises to lead the regiments

entrusted to him away from Pilsen or die in the attempt. Octavio has a presentiment that he will never see his son alive again. They part with a long silent embrace.

ACT III.

[Morning and noon of the third day. Wallenstein's residence at Pilsen. The Duke is deserted by nearly his whole army. Scenes 1—12 (morning). General overthrow of Wallenstein's hopes. Scenes 13—23 (midday). Mutiny. The Pappenheimers and Max leave him.]

Scene 1. Thekla expresses to her aunt her uneasiness at the absence of Max, whom she has not seen for two days.

- Scene 2. The Countess informs Thekla that her father has left the Emperor and is going to join the Swedes. This being the case, she entreats her niece to induce her lover Max to espouse the cause of Wallenstein, and thus not only to tie the hands of Octavio but also to inspire the army to follow his example. Thekla knows at once that Max can never do this, and that their happiness is now ruined for ever.
- Scene 3. The Duchess asks what has happened, but receives an evasive answer. She hopes that Thekla will find in her future marriage greater happiness and peace of mind than she herself has found by the side of her ambitious husband. She praises Max. Thekla is going to leave the room, when
- Scene 4. Wallenstein enters with Illo. He expects to hear at any moment that the troops stationed at Prag have declared in his favour. He feels sure that, on learning this, the soldiers of the Pilsen regiments will follow the example of their comrades at Prag. He is pleased to learn that Buttler has come without being asked to offer his services; and at the same time he wonders why an inner voice warns him not to trust the rough soldier. Being anxious to secure the assistance of his other generals, he sends Illo to fetch Isolani, whom he wishes to sound first of all. In the meantime he asks Thekla for a song. She tries, but finds that she cannot sing to him and leaves the room. The Countess tells Wallenstein that Thekla loves Max and is loved in return. The Duchess approves of her choice, but Wallenstein haughtily declares that Max cannot have her, as he wants his daughter to marry a king. He proceeds to inform the Duchess that she and Thekla will soon be sent to Holland as they will no longer be safe in the Emperor's dominions. He does not, however, tell her the whole truth.

- Scene 5. Terzky rushes in to tell Wallenstein that Isolani and his Croats and also Holk's Chasseurs have disappeared during the night.
- Some 6. Illo adds that five more generals have left the camp. Wallenstein collects himself quickly and orders Terzky's faithful grenadiers to guard the gates of Pilsen and relieve Tiefenbach's regiment. He comforts the frightened ladies with a few kind words and asks them to leave him.
- **Scene 7.** From the window Wallenstein and Terzky now watch a strange movement in the camp, the break-up of the army being in full operation. Terzky once more warns his chief against Octavio, but Wallenstein sternly refuses to believe him. He says that he is little moved by Isolani's desertion, as he has never placed any confidence in him. With Octavio the case is different.
- scene 8. Illo rushes furiously into the room to inform Wallenstein that Tiesenbach's regiment refuse to leave the gates, and declare that they will not take any orders from anyone except Octavio, who had shown them a secret imperial order to that effect. Illo adds that eight more generals have left in obedience to Octavio's secret orders. Wallenstein is speechless.
- Scene 9. Countess Terzky is informed of what has happened. Wallenstein declares that his belief in the stars is not shaken by this experience. Octavio's deed, being against all the laws of nature, could not be predicted by the ordinary course of the stars.
- Scene 10. Buttler has reserved for himself the task of bringing the worst news. He coldly informs the Duke that the expected letter from Prag has been intercepted by the troops and made public, that Prag is lost, that all the regiments stationed in the principal towns of Bohemia and Moravia have forsaken him, and that he has been outlawed together with Illo, Terzky and Kinsky. But, after the worst has been said, Wallenstein at once regains his calm composure.
- **Scene 11.** The Countess, on finding that Wallenstein and the generals have left the room, is greatly agitated and gives expression to her extreme anxiety. She vows not to survive Wallenstein's fall.
- **Scene 12.** She briefly informs her sister of Wallenstein's plans and their failure. The Duchess is completely crushed by this blow.
- **Scene 13.** Second monologue of Wallenstein. In spite of the complete collapse of his plans he is full of hope and self-confidence. He encourages his friends by confidently referring to his former unexpected successes.

Scene 14. A deputation of the Pappenheim Cuirassiers ask for an audience.

Scene 15. Wallenstein receives the deputation in the kindest way. They wish to know whether he really means to join the Swedes or is only anxious to keep his position at the head of the army. In the former case they feel bound to leave him, in the latter they are prepared to support him. Wallenstein carefully avoids giving a definite answer, but tells the men that he hates the Swedes and hopes to drive them ultimately out of Germany. He has only apparently joined them for a short time in order to be strong enough to restore peace, which is of paramount importance. He counts upon the regiment to help him in this endeayour.

scene 16. The Cuirassiers are nearly won over when Buttler comes in to tell the Duke in their presence that Terzky's regiments have pulled down the imperial Eagle from their standards and have hoisted Wallenstein's own arms in place of it. On hearing this the Cuirassiers abruptly withdraw.

Scene 17. The Duchess and Countess Terzky are informed that all is lost. Wallenstein orders the ladies to be escorted without delay to Eger. A tumult is heard outside. The Pappenheimers believe that Max is kept as a hostage by Wallenstein. This proves to the Duke that Max has not yet left the town.

Scene 18. Max comes to take leave of Thekla. Wallenstein first threatens to keep him as a hostage, but Max is unmoved by his threats. He then proceeds to remind him of their former friendship and thereby produces a deep impression on Max. Wallenstein refuses to believe that Max will leave him.

Scene 19. The Cuirassiers prepare to take Max away by force. Wallenstein sends his orderly to command them patiently to await his decision. His orders are disregarded.

Scene 20. Terzky's regiments ask Wallenstein for permission to attack. Terzky and Illo press him to give the order and to crush the revolt at once. After a momentary hesitation Wallenstein declares his readiness. Max does not wish to fight against Wallenstein but is anxious to lead his regiments away. Neumann, his orderly, is shot by the mutineers. Wallenstein now resolves to show himself to the men, and is confident that by doing so he will at once re-establish his authority.

Soene 21. Max's feelings have become confused and he asks Thekla to decide what he is to do. She bids him follow his first impulse

do his duty. She promises that whatever he may do she will always love him, but urges him to leave her and her family without delay.

Scene 22. Wallenstein experiences the most terrible blow to his self-confidence. For the first time his face fails to impress the uproarious soldiers. They refuse to hear him.

Soene 28. Wallenstein resolves to leave in the evening for Eger. He orders Buttler to write at once to Gordon, a Scotchman, the commander of that fortress. He then steps in between the lovers and sends Max away without looking at him. Max tears himself away heart-broken and is all the more troubled because he leaves the Duke with such men as Illo and Buttler. The Pappenheimers enter and carry off their colonel, who in his despair bids them prepare to fight and die.

ACT IV.

[Afternoon and evening of the fourth day. The mayor's house at Eger. Buttler's plans against the Duke and his friends. Scenes 1—3 and 4—8. The end of Max and Thekla. Scenes 9—14.]

Scene 1. Monologue of Buttler, who expresses his conviction that Wallenstein is now lost. He declares that the Duke will never leave Eger again, for Vengeance will claim him as its victim.

Scene 2. Buttler informs Gordon of Wallenstein's treason and demands his co-operation in taking him prisoner. After some hesitation Gordon promises his help, but he expresses his pity for Wallenstein, his benefactor and former companion, for whose guilt he brings forward many excuses and of whose early life he gives a sympathetic description.

- scene 3. Wallenstein in a conversation with the mayor of Eger conducts himself like the true King of Bohemia. He ascertains the condition of the town, declares himself to be no enemy of the Protestants and even predicts the ultimate victory of the Protestant cause. Then he turns and asks Gordon if he has not heard heavy firing in the afternoon. Gordon says he has heard it and is of opinion that an encounter with the advancing Swedes must have taken place. Wallenstein wonders who can have fought them and orders all the troops around Eger now opposing the Swedes to be withdrawn at once.
- **Scene 4.** Terzky brings the first news of a Swedish victory over an imperial detachment. He has heard of it from a peasant.
- **Scene 5.** Illo announces the arrival of a Swedish officer who reports the near approach of his countrymen and their victory over the Pappen-

lxv

heim Cuirassiers, who have all been killed, their Colonel included. Voices are heard declaring that Thekla is dying.

Scene 6. Buttler tells Gordon that it is now no longer sufficient to take Wallenstein prisoner, but that he must be killed before the Swedes can join him. Gordon cannot prevail upon Buttler to alter his purpose. It is agreed that Illo and Terzky shall be murdered first, at a banquet to be given by Gordon in the Castle.

Scene 7. Illo and Terzky rejoice over the victory of the Swedes and do not find a word of sympathy for the fate of Max. They are quite without suspicion that their doom is so near at hand, and their behaviour in this last scene shows that they amply deserve their fate.

Scene 8. Once more Gordon endeavours to plead the cause of Wallenstein with Buttler, but in vain. Buttler declares that the rapid advance of the Swedes leaves him no choice.

Scene 9. [Apartments of the Duchess. Scenes 9—14.] Thekla obtains from her father permission to have an interview with the Swedish captain. The Countess is full of evil presentiments, but Wallenstein is calm and confident.

Scene 10. The Swedish captain informs Thekla of Max's self-chosen glorious death and of his honourable burial. He answers her various questions.

Scene 11. Thekla collects herself bravely. She resolves to flee and to seek rest by her lover's grave. She answers all the objections and doubts of her devoted lady-in-waiting and sends for her equerry.

Scene 12. Thekla's monologue, a sorrowful reflection on her past happiness which was of so short duration. Life has now lost all charm for her.

Scene 13. The equerry consents to help her in her flight.

Scene 14. Thekla takes an affectionate leave of her unsuspecting mother.

ACT V.

[Night of the fourth day. Eger. Scenes 1—2 at Buttler's, Scenes 3—12 at Wallenstein's residence. Catastrophe. Murder of Wallenstein and his friends. Reward and humiliation of Octavio.]

Scene 1. Buttler arranges with Major Geraldin for the murder of Terzky and Illo. The attitude of the citizens admits of no delay.

- Scene 2. Buttler persuades, not without difficulty, the captains Deveroux and Macdonald to undertake the murder of Wallenstein.
- Scene 3. It is a dark and windy night, a storm is approaching. Wallenstein promises the Swedish captain that to-morrow he will surrender the fortress to the Rheingraf. Countess Terzky is much troubled by gloomy forebedings and horrible dreams, but Wallenstein is quite composed. Although pensive and melancholy on account of the loss of Max, he is free from any evil presentiment. For each of her dreams he offers a plausible explanation.
- **Scene 4.** Wallenstein tells Gordon he feels sure that before long he will again rise to a high position. He refuses to listen to Gordon's warnings and points out to him that by the sacrifice of Max he has amply satisfied the envy of the gods.
- Scene 5. Seni comes to warn him—in vain. Wallenstein has lost confidence in the stars. Gordon also urgently entreats him to cancel his compact with the Swedes—in vain. He says it is too late. He is not moved by his chamberlain's silent entreaties. He retires in order to enjoy 'a long sleep' after the manifold emotions of the last days.
- scene 6. Buttler brings the murderers. He informs Gordon of the end of Illo and Terzky. Gordon makes a last attempt to save Wallenstein. In vain he pleads with Buttler for a short delay.
- Scene 7. Distant trumpets are heard; Gordon rushes to his post. No time is to be lost. The murderers first kill the chamberlain and then rush into the apartments of the Duke.
- **Scene 8.** All has become dark and quiet. Countess Terzky, who has heard some noise, enters in great excitement. She has just discovered that Thekla has gone.
- Scene 9. Gordon hurries in to stop Buttler from proceeding any further. Octavio has entered the town, and ordered that the Duke's life is not to be taken.
- Scene 10. The Countess and the Mayor are informed of what has happened. The Countess retires without a word. The Duchess is dying. The household breaks up.
- Scene 11. Octavio enters and in deep emotion reproaches Buttler but receives a cold and cutting answer.

Scene 12. The Countess requests Octavio to spare the old faithful servants, to bury Wallenstein by the side of his first wife, and to grant to the members of his family an undisturbed resting-place in their ancestral vaults. She informs him that she has taken poison, as she cannot survive the fall of her House. After she has retired an imperial courier brings a letter conferring the rank of Prince upon Octavio.



THE SURROUNDINGS OF EGER

Wallensteins Tod.

Ein Frauerspiel in fünf Aufzügen.

Fersonen.

Ballenftein. Octavio Biccolomini Mar Biccolomini. Tergfb. Suo. Sfolani. Buttler. Rittmeifter Neumann. Gin Abintant. Dherft Brangel, von ben Schweben gefenbet. Borbon, Rommenbant von Gger. Major Geralbin. Deverour. Sauptleute in ber Ballenfteinischen Armee. Macdonald. Somebifder Sauptmann. Gine Befanbtichaft von Ruraffieren. Burgermeifter von Gger. Geni. Bergogin von Friedland. Grafin Terato. Thefla. Fraulein Neubrunn, Sofbame ber Bringeffin. von Rofenberg, Stallmeifter ber Bringeffin. Dragoner. Bebiente, Bagen, Bolf.

Die Szene ift in ben brei erften Aufzügen zu Pilfen, in ben zwei letten zu Eger.

Erster Aufzug.

Ein Bimmer, ju aftrologischen Arbeiten eingerichtet und mit Sphären, Karten, Duadranten und anderm aftronomischen Gerate versehen. Der Borhang von einer Rotunde ift aufgezogen, in welcher die sieben Planeten-bilber, sebes in einer Nische, seltsam beleuchtet, zu sehen sind. Seni beobachtet die Sterne, Wallenstein steht vor einer großen, schwarzen Tasel, auf welcher der Planetenaspekt gezeichnet ist.

Erster Auftritt.

Wallenftein. Seni.

Ballenftein. Laß es jest gut fein, Seni. Komm berab.

Der Tag bricht an, und Mars regiert die Stunde. Es ist nicht gut mehr operieren. Komm! Wir wissen gnug.

Seni. Rur noch die Benus laß mich Betrachten, Hoheit. Eben geht sie auf. Wie eine Sonne glanzt sie in bem Often.

Ballenftein. Ja, fie ift jest in ihrer Erbennah' Und wirft herab mit allen ihren Starfen.

(Die Figur auf ber Tafel betrachtenb.) Glückseliger Aspekt! So stellt sich endlich Die große Drei verhängnisvoll zusammen,

10

5

Und beibe Segenssterne, Jupiter	
Und Benus, nehmen ben verberblichen,	
Den tud'ichen Mars in ihre Mitte, zwingen	
Den alten Schabenftifter, mir zu bienen.	
Denn lange war er feinblich mir gefinnt	15
Und ichof mit fentrecht — ober ichräger Strahlung,	•
Balb im Geviertens, balb im Doppelschein,	
Die roten Blige meinen Sternen gu	
Und ftorte ihre fegenvollen Rrafte.	
Jest haben sie ben alten Feind besiegt	20
Und bringen ihn am himmel mir gefangen.	_
Seni. Und beibe große Lumina von feinem	
Malefico beleibigt! Der Saturn	
Unschällich, machtlos, in cadente domo.	
Wallenstein. Saturnus' Reich ist aus, ber bie	ae:
heime	25
Geburt ber Dinge in bem Erbenschoff	-,
Und in den Tiefen des Gemuts beherrscht	
Und über allem, was bas Licht scheut, waltet.	
Nicht Zeit ift's mehr, zu brüten und zu sinnen,	
Denn Jupiter, der glanzende, regiert	30
Und zieht bas bunkel zubereitete Werk	J.
Gewaltig in das Reich des Lichts — Jest muß	
Gehandelt werden, schleunig, eh' bie Glude-	
Gestalt mir wieder wegflieht überm Saupt,	
Denn ftets in Wandlung ift ber himmelsbogen.	35
(Es geschehen Schläge an die Thur.)	55
Man pocht. Sieh, wer es ift.	
Tergty (braußen). Laß öffnen!	
Wallenftein. Es ift Tergt	1).
Bas giebt's fo Dringenbes? Wir find beschäftigt.	•

50

Terzky (braußen). Leg' alles jest beiseit', ich bitte bich, Es leibet keinen Aufschub.

Wallenstein. Offne, Seni. (Indem jener dem Terzty aufmacht, zieht Wallenstein den Borhang vor bie Bilber.)

Zweiter Auftritt.

Ballenftein. Graf Tergty.

Terzky (tritt ein). Vernahmst bu's schon? Er ist gefangen, ist 40

Bom Gallas schon bem Kaiser ausgeliefert!

Ballenstein (zu Terzty). Wer ift gefangen? Wer ift ausgeliefert?

Terzky. Wer unser ganz Geheimnis weiß, um jebe Berhandlung mit ben Schweben weiß und Sachsen, Durch bessen Hände alles ist gegangen — 45 Wallenstein (zurücksahrend). Sesin boch nicht? Sac

Rein, ich bitte dich!

Terzky. Grab' auf bem Weg nach Regensburg zum Schweben

Ergriffen ihn bes Gallas Abgeschickte, Der ihm schon lang bie Fahrte abgelauert. Mein ganz Paket an Kinsky, Matthes Thurn, An Orenstirn, an Arnheim führt er bei sich! Das alles ift in ihrer Hand, sie haben Die Einsicht nun in alles, was geschehn.

Pritter Auftritt.

Borige. Illo fommt.

Illo (zu Terzen). Weiß er's? Terzen. Er weiß es. Ilo (zu Wallenstein). Denkst bu beinen Frieden Run noch zu machen mit bem Kaiser, sein 55 Bertraun zurückzurufen? Wär' es auch, Du wolltest allen Planen jest entsagen, Man weiß, was du gewollt hast. Borwärts mußt du, Denn rückwärts kannst du nun nicht mehr.

Terzky. Sie haben Dokumente gegen uns 60 In Handen, die unwidersprechlich zeugen —

Ballenftein. Bon meiner Sanbschrift nichts. Dich ftraf' ich Lügen.

Illo. So? Glaubst bu wohl, was bieser ba, bein Schwager,

In beinem Ramen unterhandelt hat, Das werbe man nicht bir auf Rechnung setzen? 65 Dem Schweben soll sein Wort für beines gelten, Und beinen Wiener Feinden nicht!

Terzky. Du gabst nichts Schriftliches — Besinn' bich aber,

Wie weit du munblich gingst mit dem Sesin. Und wird er schweigen? Wenn er sich mit beinem 70 Geheimnis retten kann, wird er's bewahren?

Illo. Das fällt dir selbst nicht ein! Und da sie nun Berichtet sind, wie weit du schon gegangen, Sprich, was erwartest du? Bewahren kannst du Richt länger bein Kommando, ohne Rettung 75 Bist du verloren, wenn du's niederlegst.

Wallenstein. Das heer ist meine Sicherheit, bas heer Berläst mich nicht. Was sie auch wissen mögen, Die Macht ist mein, sie muffen's niederschlucken;
— Und stell' ich Kaution für meine Treu', 80 So muffen sie sich ganz zufrieden geben.

sc. III.] 7 3llo. Das heer ift bein; jest für ben Augenblid Ift's bein; boch zittre vor ber langsamen, Der ftillen Macht ber Zeit. Bor offenbarer Gewalt beschützt bich heute noch und morgen 85 Der Truppen Gunft; boch gonnft bu ihnen Frift, Sie werben unvermerft bie gute Meinung, Worauf bu jeto fußest, untergraben, Dir einen um ben anbern liftig fteblen -Bis, wenn ber große Erbftoß nun geschieht, 90 Der treulos murbe Bau ausammenbricht. Ballenftein. Es ift ein bofer Bufall! Illo. D! einen gludlichen will ich ihn nennen, Sat er auf bich bie Wirfung, bie er foll, Treibt bich zu schneller That — Der schwed'sche Oberft — Ballenftein. Er ift gefommen? Beift bu, mas er bringt? 96 300. Er will nur bir allein sich anvertraun. Ballenftein. Gin bofer, bofer Bufall - Freilich! freilich! Seffna weiß zu viel und wird nicht schweigen. Teraty. Er ift ein bobmifcher Rebell und Flüchtling,

Sein Sals ift ihm verwirft; fann er fich retten 101 Auf beine Koften, wird er Anstand nehmen? Und wenn sie auf der Folter ihn befragen, Wird er, ber Weichling Starke anug besiten? —

Ballenftein (in Nachsinnen verloren). Richt berauftellen mehr ift das Bertraun. 105

Und mag ich handeln, wie ich will, ich werde Ein Landsverrater ihnen sein und bleiben; Und fehr' ich noch so ehrlich auch zurück Bu meiner Pflicht, es wird mir nichts mehr helfen - Illo (zu Wallenstein). Denkst du beinen Frieden Run noch zu machen mit dem Kaiser, sein 55 Bertraun zurückzurufen? Wär' es auch, Du wolltest allen Planen jest entsagen, Wan weiß, was du gewollt hast. Vorwärts mußt du, Denn rückwärts kannst du nun nicht mehr.

Terzky. Sie haben Dokumente gegen uns 60 In Handen, die unwidersprechlich zeugen — Wallenstein. Bon meiner Handschrift nichts. Dich

wauenstein. Von meiner Handschrift nichts. L

Illo. So? Glaubst bu wohl, was bieser ba, bein Schwager,

In beinem Ramen unterhandelt hat, Das werbe man nicht bir auf Rechnung setzen? 65 Dem Schweden soll sein Wort für beines gelten, Und beinen Wiener Feinden nicht!

Terzky. Du gabst nichts Schriftliches — Besinn' bich aber,

Wie weit du mundlich gingst mit dem Sesin. Und wird er schweigen? Wenn er sich mit beinem 70 Geheimnis retten kann, wird er's bewahren?

Ilo. Das fällt dir selbst nicht ein! Und da sie nun Berichtet sind, wie weit du schon gegangen, Sprich, was erwartest du? Bewahren kannst du Richt länger bein Kommando, ohne Rettung 75 Bist du verloren, wenn du's niederlegst.

Ballenstein. Das heer ist meine Sicherheit, bas heer Berläst mich nicht. Was sie auch wissen mögen, Die Macht ist mein, sie muffen's niederschlucken;
— Und stell' ich Kaution für meine Treu', 80
So muffen sie sich ganz zufrieden geben.

Ilo. Das Heer ist bein; jest für ben Augenblid
Ist's bein; boch zittre vor ber langsamen,
Der stillen Macht ber Zeit. Vor offenbarer
Gewalt beschütt dich heute noch und morgen
Der Truppen Gunst; boch gönnst du ihnen Frist,
Sie werben unvermerkt die gute Meinung,
Worauf du jeso sußest, untergraben,
Dir einen um ben andern listig stehlen —
Vis, wenn der große Erdstoß nun geschieht,
Der treulos murbe Bau zusammenbricht.
Wallenstein. Es ist ein böser Zusall!
Ilo. D! einen glüdlichen will ich ihn nennen,

Ilo. O! einen glücklichen will ich ihn nennen, Hat er auf bich die Wirkung, die er soll, Treibt dich zu schneller That — Der schwed'sche Oberst —

Ballenstein. Er ist gefommen? Beist bu, was er bringt? 96

300. Er will nur bir allein sich anvertraun. Ballenstein. Gin bofer, bofer Zufall — Freilich! freilich!

Sefina weiß zu viel und wird nicht schweigen.

Terzky. Er ist ein böhmischer Rebell und Flüchtling, Sein Hale ist ihm verwirkt; kann er sich retten 101 Auf beine Kosten, wird er Anstand nehmen? Und wenn sie auf der Folter ihn befragen, Wird er, der Weichling Stärke gnug besitzen? —

Wallenstein (in Rachsinnen verloren). Richt herzustellen mehr ist bas Vertraun.

Und mag ich handeln, wie ich will, ich werde Ein Landsverräter ihnen sein und bleiben; Und kehr' ich noch so ehrlich auch zurück Zu meiner Pflicht, es wird mir nichts mehr helsen —

Allo. Berberben wird es bich. Richt beiner Treu', Der Ohnmacht nur wird's zugeschrieben werben. Wallenftein (in beftiger Bewegung aufs und abgebenb). Die? Sollt' ich's nun im Ernft erfüllen muffen. Beil ich au frei gescherzt mit bem Bebanken ? Berflucht, wer mit bem Teufel fpielt! -Wenn's nur bein Spiel gewesen, glaube mir, 7 Du wirft's in schwerem Ernfte buffen muffen. Ballenftein. Und mußt' ich's in Erfullung bringen. jest, Jett, da die Macht noch mein ift, mußt's geschehn -3llo. Wo möglich, eh' fie von bem Schlage fich In Wien besinnen und zuvor bir tommen -Wallenftein (bie Unterschriften betrachtenb). Das Wort ber Generale hab' ich schriftlich -Max Viccolomini steht nicht hier. Warum nicht? Terato. Es war - er meinte -Ruo. Bloger Eigenbuntel! Es brauche bas nicht zwischen bir und ihm. Wallenstein. Es braucht bas nicht, er hat ganz recht -125 Die Regimenter wollen nicht nach Flanbern, Sie haben eine Schrift mir überfandt Und wiberfegen laut fich bem Befehl. Der erfte Schritt jum Aufruhr ift geschehn. 3llo. Glaub' mir, bu wirft fie leichter zu bem Feinb, Als zu bem Spanier hinüber führen. 131 Wallenstein. 3ch will boch horen, mas ber Schwebe mir

Bu sagen hat. Ilo (preffiert). Wollt Ihr ihn rufen, Terzty? Er steht schon braußen.

geben.)

Ballenstein. Warte noch ein wenig. Es hat mich überrascht — Es kam zu schnell — 135 Ich bin es nicht gewohnt, daß mich ber Zufall Blind waltend, finster herrschend mit sich führe. Ilo. Gör' ihn fürs erfte nur. Erwäg's nachber. (Sie

Bierter Auftritt.

Ballenftein, mit fich felbft rebenb.

Bar's möglich? Könnt' ich nicht mehr, wie ich wollte? Richt mehr gurud, wie mir's beliebt? 3ch mußte 140 Die That vollbringen, weil ich fie gebacht, Richt bie Bersuchung von mir wies - bas Berg Genährt mit biesem Traum, auf ungewiffe Erfüllung bin bie Mittel mir gespart, Die Wege bloß mir offen hab' gehalten? -145 Beim großen Gott bes himmels! Es war nicht Mein Ernft, beschlofine Sache mar es nie. In bem Gebanken bloß gefiel ich mir; Die Freiheit reigte mich und bas Bermogen. Bar's unrecht, an bem Gaufelbilbe mich 150 Der königlichen Soffnung zu ergöten? Blieb in ber Bruft mir nicht ber Wille frei, Und fah ich nicht ben guten Weg gur Geite, Der mir die Rudfehr offen stets bewahrte? Mohin benn feh' ich plöglich mich geführt? 155 Bahnlos liegt's hinter mir, und eine Mauer

Aus meinen eignen Werken baut sich auf, Die mir die Umkehr turmend hemmt! (Er bleibt tieffinnig fteben.)

Strafbar erschein' ich, und ich fann bie Schulb. Wie ich's versuchen mag, nicht von mir wälzen: тбо Denn mich verflagt ber Doppelfinn bes Lebens, Und - selbst ber frommen Quelle reine That Wird ber Berbacht, schlimmbeutend, mir vergiften. Bar ich, wofür ich gelte, ber Berrater, 3ch hatte mir ben auten Schein gesvart, 165 Die Bulle hatt' ich bicht um mich gezogen, Dem Unmut Stimme nie geliehn. Der Unschulb, Des unverführten Willens mir bewußt, Gab ich ber Laune Raum, ber Leibenschaft -Ruhn war bas Wort, weil es bie That nicht war. 170 Jest werben sie, was planlos ift geschehn, Weitsehend, planvoll mir jusammenknupfen, Und was der Zorn und was der frohe Mut Dich fprechen ließ im überfluß bes Bergens, Bu fünftlichem Gewebe mir vereinen 175 Und eine Rlage furchtbar braus bereiten, Dagegen ich verstummen muß. So hab' ich Mit eignem Ret verberblich mich umftrickt, Und nur Gewaltthat kann es reißend lofen. (Wieberum ftill ftebenb.) 180

Bie anders! ba des Mutes freier Trieb Zur fühnen That mich zog, die rauh gebietend Die Not jett, die Erhaltung von mir heischt. Ernst ist der Anblick der Notwendigkeit. Richt ohne Schauder greift des Menschen Hand In des Geschicks geheimnisvolle Urne.

185

190

In meiner Bruft war meine That noch mein; Einmal entlaffen aus dem sichern Binkel Des Herzens, ihrem mutterlichen Boden, Hinausgegeben in des Lebens Fremde, Gehört sie jenen tud'schen Mächten an, Die keines Menschen Kunft vertraulich macht.

(Er macht heftige Schritte burchs Bimmer, bann bleibt er wieder sinnend fleben.)

Und was ist bein Beginnen? Saft bu bir's Much reblich felbft befannt? Du willft bie Dacht. Die ruhig, sicher thronenbe, erschüttern, Die in verjährt geheiligtem Besit, 195 In ber Gewohnheit festgegrundet ruht, Die an ber Bolfer frommem Rinberglauben Mit taufend gaben Burgeln fich befeftigt. Das wird fein Rampf ber Rraft fein mit ber Rraft, Den fürcht' ich nicht. Mit jedem Gegner mag' ich's, Den ich kann seben und ins Auge faffen, **201** Der, felbft voll Mut, auch mir ben Mut entflammt. Ein unsichtbarer Feind ift's, ben ich furchte, Der in ber Menschen Bruft mir wiberfteht, Durch feige Furcht allein mir fürchterlich -205 Richt, was lebendig, fraftvoll sich verfündigt, Ift bas gefährlich Furchtbare. Das gang Bemeine ift's, bas ewig Geftrige, Bas immer war und immer wieberfehrt Und morgen gilt, weil's heute hat gegolten! 210 Denn aus Gemeinem ift ber Mensch gemacht, Und die Gewohnheit nennt er seine Umme. Weh bem, ber an ben würdig alten Hausrat Ihm rührt, bas teure Erbstud feiner Ahnen!

215

220

Das Jahr übt eine heiligende Kraft; Was grau vor Alter ist, das ist ihm göttlich. Sei im Besitze, und du wohnst im Recht, Und heilig wird's die Menge dir bewahren. (Zu dem Pagen, der hereintritt.)

Der schweb'sche Oberst? Ift er's? Run, er komme. (Page geht. Wallenstein hat den Blick nachdenklich auf die Thür geheftet.)

Noch ist sie rein — noch! Das Berbrechen kam Richt über biese Schwelle noch — So schmal ist Die Grenze, die zwei Lebenspfade scheidet!

Fünfter Auftritt.

Ballenftein und BrangeL

Wallenstein (nachbem er einen forschenden Blid auf ihn ges bestet). Ihr nennt Euch Wrangel?

Brangel. Gustav Brangel, Oberst Bom blauen Regimente Subermannland.

Wallenstein. Ein Wrangel war's, ber vor Stralfund viel Bofes 225

Mir zugefügt, burch tapfre Gegenwehr

Schulb war, baß mir bie Seeftabt wiberftanben.

Brangel. Das Werf bes Elements, mit bem Sie fampften,

Richt mein Berbienst, Herr Herzog! Seine Freiheit Berteibigte mit Sturmes Macht der Belt, 230 Es sollte Meer und Land nicht einem dienen.

Wallenstein. Den Abmiralohut rift Ihr mir vom Haupt. Brangel 3ch tomme, eine Rrone brauf zu feten. Wallenstein (winkt ihm, Plas zu nehmen, fest fich). Guer Rreditiv. Rommt Ihr mit ganger Bollmacht? Brangel (bebenklich). Es find fo manche 3meifel noch au lösen — 235 Wallenstein (nachbem er gelesen). Der Brief hat Sand' und Kuß'. Es ift ein flug Berftanbig Saupt, Berr Brangel, bem Ihr bienet. Es schreibt ber Rangler, er vollziehe nur Den eignen Ginfall bes verftorbnen Ronigs, Indem er mir jur bohm'ichen Kron' verhelfe. 240 Brangel. Er fagt, mas mahr ift. Der Sochselige Sat immer groß gebacht von Guer Gnaben Kurtrefflichem Verstand und Felbberrnaaben. Und ftete ber Berrichverständigfte, beliebt' ibm Bu fagen, follte Berricher fein und Ronig. 245 Ballenftein. Er burft' es fagen. (Seine Sand vertraulich faffenb.) Aufrichtig, Oberst Wrangel — Ich war stets Im Herzen auch gut schwedisch — Ei, das habt ihr In Schlessen erfahren und bei Nurnberg. 3ch hatt' euch oft in meiner Macht und ließ 250 Durch eine hinterthur euch ftete entwischen. Das ift's, was sie in Wien mir nicht verzeihn, Was jest zu biesem Schritt mich treibt — Und weil Run unser Borteil fo zusammengeht, So lagt uns zu einander auch ein recht 255 Bertrauen faffen.

Brangel. Das Bertrau'n wird fommen,

215

220

Das Jahr übt eine heiligende Kraft; Was grau vor Alter ift, das ist ihm göttlich. Sei im Besitze, und du wohnst im Recht, Und heilig wird's die Menge dir bewahren. (Bu dem Pagen, der hereintritt.)

Der schweb'sche Oberft? Ift er's? Run, er komme. (Page geht. Wallenstein hat den Blid nachdentlich auf die Thur gebeftet.)

Noch ist sie rein — noch! Das Verbrechen kam Richt über biese Schwelle noch — So schmal ist Die Grenze, die zwei Lebenspfabe scheidet!

Fünfter Auftritt.

Ballenftein und Brangel

Wallenstein (nachdem er einen forschenden Blid auf ihn ges heftet). Ihr nennt Euch Wrangel?

Brangel. Guftav Brangel, Oberft Bom blauen Regimente Subermannland.

Ballenstein. Ein Brangel war's, ber vor Stralsund viel Boses 225

Mir zugefügt, burch tapfre Gegenwehr

Schulb war, bag mir bie Seeftabt wiberftanben.

Brangel. Das Werf bes Elements, mit bem Sie fampften,

Nicht mein Verdienst, Herr Herzog! Seine Freiheit Berteibigte mit Sturmes Macht der Belt, 230 Es sollte Meer und Land nicht einem dienen.

Ballenftein. Den Abmiralebut rift Ihr mir vom Haupt. Brangel. 3ch fomme, eine Krone brauf zu feten. Mallenftein (winft ihm, Blas zu nehmen, fest fich). Guer Rreditiv. Rommt Ihr mit ganger Bollmacht? Brangel (bebentlich). Es find so manche 3meifel noch au lösen — 235 Ballenftein (nachbem er gelesen). Der Brief bat Sand' und Fuß'. Es ift ein flug Berftanbig Saupt, Berr Wrangel, bem Ihr bienet. Es fcbreibt ber Rangler, er vollziehe nur Den eignen Ginfall bes verftorbnen Ronigs, Indem er mir jur bohm'schen Kron' verhelfe. 240 Brangel. Er fagt, mas mahr ift. Der hochselige Sat immer groß gebacht von Guer Gnaben Kurtrefflichem Berftand und Felbherrngaben, Und ftete ber Berrichverständigste, beliebt' ihm Bu fagen, follte Berricher fein und Ronig. 245 Ballenftein. Er burft' es fagen. (Seine Sanb vertraulich faffenb.) Aufrichtig, Oberst Wrangel — 3ch war stets Im Herzen auch gut schwedisch — Ei, das habt ihr In Schlessen erfahren und bei Rurnberg. 3ch hatt' euch oft in meiner Macht und ließ 250 Durch eine Hinterthur euch ftete entwischen. Das ift's, was sie in Wien mir nicht verzeihn, Was jest zu biesem Schritt mich treibt — Und weil Run unfer Borteil fo jufammengeht, So last uns zu einander auch ein recht 255 Bertrauen faffen.

Brangel. Das Bertrau'n wird fommen,

Hat seber nur erst seine Sicherheit.

Wallenstein. Der Kanzler, merk' ich, traut mir noch nicht recht.

Ja, ich gesteh's — Es liegt bas Spiel nicht ganz
Zu meinem Borteil. Seine Würben meint, 260
Wenn ich bem Kaiser, der mein Herr ist, so
Mitspielen kann, ich könn' bas Gleiche thun
Am Feinde, und bas eine ware mir
Roch eher zu verzeihen, als bas andre.

Ift bas nicht Eure Meinung auch, Herr Brangel? 265 Brangel. Ich hab' hier bloß ein Amt und keine Meinung.

Wallenstein. Der Kaiser hat mich bis zum Außersten Gebracht. Ich kann ihm nicht mehr ehrlich dienen. Zu meiner Sicherheit, aus Notwehr thu' ich Den harten Schritt, den mein Bewußtsein tadelt. 270 Wrangel. Ich glaub's. So weit geht niemand, der nicht muß.

(Rach einer Paufe.)

Was Eure Fürstlichkeit bewegen mag,
Allso zu thun an Ihrem Herrn und Raiser,
Gebührt nicht uns zu richten und zu beuten.
Der Schwebe sicht für seine gute Sach'
275
Wit seinem guten Degen und Gewissen.
Die Konkurrenz ist, die Gelegenheit
Zu unster Gunst, im Krieg gilt jeder Vorteil,
Wir nehmen unbedenklich, was sich bietet;
Und wenn sich alles richtig so verhält —
280
Ballenstein. Woran denn zweiselt man? An meis

nem Willen? An meinen Kraften? Ich versprach dem Kangler,

305

Benn er mir fechehntausend Rann vertraut, Mit achtzehntausenb von bes Raifers Beer Dazu zu ftogen -Euer Gnaben finb Wrangel. 285 Befannt für einen boben Rriegesfürsten, Für einen zweiten Attila und Borrhus. Roch mit Erstaunen rebet man bavon, Bie Sie vor Jahren, gegen Menschenbenten, Ein Beer wie aus bem Richts hervorgerufen. 290 Jebennoch -Wallenftein. Dennoch? Brangel. Seine Burben meint, Ein leichter Ding boch mocht' es fein, mit nichts Ins Felb zu ftellen fechzigtaufend Rrieger, Als nur ein Sechzigteil bavon - (er halt inne) Wallenftein. Nun was? Nur frei heraus! Brangel. Bum Treubruch ju verleiten. 295 Wallenstein. Meint er? Er urteilt wie ein Schweb' und mie Ein Brotestant. Ihr Lutherischen fechtet Für eure Bibel; euch ist's um die Sach': Mit eurem Bergen folgt ihr eurer Fahne. -Wer zu bem Feinde läuft von euch, ber hat 300 Mit zweien herrn zugleich ben Bund gebrochen. Bon allbem ift bie Rebe nicht bei uns -Brangel. herr Gott im himmel! Sat man biers aulande Denn feine Beimat, feinen Berd und Rirche?

Wallenstein. 3ch will Euch fagen, wie bas zugeht

- 3a,

Der Ofterreicher hat ein Baterland Und liebt's und hat auch Urfach, es zu lieben. Doch biefes Beer, bas faiferlich fich nennt, Das hier in Böheim hauset, bas hat feins: Das ift ber Auswurf frember Lanber, ift 310 Der aufgegebne Teil bes Bolks, bem nichts Behöret, als die allgemeine Sonne. Und biefes bohm'iche Land, um bas wir fechten, Das hat fein Berg fur seinen herrn, ben ihm Der Waffen Glud, nicht eigne Wahl gegeben. 315 Mit Murren tragt's bes Glaubens Tyrannei, Die Macht bat's eingeschreckt, beruhigt nicht. Ein glübend, rachvoll Angebenken lebt Der Greuel, Die geschahn auf biesem Boben. Und kann's ber Sohn vergeffen, bag ber Bater 320 Mit Hunden in bie Meffe ward gehest? Ein Bolf, bem bas geboten wirb, ift fcbredlich, Es rache ober bulbe bie Behandlung. Brangel. Der Abel aber und bie Offiziere? Sold eine Flucht und Felonie, herr Fürft, 325 Ift ohne Beispiel in ber Welt Geschichten. Wallenstein. Sie find auf jegliche Bebingung mein. Nicht mir, ben eignen Augen mögt Ihr glauben.

(Er giebt ihm die Gibesformel. Brangel burchlieft fie und legt fie, nachbem er gelesen, schweigenb auf ben Tifch.)

Wie ift's? Begreift Ihr nun?

Wrangel. Begreif's, wer's fann! Berr Fürft! 3ch laff' bie Maste fallen - Ja! 3ch habe Bollmacht, alles abzuschließen. Es steht ber Rheingraf nur vier Tagemärsche Bon hier mit funfgehntausend Mann; er wartet

Auf Orbre nur, zu Ihrem Heer zu stoßen. Die Orbre stell' ich aus, sobalb wir einig. 335 Wallenstein. Was ist des Kanzlers Forderung? Brangel (bedenklich). Iwolf Regimenter gilt es, schwebisch Volk.

Mein Kopf muß dafür haften. Alles fönnte Zulezt nur falsches Spiel —

Ballenstein (fahrt auf). herr Schwebe!

Wrangel (ruhig fortsahrend). Ruß bemnach Darauf bestehn, daß Herzog Friedland förmlich, 340 Unwiderrussich breche mit dem Kaiser,

Sonst ihm kein schwebisch Bolk vertrauet wirb.

Wallenstein. Was ift die Forderung? Sagt's fury und gut.

Wrangel. Die span'schen Regimenter, die dem Kaiser Ergeben, zu entwaffnen, Prag zu nehmen 345. Und diese Stadt, wie auch das Grenzschloß Eger, Den Schweden einzuräumen.

Wallenstein. Biel geforbert! Prag! Sei's um Eger! Aber Prag? Geht nicht. Ich leist' euch jede Sicherheit, die ihr Bernünst'gerweise von mir forbern möget. 350 Brag aber — Böhmen — kann ich selbst beschützen.

Wrangel. Man zweifelt nicht baran. Es ift uns auch

Richt ums Beschützen bloß. Wir wollen Menschen Und Gelb umsonft nicht ausgewendet haben.

Wallenstein. Wie billig.

Brangel. Und fo lang, bis wir entschäbigt, Bleibt Prag verpfandet.

Wallenstein. Traut ihr uns so wenig? 356

Wrangel (fieht auf). Der Schwebe muß sich vorsehn mit bem Deutschen.

Man hat uns übers Oftmeer hergerufen : Gerettet haben wir vom Untergang Das Reich — mit unserm Blut bes Glaubens Freiheit. Die heil'ge Lehr' bes Evangeliums 361 Berfiegelt - Aber fest icon fühlet man Richt mehr die Wohlthat, nur die Laft, erblickt Mit icheelem Aug bie Fremblinge im Reiche Und ichidte gern mit einer Sandvoll Belb 365 Uns heim in unfre Balber. Rein! wir haben Um Judas' Lohn, um klingend Gold und Silber Den König auf ber Walftatt nicht gelaffen! So vieler Schweben abeliges Blut. Es ist um Gold und Silber nicht geflossen! 370 Und nicht mit magerm Lorbeer wollen wir Bum Baterland bie Wimpel wieber luften ; Wir wollen Burger bleiben auf bem Boben, Den unser Ronig fallend fich erobert.

Wallenstein. Selft ben gemeinen Feind mir niebers halten, 375

Das schöne Grenzland kann euch nicht entgehn.

Brangel. Und liegt zu Boben ber gemeine Feind, Wer knupft die neue Freundschaft dann zusammen? Und ist bekannt, Herr Fürst — wenn gleich der Schwede Richts davon merken soll — daß Ihr mit Sachsen 380 Geheime Unterhandlung pflegt. Wer bürgt und Dafür, daß wir nicht Opfer der Beschlüsse sind, Die man vor und zu hehlen nötig achtet?

Wallenstein. Wohl wählte sich der Kanzler seinen

Wallenstein. Wohl mahlte sich ber Kanzler seinen Mann.

Er hatt' mir keinen zähern schiden können. (Aufftebend.) Besinnt Euch eines Bessern, Gustav Wrangel. 386 Bon Prag nichts mehr.

Brangel. Sier endigt meine Bollmacht.

Ballenftein. Guch meine Sauptstadt raumen! Lieber tret' ich

Burud - zu meinem Raiser.

Wrangel. Wenn's noch Zeit ift.

Wallenstein. Das steht bei mir, noch jest, zu jeber Stunde. 390

Brangel. Bielleicht vor wenig Tagen noch. Heut nicht mehr.

— Seit der Sesin gefangen sist, nicht mehr. (Wie Ballenstein betroffen schweigt.)

Herr Fürst! wir glauben, daß Sie's ehrlich meinen; Seit gestern sind wir des gewiß — Und nun Dies Blatt uns für die Truppen bürgt, ist nichts, 395 Was dem Vertrauen noch im Wege stünde. Prag soll uns nicht entzweien. Mein Herr Kanzler Begnügt sich mit der Altstadt, Euer Gnaden Läst er den Ratschin und die kleine Seite. Doch Eger muß vor allem sich uns öffnen, 400 Eh' an Konjunktion zu benken ist.

Ballenstein. Euch also soll ich trauen, ihr nicht mir? 3ch will ben Borschlag in Erwägung ziehn.

Wrangel. In keine gar zu lange, muß ich bitten. Ins zweite Jahr schon schleicht die Unterhandlung; 405 Erfolgt auch diesmal nichts, so will der Kanzler Auf immer sie für abgebrochen halten.

Wallenstein. Ihr brangt mich sehr. Ein solcher Schritt will wohl

Bebacht fein.

Brangel. Eh' man überhaupt bran benft. Herr Kurft! Durch rasche That nur kann er gluden. 410 (Er geht ab.)

Sechster Auftritt.

Ballenftein. Tergty und Illo fommen gurud.

Illo. Ift's richtig?

Teraty.

Seib ihr einia? Mo. Dieser Schwebe

Ging gang zufrieben fort. Ja, ihr feib einig.

Wallenstein. Sort! Noch ift nichts geschehn, und wohl erwogen.

Ich will es lieber boch nicht thun.

Terzfy. Wie? Was ift bas?

Ballenstein. Bon biefer Schweben Gnabe leben, Der Übermutigen? 3ch trug' es nicht. 416

Ilo. Kommft bu als Flüchtling, ihre Hilf' erbettelnb?

Du bringest ihnen mehr, als bu empfängst.

Ballenftein. Bie mar's mit jenem foniglichen Bourbon.

Der seines Bolkes Feinde sich verkaufte Ind Wunden schlug bem eignen Baterland? Kluch war fein Lohn, ber Menschen Abscheu rachte Die unnatürlich frevelhafte That.

Illo. Ift bas bein Fall?

Wallenstein. Die Treue, sag' ich euch, Ift jedem Menschen wie der nachste Blutsfreund, 425 Als ihren Racher fühlt er sich geboren.

Der Setten Feinbichaft, ber Barteien But,

Der alte Reib, die Eifersucht macht Friede,

Was noch so wütend ringt, sich zu zerstören, Berträgt, vergleicht sich, den gemeinen Keind 430 Der Menschlichkeit, das wilde Tier zu jagen, Das mordend einbricht in die sichre Hürde, Worin der Mensch geborgen wohnt — denn ganz Kann ihn die eigne Klugheit nicht beschirmen. Nur an die Stirne sett' ihm die Natur 435 Das Licht der Augen, fromme Treue soll Den bloßgegebnen Rücken ihm beschützen.

Tergty. Dent' von bir felbst nicht schlimmer, ale ber Keinb.

Der zu der That die Hände freudig bietet.
So zärtlich dachte jener Karl auch nicht,
440
Der Öhm und Ahnherr dieses Kaiserhauses,
Der nahm den Bourbon auf mit offnen Armen,
Denn nur vom Nupen wird die Welt regiert.

Siebenter Auftritt.

Grafin Tergty ju ben Borigen.

Ballenftein. Ber ruft Guch? Sier ift fein Geschäft für Beiber.

Grafin. Ich tomme, meinen Glückwunsch abzulegen.
— Komm' ich zu früh etwa? Ich will nicht hoffen. 446 Wallenstein. Gebrauch' bein Ansehn, Terzky. Heiß' sie gehn.

Grafin. 3ch gab ben Bohmen einen Konig ichon.

Wallenstein. Er war barnach.

Gräfin (zu ben andern). Run, woran liegt es? Sprecht! Terzip. Der Herzog will nicht.

Grafin. Will nicht, mas er muß? 450

300. Un Guch ift's jest. Bersucht's, benn ich bin fertig, Spricht man von Treue mir und von Gewissen.

Grafin. Wie? ba noch alles lag in weiter Ferne, Der Weg fich noch unenblich vor bir behnte, Da hattest bu Entschluß und Mut - und jest, 455 Da aus bem Traume Wahrheit werben will, Da bie Bollbringung nahe, ber Erfolg Berfichert ift, ba fangft bu an ju jagen? Rur in Entwurfen bift bu tapfer, feig In Thaten? Gut! Gieb beinen Feinben Recht! 460 Da eben ift es, wo sie bich erwarten. Den Porfat glauben sie bir gern; sei sicher, Daß fie's mit Brief und Siegel bir belegen! Doch an bie Möglichfeit ber That glaubt feiner, Da mußten sie bich fürchten und bich achten. 465 Ift's möglich? Da du so weit bift gegangen, Da man das Schlimmste weiß, da dir die That Schon als begangen zugerechnet wirb, Willft bu zurudziehn und die Frucht verlieren? Entworfen bloß, ift's ein gemeiner Frevel, 470 Bollführt, ift's ein unfterblich Unternehmen ; Und wenn es gludt, so ist es auch verziehn, Denn aller Ausgang ift ein Gottesurteil.

Rammerbiener (tritt herein). Der Oberst Piccolomini. Grafin (schnell). Soll warten. Wallenstein. Ich kann ihn jest nicht sehn. Ein anbermal.

Kammer biener Rur um zwei Augenblide bittet er, Er hab' ein bringenbes Geschäft —

Ballenstein. Wer weiß, was er uns bringt. Ich will doch hören.

Grafin (lact). Wohl mag's ihm bringent fein. Du fannft's erwarten.

Ballenftein. Bas ift's?

Gräfin. Du sollst es nachher wissen. 480 Jest benke bran, ben Wrangel abzufert'gen. (Kammerdiener gebt.)

Wallenstein. Wenn eine Wahl noch ware — noch ein milberer

Ausweg sich fande — jest noch will ich ihn Erwählen und bas Außerste vermeiben.

Gräfin. Berlangst du weiter nichts, ein solcher Weg Liegt nah vor dir. Schick diesen Wrangel fort! 486 Bergiß die alten Hoffnungen, wirf dein Bergangnes Leben weg, entschließe dich, Ein neues anzusangen. Auch die Tugend Hat ihre Helben, wie der Ruhm, das Glück. 490 Reis hin nach Wien zum Kaiser stehndes Fußes, Nimm eine volle Kasse mit, erklär', Du hab'st der Diener Treue nur erproben, Den Schweden bloß zum besten haben wollen.

Ilo. Auch bamit ist's zu spät. Man weiß zu viel. Er wurde nur das Haupt zum Todesblocke tragen. 496

Gräsin. Das fürcht' ich nicht. Gesehlich ihn zu richten, Fehlt's an Beweisen; Willfür meiben sie.
Man wird den Herzog ruhig lassen ziehn.
Ich seh', wie alles kommen wird. Der König 500 Bon Ungarn wird erscheinen, und es wird sich Bon selbst verstehen, daß der Herzog geht; Richt der Erklärung wird das erst bedürfen.
Der König wird die Truppen lassen schwören, Und alles wird in seiner Ordnung bleiben. 505

Un einem Morgen ift ber Bergog fort. Auf feinen Schlöffern wirb es nun lebenbig, Dort wirb er jagen, baun, Beftute halten, Sich eine Hofftatt grunden, goldne Schluffel Austeilen, gaftfrei große Tafel geben, 510 Und, furz, ein großer König fein - im Rleinen! Und weil er flug sich zu bescheiben weiß, Nichts wirklich mehr zu gelten, zu bedeuten, Läft man ihn scheinen, mas er mag; er wirb Ein großer Bring bis an fein Enbe icheinen. 515 Ei nun! ber Bergog ift bann eben auch Der neuen Menschen einer, bie ber Krieg Emporgebracht, ein übernächtiges Geschöpf ber Hofgunft, bie mit gleichem Aufwand Freiherrn und Fürften macht. 520 Wallenstein (fteht auf, heftig bewegt). Zeigt einen Weg mir an aus biefem Drang, Bilfreiche Machte! einen folden zeigt mir, Den ich vermag zu gehn — Ich fann mich nicht, Wie so ein Worthelb, so ein Tugenbschwäßer, Un meinem Willen warmen und Gebanken -525 Nicht zu bem Glud, bas mir ben Ruden fehrt, Großthuend sagen: Geh! ich brauch' bich nicht! Wenn ich nicht wirfe mehr, bin ich vernichtet. Richt Opfer, nicht Gefahren will ich icheun, Den letten Schritt, ben außerften, ju meiben; 530 Doch eh' ich finte in bie Richtigfeit, So flein aufhöre, ber fo groß begonnen, Eh' mich bie Welt mit jenen Elenben Berwechselt, die der Tag erschafft und fturzt, Eh' fpreche Welt und Nachwelt meinen Namen 535

Mit Abscheu aus, und Friedland sei bie Losung Für jebe fluchenswerte That.

Grafin. Was ift benn bier fo wiber bie Ratur? 3ch kann's nicht finben, sage mir's - o, laß Des Aberglaubens nachtliche Bespenfter 540 Richt beines bellen Beiftes Meifter werben! Du bift bes Hochverrate verflagt; ob mit, Db ohne Recht, ift jeso nicht bie Frage -Du bift verloren, wenn bu bich nicht schnell ber Dacht Bebienft, bie bu befigeft - Gi! wo lebt benn 545 Das friedsame Geschöpf, bas feines Lebens Sich nicht mit allen Lebensfraften wehrt? Bas ift so fühn, bas Notwehr nicht entschulbigt? Ballenstein. Ginft war mir biefer Ferdinand fo hulb.

reich:

Er liebte mich, er hielt mich wert, ich ftanb Der Rachfte feinem Bergen. Welchen Fürften hat er geehrt, wie mich? - Und fo zu enden!

Brafin. So treu bewahrft bu jebe fleine Bunft, Und für bie Rranfung haft bu fein Gebachtnis? Muß ich bich bran erinnern, wie man bir 555 Bu Regensburg bie treuen Dienste lohnte? Du hattest jeden Stand im Reich beleibigt; Ihn groß zu machen, hattest du den Haß, Den Fluch ber gangen Welt auf bich gelaben; Im gangen Deutschland lebte bir fein Freund, 560 Beil bu allein gelebt für beinen Raiser. Un ihn bloß hieltest bu bei jenem Sturme Dich fest, ber auf bem Regensburger Tag Sich gegen bich zusammenzog — Da ließ er 565

Dich fallen! ließ bich fallen! bich bem Bavern,

590

Dem übermutigen, jum Opfer fallen! Saa' nicht, bag bie jurudgegebne Burbe Das erfte, schwere Unrecht ausgesöhnt. Richt mahrlich guter Wille stellte bich, Dich stellte bas Gefet ber herben Rot 570 Un biefen Blat, ben man bir gern verweigert. Wallenstein. Richt ihrem guten Willen, bas ift mahr, Roch seiner Reigung bant' ich bieses Umt. Misbrauch' ich's, so misbrauch' ich fein Vertrauen. Grafin. Bertrauen? Reigung? - Man bedurfte beiner! 575 Die ungeftume Prefferin, die Rot, Der nicht mit hohlen Namen, Figuranten Bebient ift, bie bie That will, nicht bas Beichen, Den Größten immer auffucht und ben Beften, 580 Ihn an bas Ruber stellt, und mußte sie ihn Alufgreifen aus bem Bobel selbst - bie sette bich

In bieses Amt und schrieb bir die Bestallung. Denn lange, bis es nicht mehr kann, behilft Sich dies Geschlecht mit feilen Sklavenseelen Und mit den Drahtmaschinen seiner Kunst — Doch wenn das Außerste ihm nabe tritt,

Der hohle Schein es nicht mehr thut, ba fällt Es in die starten Hande ber Natur,

Des Riefengeistes, ber nur fich gehorcht, Richts von Berträgen weiß und nur auf ihre

Bedingung, nicht auf feine, mit ihm handelt.

Wallenstein. Wahr ift's! Sie fahn mich immer, wie ich bin,

Ich hab' sie in bem Kaufe nicht betrogen, Denn nie hielt ich's ber Muhe wert, die fühn Umgreifende Gemuteart zu verbergen.

595

Grafin. Bielmehr — bu haft bich furchtbar ftets gezeigt. Richt bu, ber ftete fich felber treu geblieben, Die haben unrecht, bie bich fürchteten Und boch bie Macht bir in bie Sanbe gaben. Denn recht hat jeber eigene Charafter, 600 Der übereinstimmt mit sich felbft; es giebt Rein anbres Unrecht, als ben Wiberspruch. Warft bu ein andrer, als bu vor acht Jahren Mit Feuer und Schwert burch Deutschlands Kreise zogft, Die Geißel schwangest über alle Lanber, 605 Sohn spracheft allen Ordnungen bes Reichs, Der Starte fürchterliches Recht nur übteft Und jebe Lanbeshoheit niebertratft, Um beines Sultans Berrichaft auszubreiten? Da war es Zeit, ben ftolen Willen bir 610 Bu brechen, bich jur Ordnung ju verweisen! Doch wohl gefiel bem Raifer, mas ihm nutte, Und schweigend brudt' er biefen Frevelthaten Sein kaiserliches Siegel auf. Was damals Gerecht mar, weil bu's für ihn thatft, ift's heute 615 Auf einmal schändlich, weil es gegen ihn Gerichtet wirb?

Ballenftein (aufftehenb). Bon biefer Seite fah ich's nic — Ja! Dem

Ist wirklich so. Es übte bieser Kaiser Durch meinen Arm im Reiche Thaten aus, 620 Die nach der Ordnung nie geschehen sollten. Und selbst den Fürstenmantel, den ich trage, Berdant' ich Diensten, die Berbrechen sind.

Grafin. Geftehe benn, bag zwischen bir und ihm

Die Rebe nicht kann sein von Pflicht und Recht. 625 Rur von ber Dacht und ber Gelegenheit! Der Augenblick ift ba, wo bu bie Summe Der großen Lebensrechnung ziehen follft, Die Beichen fteben sieghaft über bir, Glud minten bie Blaneten bir berunter 630 Und rufen : Es ift an ber Zeit! Saft bu Dein Leben lang umfonft ber Sterne Lauf Gemeffen ? - ben Quabranten und ben Birfel Geführt? — ben Zobiak, bie Himmelskugel Auf biesen Banben nachgeahmt, um bich herum 635 Beftellt in ftummen, ahnungevollen Beichen Die fieben Berricher bes Geschicks, Rur um ein eitles Spiel bamit zu treiben ? Kührt alle biefe Buruftung zu nichts. Und ift fein Marf in biefer hohlen Runft, 640 Daß sie bir selbst nichts gilt, nichts über bich Bermag im Augenblide ber Entscheibung?

Wallenstein (ift mahrend biefer legten Rede mit heftig arbeistendem Gemut aufs und abgegangen und steht jest ploglich still, die Grafin unterbrechend). Ruft mir den Wrangel, und es sollen gleich

Drei Boten fatteln.

Blo. Run, gelobt sei Gott! (Eilt hinaus.) Wallenstein. Es ist sein boser Geist und meiner. Ihn 645

Straft er burch mich, bas Werkzeug seiner Herrschsucht, Und ich erwart' es, baß ber Rache Stahl Auch schon für meine Brust geschliffen ist. Richt hoffe, wer bes Drachen Zähne sät, Erfreuliches zu ernten. Jebe Unthat

Trägt ihren eignen Racheengel icon, Die bose Soffnung, unter ihrem Bergen.

Er kann mir nicht mehr traun, — so kann ich auch Richt mehr zurud. Geschehe benn, was muß. Recht stets behält das Schicksal, benn das Herz 655 In uns ist sein gebietrischer Bollzieher.
(Bu Terzky.) Bring mir ben Wrangel in mein Kabinett, Die Boten will ich selber sprechen. Schickt Rach dem Octavio! (Bur Gräsin, welche eine triumphierende Wiene macht.) Frohlode nicht!

Denn eifersuchtig sind bes Schicksals Machte.

Voreilig Jauchen greift in ihre Rechte.

Den Samen legen wir in ihre Hande, Ob Glud, ob Unglud aufgeht, lehrt bas Enbe.

(Indem er abgeht, fällt ber Borhang.)

Bweiter Aufzug.

Ein Zimmer.

Erster Auftritt.

Mallenftein. Octavio Biccolomini. Balb barauf Dar Riccolomini.

665

670

675

Wallenstein. Dir melbet er aus Ling, er lage frant; Doch hab' ich sichre Nachricht, daß er sich Bu Frauenberg verftedt beim Grafen Gallas. Nimm beibe fest und schick fie mir hieher. Du übernimmft bie spanischen Regimenter, Machft immer Unftalt und bift niemals fertig, Und treiben sie bich, gegen mich zu ziehn, So fagft bu ja und bleibft gefeffelt ftehn. 3ch weiß, bag bir ein Dienft bamit geschieht, In diesem. Spiel bich mußig zu verhalten. Du retteft gern, fo lang bu fannft, ben Schein: Extreme Schritte sind nicht beine Sache, Drum hab' ich biese Rolle für bich ausgesucht: Du wirst mir burch bein Nichtsthun biesesmal Um nüplichften — Erflart fich unterbeffen Das Glud für mich, so weißt bu, mas ju thun. (Dax Biccolomini tritt ein.)

Jest, Alter, geh. Du mußt heut nacht noch fort. 680 Nimm meine eignen Pferbe. - Diesen ba Behalt ich hier - Macht's mit bem Abschied fura! Wir werben uns ja, bent ich, alle frob Und aludlich wiedersehn.

Octavio (zu feinem Sohn). Wir fprechen uns noch. (Gebt ab.)

Bweiter Auftritt.

Ballenftein. Dar Biccolomiui.

Mar (nabert fich ibm). Mein General -

Ballenftein.

Der bin ich nicht mehr, 685 Wenn bu bes Raifers Offizier bich nennft. Mar. So bleibt's babei, bu willft bas Beer verlaffen ? Wallenstein. 3ch hab' bes Raifers Dienft entsagt. Mar. Und willft bas heer verlaffen? Wallenftein. Bielmehr hoff' ich, Mir's enger noch und fefter ju verbinden. (Er fest fic.) Ja, Mar. Richt eher wollt' ich bir's eröffnen, 691 Als bis bes handelns Stunde wurde schlagen. Der Jugend gludliches Gefühl ergreift Das Rechte leicht, und eine Freude ift's, Das eigne Urteil prufent auszuüben, 695 Bo bas Erempel rein zu lofen ift. Doch, wo von zwei gemiffen Ubeln eins Ergriffen werben muß, wo fich bas Berg Nicht aang gurudbringt aus bem Streit ber Pflichten, Da ift es Wohlthat, feine Wahl zu haben, 700 Und eine Bunft ift bie Notwendigkeit. - Die ift vorhanden. Blide nicht zurud.

Es fann bir nichts mehr helfen. Blide vorwarts! Urteile nicht! Bereite bich, zu handeln! - Der Sof hat meinen Untergang beschloffen. 705 Drum bin ich willens, ihm guvor zu fommen. - Wir werben mit ben Schweben uns verbinben. Sehr wadre Leute find's und gute Freunde. (Balt ein, Biccolominis Antwort erwartenb.) - 3ch hab' bich überrascht. Antwort' mir nicht. Ich will bir Zeit vergonnen, bich zu faffen. 710 (Er fteht auf und geht nach hinten. Dar fteht lange unbeweglich, in ben heftigften Schmerz verfest; wie er eine Bewegung macht, tommt Ballenftein jurud und ftellt fich vor ihn.) Mar. Mein General! - Du machft mich heute munbig. Denn bis auf biefen Tag war mir's erspart, Den Weg mir felbst zu finben und bie Richtung. Dir folgt' ich unbedingt. Auf dich nur braucht' ich Bu fehn und war bes rechten Pfabs gewiß. 715 Bum erstenmale beut verweisest bu Mich an mich selbst und zwingst mich, eine Wahl

Bu treffen amischen bir und meinem Bergen. Mallenftein. Sanft wiegte bich bis heute bein Beschick, 720

Du konnteft spielend beine Bflichten üben, Jedwedem schönen Trieb Genüge thun, Mit ungeteiltem Bergen immer handeln. So kann's nicht ferner bleiben. Feinblich scheiben Die Wege fich. Mit Pflichten ftreiten Pflichten. Du mußt Bartei ergreifen in bem Krieg, Der zwischen beinem Freund und beinem Raiser Sich jest entzündet.

Rrieg! Ift bas ber Rame? Mar. Der Krieg ift schrecklich, wie bes himmels Plagen,

Doch er ift gut, ift ein Geschick, wie sie.	
Ift bas ein guter Krieg, ben bu bem Raiser	730
Bereitest mit bes Raisers eignem heer ?	. •
D Gott bes Himmels, was ift bas für eine	
Beranberung! Ziemt folche Sprache mir	
Mit bir, ber, wie ber fefte Stern bes Bols,	
Mir als bie Lebensregel vorgeschienen!	735
D, welchen Riß erregft bu mir im Bergen!	, , ,
Der alten Chrfurcht eingewachsnen Trieb	
Und bes Gehorfams heilige Gewohnheit	
Soll ich versagen lernen beinem Ramen ?	
Nein, wende nicht bein Angesicht zu mir!	740
Es war mir immer eines Gottes Antlig,	740
Kann über mich nicht gleich die Macht verlieren;	
Die Sinne sind in beinen Banden noch,	
Hat gleich die Seele blutend sich befreit!	
Ballenstein. Max, hor' mich an.	
Mar. O, thu es nicht! Thu's nicht.	745
Sieh, beine reinen, ebeln Züge wissen	/43
Noch nichts von dieser unglückel'gen That.	
Bloß beine Einbildung bestedte sie,	
Die Unschuld will sich nicht vertreiben lassen	
Aus beiner hoheitblidenden Gestalt.	750
• •	750
Wirf ihn heraus, den schwarzen Fleck, den Feind.	
Ein boser Traum bloß ift es bann gewesen,	
Der jebe sichre Tugend warnt. Es mag	
Die Menschheit solche Augenblicke haben;	
Doch siegen muß das glückliche Gefühl.	7 55
Rein, du wirst so nicht endigen. Das wurde	
Berrufen bei ben Menschen jede große	
Natur und jedes machtige Bermögen,	

Recht geben wurd' es bem gemeinen Wahn, Der nicht an Ebles in ber Freiheit glaubt Und nur ber Ohnmacht sich vertrauen mag.

Ballenstein. Streng wird die Belt mich tabeln, ich erwart' es.

Mir felbst schon sagt' ich, was du sagen kannst. Wer miebe nicht, wenn er's umgehen kann, Das Außerste! Doch hier ist keine Wahl, 765 Ich muß Gewalt ausüben ober leiben — So steht ber Kall. Nichts anders bleibt mir übrig.

Max. Sei's benn! Behaupte bich in beinem Posten Gewaltsam, widersetze bich dem Kaiser, Wenn's sein muß, treib's zur offenen Empörung, 770 Richt loben werb' ich's, doch ich kann's verzeihn, Will, was ich nicht gut heiße, mit dir teilen. Nur — zum Verräter werde nicht! Das Wort Ist ausgesprochen. Zum Verräter nicht!
Das ist kein überschrittnes Maß, kein Fehler, 775 Wohin der Mut verirrt in seiner Kraft.
D, das ist ganz was anders — das ist schwarz, wie die Hölle!

Wallenstein (mit sinsterm Stirnsalten, boch gemäßigt).
Schnell sertig ist die Jugend mit dem Wort,
Das schwer sich handhabt, wie des Messers Schneide;
Aus ihrem heißen Kopse nimmt sie keck 781
Der Dinge Maß, die nur sich selber richten.
Gleich heißt ihr alles schändlich oder würdig,
Bös oder gut — und was die Einbildung
Phantastisch schleppt in diesen dunkeln Kamen,
Das bürdet sie den Sachen auf und Wesen.
Eng ist die Welt, und das Gehirn ist weit:

Leicht bei einander wohnen die Gebanken, Doch hart im Raume ftogen fich bie Sachen; Wo eines Blat nimmt, muß bas anbre ruden, 790 Wer nicht vertrieben fein will, muß vertreiben; Da herrscht ber Streit, und nur bie Starte siegt. - Ja, wer burche Leben gehet ohne Bunfch, Sich jeben 3med versagen kann, ber wohnt Im leichten Feuer mit bem Salamanber 795 Und halt fich rein im reinen Element. Mich schuf aus gröberm Stoffe bie Natur, Und au ber Erbe gieht mich bie Begierbe. Dem bofen Geift gehort bie Erbe, nicht Dem guten. Bas bie Göttlichen uns fenben 800 Bon oben, find nur allgemeine Guter ; Ihr Licht erfreut, boch macht es feinen reich, In ihrem Staat errinat fich fein Befit. Den Ebelftein, bas allgeschätte Golb Muß man ben faliden Machten abgewinnen. 805 Die unterm Tage schlimmgeartet hausen. Nicht ohne Opfer macht man fie geneigt, Und feiner lebet, ber aus ihrem Dienst Die Seele hatte rein gurudgezogen.

Max (mit Bebeutung). D, fürchte, fürchte biese falschen Machte! . 810

Sie halten nicht Wort! Es sind Lügengeister, Die dich berückend in den Abgrund ziehn. Trau' ihnen nicht! Ich warne dich — D, kehre Zurück zu deiner Pflicht! Gewiß, du kannst's! Schick' mich nach Wien. Ja, thue das. Laß mich, 815 Mich deinen Frieden machen mit dem Kaiser. Er kennt dich nicht, ich aber kenne dich, Er foll bich fehn mit meinem reinen Auge, Und fein Bertrauen bring' ich bir jurud.

Wallenstein. Es ist zu spät. Du weißt nicht, was geschehn. 820

Max. Und war's zu spat — und war' es auch so weit, Daß ein Berbrechen nur vom Fall dich rettet, So falle! Falle würdig, wie du standst.
Berliere das Kommando. Geh vom Schauplaß.
Du fannst's mit Glanze, thu's mit Unschuld auch. 825 — Du hast für andre viel gelebt, leb' endlich Einmal dir selber. Ich begleite dich,
Mein Schickal trenn' ich nimmer von dem beinen —

Ballenstein. Es ift zu spat. Indem du beine Borte Berlierft, ift schon ein Meilenzeiger nach dem andern 830 Zuruchgelegt von meinen Gilenben,

Die mein Gebot nach Prag und Eger tragen.

- Ergieb bich brein. Wir handeln, wie wir muffen.

So laß uns bas Notwendige mit Burbe,

Mit festem Schritte thun — Was thu' ich Schlimmres,

Als jener Cafar that, bes Rame noch

836

Bis heut bas Sochfte in ber Welt benennet?

Er führte wider Rom die Legionen,

Die Rom ihm zur Beschützung anvertraut.

Warf er das Schwert von sich, er war verloren,

840

Wie ich es war', wenn ich entwaffnete.

Ich spure was in mir von seinem Geist;

Gieb mir fein Glud, bas andre will ich tragen.

(Mar, der bisher in einem schmerzwollen Kampfe gestanden, geht schnell ab. Wallenstein sieht ihm verwundert und betroffen nach und steht in tiese Gedanken verloren.)

Pritter Auftritt.

Ballenftein. Tergty. Gleich barauf 3llo.

Terzsky. Mar Piccolomini verließ bich eben? Wallenstein. Wo ist der Wrangel? Terzsky. Kort ist er.

voti ifi et.

Wallenstein. So eilig? 845

Terzky. Es war, als ob die Erd' ihn eingeschluckt. Er war kaum von dir weg, als ich ihm nachging, Ich hatt' ihn noch zu sprechen, doch — weg war er, Und niemand wußte mir von ihm zu sagen.
Ich glaub', es ist der Schwarze selbst gewesen, 850 Ein Mensch kann nicht auf einmal so verschwinden.

Illo (fommt). Ift's mahr, daß bu den Alten willst versschieden?

Terzty. Wie? Den Octavio! Wo bentst bu hin? Wallenstein. Er geht nach Frauenberg, die spanischen Und welschen Regimenter anzusühren. 855

Terzky. Das wolle Gott nicht, daß du das vollbringst! Ilo. Dem Falschen willst du Kriegsvolk anvertrauen? Ihn aus den Augen lassen, grade jest,

In biesem Augenblicke ber Entscheibung? Terzty. Das wirft bu nicht thun. Rein, um alles

Ballenftein. Seltsame Menschen feib ihr.

Bllo. D, nur biesmal

Gieb unfrer Warnung nach. Laß ihn nicht fort.

nicht!

Wallenstein. Und warum soll ich ihm dies eine Mal Richt trauen, da ich's stets gethan? Was ist geschehn, Das ihn um meine gute Meinung brächte? 865 Lus eurer Grille, nicht der meinen, soll ich Mein alt erprobtes Urteil von ihm andern? Penkt nicht, daß ich ein Weib sei. Weil ich ihm Getraut bis heut, will ich auch heut ihm trauen.

Terzky. Muß es benn ber just sein? Schid einen anbern!

Ballenftein. Der muß es fein, ben hab' ich mir erlefen.

Er taugt zu bem Geschäft, brum gab ich's ihm.

Illo. Weil er ein Welscher ift, brum taugt er bir.

Ballenstein. Beiß wohl, ihr wart ben beiben nie gewogen,

Weil ich sie achte, liebe, euch und andern

875

Borziehe sichtbarlich, wie sie's verdienen,

Drum sind sie euch ein Dorn im Auge! Bas

Geht euer Reib mich an und mein Geschäft?

Daß ihr sie haßt, das macht sie mir nicht schlechter.

880

Liebt ober haßt einander, wie ihr wollt, Ich laffe jedem seinen Sinn und Neigung,

Weiß boch, was mir ein jeber von euch gilt.

Mo. Er geht nicht ab — mußt' ich bie Raber ihm am Wagen

Berschmettern laffen.

Wallenstein. Mäßige bich, 300!

Tergty. Der Questenberger, als er hier gewesen, 885 Sat stets zusammen auch gestedt mit ihm.

Ballenftein. Geschah mit meinem Biffen und Ers laubnis.

Tergty. Und daß geheime Boten an ihn kommen Bom Gallas, weiß ich auch.

Wallenstein. Das ift nicht mahr.

Mo. D, bu bift blind mit beinen sehenden Augen! 890

Wallenftein. Du wirft mir meinen Glauben nicht erschüttern. Der auf die tieffte Wiffenschaft fich baut. Lügt er, bann ift bie gange Sternfunft Luge. Denn wift, ich hab' ein Bfand vom Schicffal felbft, Daß er ber treufte ift von meinen Freunden. Illo. Haft bu auch eins, baß jenes Pfand nicht luge? Wallenftein. Es giebt im Menschenleben Augenblide, Wo er bem Weltgeift naher ift als fonft Und eine Frage frei hat an bas Schickfal. Solch ein Moment war's, als ich in ber Nacht, 900 Die vor ber Lütner Aftion vorherging, Gebankenvoll an einen Baum gelehnt, Sinaussah in die Ebene. Die Feuer Des Lagers brannten bufter burch ben Rebel. Der Waffen bumpfes Raufchen unterbrach, 905 Der Runden Ruf einformig nur die Stille. Mein ganges Leben ging, vergangenes Und fünftiges, in biefem Augenblick Un meinem inneren Gesicht vorüber, Und an bes nachsten Morgens Schicfal fnupfte 910 Der ahnungevolle Beift bie fernfte Bufunft. Da fagt' ich also zu mir felbst : "So vielen Bebieteft bu! Sie folgen beinen Sternen Und segen, wie auf eine große Rummer, Ihr alles auf bein einzig Haupt und sind 915 In beines Gludes Schiff mit bir gestiegen. Doch kommen wird ber Tag, wo biese alle Das Schicffal wieber auseinander ftreut, Nur wen'ge werden treu bei bir verharren.

Den möcht' ich wiffen, ber ber Treufte mir

Bon allen ift, die biefes Lager einschließt. Gieb mir ein Zeichen, Schidfal! Der foll's fein, Der an bem nachsten Morgen mir werft Entgegenkommt mit einem Liebeszeichen." Und dieses bei mir benkend, schlief ich ein. 925 Und mitten in die Schlacht ward ich geführt Im Geift. Groß war ber Drang. Mir totete Ein Schuß bas Pferb, ich fant, und über mir Binweg, gleichgültig, festen Ros und Reiter, Und feuchend lag ich, wie ein Sterbenber, 930 Bertreten unter ihrer Sufe Schlag. Da faßte ploglich hilfreich mich ein Arm. Es war Octavios — und schnell erwach' ich, Tag war es, und — Octavio stand vor mir. "Mein Bruder," sprach er, "reite heute nicht 935 Den Schecken, wie bu pflegft. Befteige lieber Das sichre Tier, bas ich bir ausgesucht. Thu's mir zulieb. Es warnte mich ein Traum." Und biefes Tieres Schnelligfeit entriß Mich Banniers verfolgenden Dragonern. **940** Mein Better ritt ben Scheden an bem Tag, Und Roß und Reiter fah ich niemals wieber. Illo. Das war ein Zufall. Wallenftein (bebeutenb). Es giebt keinen Zufall.

Wallenstein (bedeutend). Es giebt keinen Zufall. Und was uns blindes Ohngefähr nur dünkt, Gerade das steigt aus den tiefsten Quellen. 945 Bersiegelt hab' ich's und verbrieft, daß er Mein guter Engel ist, und nun kein Wort mehr! (Er geht.)

Tergty. Das ift mein Troft, ber Mar bleibt uns als Geifel.

Illo. Und ber foll mir nicht lebend hier vom Plate.

Ballenftein (bleibt fleben und febrt fich um). Seib ihr nicht wie bie Beiber, bie bestänbig 950 Burud nur kommen auf ihr erftes Wort. Wenn man Vernunft gesprochen ftunbenlang! - Des Menschen Thaten und Gebanken, wißt, Sind nicht, wie Meeres blind bewegte Wellen. Die innre Welt, fein Mifrofosmus, ift 955 Der tiefe Schacht, aus bem fie ewig quellen. Sie sind notwendig wie bes Baumes Frucht, Sie fann ber Zufall gaufelnb nicht verwandeln. Sab' ich bes Menschen Kern erft untersucht, So weiß ich auch sein Wollen und sein Sanbeln. (Beben ab.) 960

Bierter Auftritt.

Zimmer in Piccolominis Wohnung.

Octavio Piccolomini reisefertig. Gin Abjutaut.

Octavio. Ift bas Kommando ba?

Abjutant. Es wartet unten.

Octavio. Es sind doch sichre Leute, Abjutant? Aus welchem Regimente nahmt Ihr sie?

Abjutant. Bon Tiefenbach.

Octavio. Dies Regiment ist treu. Last sie im Hinterhof sich ruhig halten, 965 Sich niemand zeigen, bis Ihr klingeln hört; Dann wird das Haus geschlossen, scharf bewacht, Und jeder, ben Ihr antresst, bleibt verhastet. (Abjutant ab.) Iwar hoss ich, es bedarf nicht ihres Dienstes, Denn meines Kalkuls halt' ich mich gewiß. 970 Doch, es gilt Kaisers Dienst, das Spiel ift groß, Und besser zu viel Vorsicht, als zu wenig.

Fünfter Auftritt.

Detavio Biccolomini. Ifolani tritt berein.

Isolani. hier bin ich — Run, wer fommt noch von ben andern?

Octavio (geheimnisvoll). Borerft ein Wort mit Guch, Graf Folani.

Isolani (geheimnisvoll). Soll's losgehn? Will ber Fürst was unternehmen? 975

Mir durft Ihr trauen. Sest mich auf die Probe.

Octavio. Das fann geschehn.

Isolani. Herr Bruder, ich bin nicht Bon benen, die mit Worten tapfer sind Und, kommt's zur That, das Weite schimpslich suchen. Der Herzog hat als Freund an mir gethan, 980 Weiß Gott, so ist's! Ich bin ihm alles schuldig. Auf meine Treue kann er baun.

Octavio. Es wird sich zeigen.

Isolani. Rehmt Euch in acht. Nicht alle benken so. Es halten's hier noch viele mit bem Hof Und meinen, daß die Unterschrift von neulich, 985 Die abgestohlne, sie zu nichts verbinde.

Octavio. So? Rennt mir doch die Herren, die bas meinen.

Isolani. Zum Henker! Alle Deutschen sprechen so. Auch Esterhazy, Kaunit, Deobat Erklären jett, man muff' bem Hof gehorchen.

Octavio. Das freut mich. Ifolani. Freut Euch? Octavio. Dag ber Raifer noch So aute Freunde hat und wadre Diener. Isolani. Spaßt nicht. Es find nicht eben schlechte Männer Detavio. Gewiß nicht. Gott verhute, daß ich spafie! Sehr ernstlich freut es mich. Die aute Sache 995 So ftart zu febn. Ifolani. Bas Teufel! Bie ift bas? Seid Ihr benn nicht? — Warum bin ich benn hier? Octavio (mit Ansehen). Guch zu erflaren, rund und nett, ob Ihr Ein Freund wollt heißen ober Feind bes Raifers! Ifolani (tropig). Darüber werb' ich bem Erflarung geben. 1000 Dem's zukommt, biese Frag' an mich zu thun. Octavio. Ob mir bas zukommt, mag bies Blatt Euch lebren. Isolani. Ba - mas? Das ift bes Raisers Sand und Siegel. (Lieft.) "Als werben sämtliche Hauptleute unfrer Armee ber Orbre unsers lieben, treuen, 1005 Des Generalleutnant Viccolomini, Wie unsrer eignen " — Hum — Ja — So — Ja, ja! 3ch — mach' Euch meinen Glückwunsch, Generalleutnant! Octavio. Ihr unterwerft Euch bem Befehl? Isolani. Ich — aber Ihr überrascht mich auch so schnell — Man wird 1010 Mir boch Bebenkzeit, hoff' ich 3mei Minuten. Octavio.

Isolani. Mein Gott, der Kall ist aber — Octavio. Rlar und einsach. Ihr sollt erklären, ob Ihr Euern Herrn Berraten wollet oder treu ihm dienen.

Ifolani. Berrat — mein Gott — wer spricht benn von Berrat?

Octavio. Das ist ber Fall. Der Fürst ist ein Ber-

Will die Urmee bem Feind hinüberführen.

Erflart Euch furz und gut. Bollt Ihr bem Kaifer Abschwören? Euch bem Keind verkaufen? Bollt Ihr?

Isolani. Was benkt Ihr? Ich bes Kaisers Majestät Abschwören? Sagt' ich so? Wann hätt' ich bas 1021 Gesaat?

Octavio. Noch habt Ihr's nicht gesagt. Noch nicht. Ich warte brauf, ob Ihr es werbet sagen.

Nolani. Run, feht, bas ift mir lieb, bag Ihr mir felbst

Bezeugt, ich habe so was nicht gesagt. 1025

Octavio. Ihr sagt Euch also von bem Fürsten los?

Ifolani. Spinnt er Berrat — Berrat trennt alle Banbe.

Octavio. Und seib entschlossen, gegen ihn zu fechten? Isolani. Er that mir Gutes — boch, wenn er ein Schelm ist,

Berdamm' ihn Gott! bie Rechnung ist zerrissen. 1030 Octavio. Mich freut's, daß Ihr in Gutem Euch gefügt, Heut nacht in aller Stille brecht Ihr auf Mit allen leichten Truppen; es muß scheinen, Als kam' die Orbre von dem Herzog selbst. Zu Frauenberg ist der Versammlungsplaß, 1035 Dort giebt Guch Gallas weitere Befehle.

Ifolani. Es foll geschehn. Gebenkt mir's aber auch Beim Raiser, wie bereit Ihr mich gefunden.

Octavio. 3ch werb' es rühmen.

(3folani geht, es fommt ein Bebienter.)

Dberft Buttler? Gut.

Rolani (zurucktommenb). Bergebt mir auch mein barsches Wesen, Alter. 1040

Herr Gott! wie konnt' ich wiffen, welche große Berson ich vor mir hatte!

Octavio. Lagt bas gut fein.

Isolani. Ich bin ein lust'ger alter Knab', und wär' Mir auch ein rasches Wörtlein übern Hof Entschlüpft zuweilen in der Lust des Weins, 1045 Ihr wist ja, bös war's nicht gemeint. (Geht ab.) Octavio. Racht Euch

Darüber feine Sorge! — Das gelang.

Glud, sei uns auch fo gunftig bei ben anbern!

Sechster Auftritt.

Octavio Biccolomini. Buttler.

Buttler. Ich bin zu Eurer Ordre, Generalleutnant. Octavio. Seid mir als werter Gast und Freund wills kommen.

Buttler. Bu große Ehr' für mich.

Octavio (nachdem beide Blat genommen). Ihr habt die Neigung nicht erwidert,

Womit ich gestern Euch entgegen fam, Wohl gar als leere Formel sie verkannt. Bon Herzen ging mir jener Wunsch, es war

1055

Mir Ernft um Euch, benn eine Zeit ift jest, Wo fich bie Guten eng verbinden follten.

Buttler. Die Gleichgesinnten können es allein.

Octavio. Und alle Guten nenn' ich gleichgesinnt. Dem Menschen bring' ich nur die That in Rechnung, Bozu ihn ruhig der Charafter treibt; 1061 Denn blinder Misverständnisse Gewalt Drängt oft den Besten aus dem rechten Gleise.

Ihr kamt durch Frauenberg. Hat Euch Graf Gallas Richts anvertraut? Sagt mir's. Er ist mein Freund. 1065

Buttler. Er hat verlorne Worte nur gesprochen.

Octavio. Das hör' ich ungern, benn sein Rat war gut. Und einen gleichen hatt' ich Euch zu geben.

Buttler. Spart Euch die Muh' — mir die Berles genheit,

So schlecht die gute Meinung zu verdienen. 1070 Octavio. Die Beit ift teuer, lagt uns offen reben. Ihr wift, wie hier die Sachen ftehn. Der Bergog Sinnt auf Berrat, ich fann Euch mehr noch sagen, Er hat ihn schon vollführt; geschloffen ist Das Bundnis mit bem Feind vor wen'gen Stunden. 1075 Nach Brag und Eger reiten ichon bie Boten, Und morgen will er ju bem Feind uns führen. Doch er betrügt sich, benn bie Klugheit macht, Noch treue Freunde leben bier bem Raifer, Und machtig fteht ihr unsichtbarer Bund. 1080 Dies Manifest erklart ihn in bie Acht, Spricht los bas Beer von bes Gehorfams Pflichten, Und alle Gutgesinnten ruft es auf, Sich unter meiner Führung zu versammeln. Run mahlt, ob Ihr mit uns die gute Sache, 1085

Mit ihm der Bösen böses Los wollt teilen?
Buttler (steht auf). Sein Los ist meines.
Octavio.
Ist das Euer letter Entschluß?

Buttler. Er ift's.

Octavio. Bebenkt Euch, Oberst Buttler. Noch habt Ihr Zeit. In meiner treuen Brust Begraben bleibt das rasch gesprochne Wort. 1090 Nehmt es zuruck. Wählt eine bessere Bartei. Ihr habt die gute nicht ergrissen.

Buttler. Befehlt Ihr fonft noch etwas, Generalleuts nant?

Octavio. Seht Eure weißen Haare! Rehmt's zurud. Buttler. Lebt wohl!

Octavio. Bas? Diesen guten tapsern Degen Bollt Ihr in solchem Streite ziehen? Bollt 1096 In Fluch den Dank verwandeln, den Ihr Euch Durch vierzigjähr'ge Treu' verdient um Östreich?

Buttler (bitter lachenb). Dank vom Haus Oftreich! (Er will geben.)

Octavio (läßt ihn bis an bie Thure geben, bann ruft er). Buttler ! Buttler. Bas beliebt ?

Octavio. Wie war es mit bem Grafen?

Buttler. Grafen! Was? 1100

Octavio. Dem Grafentitel, mein' ich.

Buttler (heftig auffahrend). Tob und Teufel!

Octavio (talt). Ihr suchtet barum nach. Man wies Euch ab.

Buttler. Richt ungestraft sollt Ihr mich höhnen. Zieht! Octavio. Steckt ein. Sagt ruhig, wie es damit ging. Ich will Genugthuung nachher Euch nicht verweigern. 1105 Buttler. Mag alle Welt boch um die Schwachheit wissen.

Die ich mir felber nie verzeihen fann! - 3a! Generalleutnant, ich besitze Ehrgeiz, Berachtung hab' ich nie ertragen können. Es that mir wehe, daß Geburt und Titel 1110 Bei ber Urmee mehr galten, ale Berbienft. Nicht schlechter wollt' ich sein, als meinesgleichen. So ließ ich mich in ungludfel'ger Stunde Bu jenem Schritt verleiten — Es war Thorheit! Doch nicht verbient' ich, fie fo hart zu bugen! III5 - Versagen konnte man's - Warum die Weigrung Mit biefer frankenben Berachtung scharfen, Den alten Mann, ben treu bewährten Diener Mit schwerem Sohn zermalmend nieberschlagen, Un seiner herfunft Schmach so rauh ihn mahnen, 1120 Weil er in schwacher Stunde sich vergaß! Doch einen Stachel gab Natur bem Wurm, Den Willfur übermutig spielend tritt -

Octavio. Ihr mußt verleumbet sein. Bermutet Ihr Den Feind, der Euch den schlimmen Dienst geleistet? 1125 Buttler. Sei's, wer es will! Ein niederträcht'ger Bube.

Ein Hössling muß es sein, ein Spanier, Der Junker irgend eines alten Hauses, Dem ich im Licht mag stehn, ein neid'scher Schurke, Den meine selbstverbiente Würde kränkt.

1130

Octavio. Sagt, billigte ber Herzog jenen Schritt? Buttler. Er trieb mich dazu an, verwendete Sich selbst für mich mit ebler Freundeswärme. Octavio. So? Wist Ihr das gewiß? Buttler. Ich las den Brief. Octavio (bedeutend). Ich auch — doch anders lautete sein Inhalt.

(Buttler wird betroffen.)

Durch Zufall bin ich im Besit bes Briefs, Kann Euch burch eignen Anblick überführen. (Er giebt ihm ben Brief.)

Buttler. Ha! was ist das?

Octavio.

Ich fürchte, Oberst Buttler,
Man hat mit Euch ein schändlich Spiel getrieben.

Der Herzog, sagt Ihr, trieb Euch zu dem Schritt? 1140
In diesem Briese spricht er mit Berachtung
Bon Euch, rät dem Minister, Euern Dünkel,
Wie er ihn nennt, zu züchtigen.

(Buttler hat ben Brief gelefen, seine Knice zittern, er greift nach einem Stuhl, sest sich nieber.)

Rein Feind verfolgt Euch. Riemand will Euch übel. Dem Bergog schreibt allein bie Rranfung gu, 1145 Die Ihr empfangen; beutlich ift die Absicht, Lodreißen wollt' er Euch von Guerm Raiser -Bon Eurer Rache hofft' er zu erlangen, Bas Eure wohlbewährte Treu' ihn nimmer Erwarten ließ bei ruhiger Besinnung. 1150 Bum blinden Werkzeug wollt' er Guch, jum Mittel Bermorfner 3mede Euch verächtlich brauchen. Er hat's erreicht. Bu gut nur gludt' es ihm, Euch weatuloden von bem auten Pfabe, Auf bem Ihr vierzig Jahre feib gewandelt. 1155 Buttler (mit ber Stimme bebenb). Rann mir bes Raifers Majestät vergeben?

Octavio. Sie thut noch mehr. Sie macht die Kransfung gut,

Die unverbient bem Burbigen geschehn.

Mus freiem Trieb bestätigt fie bie Schenfung,

Die Euch ber Fürft zu bofem 3wed gemacht.

1160

Das Regiment-ift Guer, bas Ihr führt.

Buttler (will aufstehen, sinkt zurud. Sein Gemut arbeitet heftig, er versucht zu reben und vermag es nicht. Endlich nimmt er ben Degen vom Gehänge und reicht ihn bem Biccolomini).

Octavio. Was wollt Ihr? Fast Euch!

Buttler.

Rehmt!

Octavio. Boju? Befinnt Euch!

Buttler. Nehmt hin! Richt wert mehr bin ich bieses Degens.

Octavio. Empfangt ihn neu zurud aus meiner Hand Und führt ihn stets mit Ehre für bas Recht. 1165

Buttler. Die Treue brach ich solchem gnäb'gen Kaiser! Octavio. Macht's wieder gut. Schnell trennt Euch von dem Herzog.

Buttler. Mich von ihm trennen!

Octavio. Bie? Bebenkt Ihr Guch?

Buttler (surchtbar ausbrechend). Rur von ihm trennen? D. er soll nicht leben!

Octavio. Folgt mir nach Frauenberg, wo alle Treuen Bei Gallas sich und Altringer versammeln. 1171 Biel andre bracht' ich noch zu ihrer Pflicht

Burud, heut nacht entfliehen sie aus Bilsen.

Buttler (ift hestig bewegt auf: und abgegangen und tritt zu Octavio, mit entschlossenem Blick). Graf Biccolomini! barf Euch ber Mann

Von Ehre sprechen, der die Treue brach?

1175

Detavio. Der barf es, ber fo ernstlich es bereut.

Buttler. So last mich hier, auf Ehrenwort.

Octavio. Bas sinnt Ihr?

Buttler. Mit meinem Regimente lagt mich bleiben.

Octavio. Ich barf Euch traun. Doch fagt mir, mas
Ihr brutet?

Buttler. Die That wird's lehren. Fragt mich jest nicht weiter! 1180

Traut mir! Ihr könnt's! Bei Gott! Ihr überlasset Ihn seinem guten Engel nicht! — Lebt wohl! (Geht ab.) Bedienter (bringt ein Billet). Ein Unbefannter bracht's und ging gleich wieder.

Des Fürsten Pferbe stehen auch schon unten. (Ab.) Octavio (liest). "Wacht, daß Ihr fortkommt. Euer treuer Isolan."

— O, läge biese Stabt erst hinter mir! >
So nah dem Hasen sollten wir noch scheitern?
Fort, fort! Hier ist nicht länger Sicherheit Für mich. Wo aber bleibt mein Sohn?

Siebenter Auftritt.

Beibe Biccolomini.

Max (fommt in der heftigsten Gemutebewegung, feine Blicke rollen wild, sein Gang ift unstät; er scheint den Bater nicht zu bemersten, der von ferne steht und ihn mitleibig ansieht. Mit großen Schritten geht er durch das Zimmer, bleibt wieder stehen und wirst sich zulest in einen Stuhl, gerad vor sich hin starrend).

Octavio (nähert sich ihm). Ich reise ab, mein Sohn.
(Da er keine Antwort erhält, fast er ihn bei der Hand).
Wein Sohn, leb wohl! 1190

netti Soyii, teo toogi:

1200

1205

Mar. Leb wohl!

Detanio Du folast mir boch balb nach?

Mar (ohne ihn anguseben). 3d bir ?

Dein Weg ift frumm, er ift ber meine nicht.

(Octavio läßt feine Sand los, fahrt gurud.)

D, marft bu mahr gemesen und gerabe, Rie fam es bahin, alles ftunbe anbers!

Er hatte nicht bas Schredliche gethan,

Die Guten hatten Rraft bei ihm behalten,

Nicht in ber Schlechten Barn mar' er gefallen.

Warum so heimlich, hinterliftig lauernd,

Bleich einem Dieb und Diebeshelfer ichleichen?

Unfel'ge Falschheit, Mutter alles Bofen,

Du jammerbringenbe, verberbeft uns!

Wahrhaftigfeit, die reine, hatt' uns alle, Die welterhaltenbe, gerettet. Bater!

Ich fann bich nicht entschuldigen, ich fann's nicht.

Der Herzog hat mich hintergangen, schredlich;

Du aber haft viel beffer nicht gehandelt.

Octavio. Mein Sohn, ach, ich verzeihe beinem Schmerz. Max (fteht auf, betrachtet ihn mit zweifelhaften Bliden).

möglich, Bater? Bater? Satteft bu's Mit Borbedacht bis dahin treiben wollen?

Du fteigst burch seinen Fall. Octavio,

1210

Das will mir nicht gefallen.

Detavio Gott im Simmel!

Max. Weh mir! Ich habe die Natur verändert, Wie fommt ber Argwohn in die freie Seele? Bertrauen, Glaube, Hoffnung ift babin, Denn alles log mir, was ich hochgeachtet. 1215

Rein! Rein! Richt alles! Gie ja lebt mir noch,

Und sie ist wahr und lauter, wie ber himmel. Betrug ift überall und Beuchelichein Und Mord und Gift und Meineib und Berrat; Der einzig reine Ort ift unfre Liebe, 1220 Der unentweihte in ber Menschlichkeit. Octavio. Mar, folg' mir lieber gleich, bas ift boch beffer. Mar. Bas? Eh' ich Abschied noch von ihr genommen ? Den letten? - Rimmermehr! Octavio. Erspare bir Die Qual ber Trennung, ber notwendigen, 1225 Romm mit mir! Romm, mein Sohn! (Bill ihn fortziehen.) Mar Rein! So mahr Gott lebt! Octavio (bringenber). Romm mit mir! 3ch gebiete bir's, bein Bater Max. Gebiete mir, was menschlich ift. 3ch bleibe. Octavio. Mar! In bes Raisers Ramen, folge mir!

Max. Gebiete mir, was menschlich ist. Ich bleibe.
Octavio. Mar! In bes Kaisers Ramen, folge mir!
Max. Kein Kaiser hat bem Herzen vorzuschreiben. 1230
Und willst du mir das Einzige noch rauben,
Was mir mein Unglück übrig ließ, ihr Mitleid?
Muß grausam auch das Grausame geschehn?
Das Unabänderliche soll ich noch
Unebel thun, mit heimlich seiger Flucht,
1235
Wie ein Unwürdiger, mich von ihr stehlen?
Sie soll mein Leiden sehen, meinen Schmerz,
Die Klagen hören der zerrißnen Seele
Und Thränen um mich weinen — O! die Menschen
Sind grausam, aber sie ist wie ein Engel.
1240
Sie wird von gräßlich wütender Berzweislung
Die Seele retten, diesen Schmerz des Todes

Mit sanften Troftesworten flagend lösen.

Octavio. Du reißest dich nicht los, vermagst es nicht.

D, komm, mein Sohn, und rette beine Tugend! 1245 Max. Berschwende beine Worte nicht vergebens!

Dem Herzen folg' ich, benn ich barf ihm trauen.

Octavio (außer Fassung, zitternb). Mar! Mar! Benn bas Entsehliche mich trifft,

Wenn bu — mein Sohn — mein eignes Blut — ich barf's

Nicht benken! — bich bem Schänblichen verkaufft, 1250 Dies Brandmal aufbruckt unsers Hauses Abel, Dann soll die Welt das Schauderhafte sehn, Und von des Baters Blute triefen soll Des Sohnes Stahl im gräßlichen Gesechte.

Max. O! hattest du vom Menschen besser stets 1255 Gebacht, du hattest besser auch gehandelt. Fluchwürd'ger Argwohn! Unglücksel'ger Zweisel! Es ist ihm Kestes nichts und Unverrücktes.

Und alles wanket, wo ber Glaube fehlt.

Octavio. Und trau' ich beinem Herzen auch, wirb's immer 1260

In beiner Macht auch stehen, ihm zu folgen?

Max. Du haft bes Herzens Stimme nicht bezwungen, So wenig wird ber Herzog es vermögen.

Octavio. O Max, ich seh' dich niemals wiederkehren! Max. Unwürdig beiner wirst du nie mich sehn. 1265 Octavio. Ich geh' nach Frauenberg, die Pappenheimer

Laff' ich dir hier, auch Lothringen, Toscana Und Tiefenbach bleibt da, dich zu bedecken.

Sie lieben bich und sind dem Eide treu

Und werben lieber tapfer streitend fallen,

1270

Als von bem Führer weichen und ber Ehre.

Mar. Berlag bich brauf, ich laffe fechtent hier Das Leben, ober fuhre fie aus Bilfen.

Octavio (aufbrechend). Mein Sohn, leb wohl! Rax. Leb wohl!

Octavio. Bie? Reinen Blid

Der Liebe? Keinen Hänbebruck zum Abschied?

Es ist ein blut'ger Krieg, in ben wir gehn,

Und ungewiß, verhüllt ist der Erfolg.

So pflegten wir uns vormals nicht zu trennen.

Ist es denn wahr? Ich habe keinen Sohn mehr?

(War fällt in seine Arme, sie halten einander lange schweigend umfaßt,

bann entsernen sie sich nach verschiedenen Seiten.)

Driffer Aufzug.

Saal bei ber Bergogin von Friedland.

Erster Auftritt.

Grafin Tergty. Thefla. Fraulein von Renbrunn. Beibe lettern mit weiblichen Arbeiten befchäftigt.

Gräfin. Ihr habt mich nichts zu fragen, Thekla? Gar nichts?

Schon lange wart' ich auf ein Wort von Euch. Könnt Ihr's ertragen, in so langer Zeit Richt einmal seinen Ramen auszusprechen? Wie? Ober war' ich jest schon überstüssig, Und gab' es andre Wege, als durch mich? Gesteht mir, Richte. Habt Ihr ihn gesehn?

Thekla. 3ch hab' ihn heut und gestern nicht gesehn. Grafin. Auch nicht von ihm gehört? Berbergt mir

1285

nichts.

Thefla. Rein Wort.

Gräfin. Und fönnt so ruhig sein?

Thekla. Ich bin's.

Grafin. Berlagt une, Reubrunn.

Zweiter Auftritt.

Grafin. Thefla.

Grafin. Es gefällt mir nicht, 1290 Daß er sich grabe jest so ftill verhält.

Thefla. Gerabe jest!

Grafin. Rachbem er alles weiß!

Denn jepo war's bie Zeit, sich zu erklaren.

Thefla. Sprecht beutlicher, wenn ich's verstehen foll.

Grafin. In dieser Absicht schickt ich sie hinweg. 1295 Ihr seid kein Kind mehr, Thekla. Euer Herz

Ift munbig, benn Ihr liebt, und fühner Mut

Ift bei ber Liebe. Den habt Ihr bewiesen.

Ihr artet mehr nach Gures Baters Geift,

Als nach ber Mutter ihrem. Darum könnt Ihr hören, 1300 Bas sie nicht fähig ift zu tragen.

Thefla. Ich bitt' Euch, enbet biese Borbereitung. Sei's, was es sei. Heraus bamit! Es fann

Mich mehr nicht angstigen, als biefer Eingang. Bas habt Ihr mir zu sagen? Fast es furz.

1305

Grafin. Ihr mußt nur nicht erichrecken -

Thekla. Rennt's! Ich bitt' Euch.

Grafin. Es steht bei Euch, bem Bater einen großen Dienst

Bu leiften -

Thefla. Bei mir ftunbe bas? Bas fann -

Gräfin. Mar Piccolomini liebt Euch. Ihr könnt Ihn unaustöblich an ben Bater binden. 1310

Thekla. Braucht's dazu meiner? Ift er es nicht icon?

Grafin. Er war's.

Thefla. Und warum follt' er's nicht mehr fein, Nicht immer bleiben?

Grafin. Auch am Raiser hangt er.

Thefla. Richt mehr, als Pflicht und Ehre von ihm forbern.

Grafin. Bon feiner Liebe forbert man Bemeife. 1315 Und nicht von seiner Ehre - Pflicht und Ehre! Das find vielbeutig boppelfinn'ge Ramen, Ihr fout fie ihm auslegen, feine Liebe Soll feine Ehre ihm erflaren.

Thefla. Mie ?

Grafin. Er foll bem Raifer ober Euch entfagen. Thekla. Er wird ben Bater gern in den Brivatstand Begleiten. Ihr vernahmt es von ihm selbst.

Wie sehr er munscht, die Waffen wegzulegen.

Grafin. Er foll fie nicht weglegen, ift die Meinung. Er foll fie für ben Bater giebn.

Thefla. Sein Blut, 1325

Sein Leben wird er fur ben Bater freudig Bermenben, wenn ihm Unglimpf wiberführe.

Grafin. Ihr wollt mich nicht erraten — Run, so bort. Der Bater ift vom Raifer abgefallen, Steht im Begriff, sich zu bem Feind zu schlagen 1330 Mit famt bem gangen Beer

Thefla. D meine Mutter!

Grafin. Es braucht ein großes Beifpiel, bie Armee Ihm nachzuziehn. Die Piccolomini Stehn bei bem Beer in Unfehn; fie beherrschen Die Meinung, und entscheibenb ift ihr Borgang. 1335 Des Baters find wir sicher burch ben Sohn -- Ihr habt jest viel in Eurer Sand.

Thefla. D jammervolle Mutter! Belder Streich bes Tobes Erwartet bich! — Sie wirb's nicht überleben. Brafin. Sie wird in bas Notwendige fich fügen. 1340 3ch tenne fie - bas Ferne, Runftige beangstigt Ihr fürchtend Berg; was unabanberlich Und wirklich ba ift, tragt fie mit Ergebung. Thefla. D meine ahnungevolle Seele - Jest Jest ift fie ba, bie falte Schredenshand, 1345 Die in mein froblich hoffen schaubernd greift. Ich wußt' es wohl — D gleich, als ich hier eintrat, Beissagte mir's bas bange Borgefühl. Dag über mir bie Ungludofterne ftunben -Doch warum bent' ich jett zuerst an mich — 1350 D meine Mutter! meine Mutter! Grafin. Kast Euch. Brecht nicht in eitle Klagen aus. Erhaltet Dem Bater einen Freund, Guch ben Beliebten, So fann noch alles gut und gludlich werben. Thefla. Gut werben! Bas? Bir finb getrennt auf immer! -1355 Ach, bavon ift nun gar nicht mehr bie Rebe. Grafin. Er läßt Euch nicht! Er fann nicht von Euch laffen. Thefla. D ber Ungludliche! Grafin. Wenn er Guch wirflich liebt, wird fein Ents **f**dluß Geschwind gefaßt fein. Thefla. Sein Entschluß wird bald 1360 Gefaßt sein, baran zweifelt nicht. Entschluß! Ift hier noch ein Entschluß?

Grafin.

Faßt Euch. 3ch höre

Die Mutter nahn.

Thefla. Wie werd' ich ihren Unblick

Ertragen ?

Grafin. Fast Gud.

Dritter Auftritt.

Die Bergogin. Borige.

Bergogin (gur Grafin). Schwester, wer mar hier? Ich hörte lebhaft reden.

Es war niemanb. Gräfin. 1365

Bergogin. 3ch bin so schreckhaft. Bebes Rauschen fündiat mir

Den Fußtritt eines Ungludeboten an.

Ronnt Ihr mir fagen, Schwester, wie es fteht?

Wird er bem Raifer seinen Willen thun,

Dem Karbinal bie Reiter fenben? Sprecht, Sat er ben Queftenberg mit einer guten

1370

Antwort entlaffen?

Grafin. - Rein, bas bat er nicht.

Bergogin. D, bann ift's aus! 3ch feb' bas Argste fommen.

Sie werben ihn abseten; es wird alles wieber

So werben, wie zu Regensburg.

Grafin. So wird's

1375

Nicht werben. Diesmal nicht. Dafür seib ruhig. (Thefla, heftig bewegt, fturgt auf Die Mutter ju und folieft fie weinend in bie Arme.)

Bergogin. D ber unbeugsam unbegahmte Mann! Was hab' ich nicht getragen und gelitten

In bieser Ehe unglücksvollem Bund!

Denn gleich wie an ein feurig Rab gesesselt, 1380

Das rastlos eilend, ewig, hestig treibt,

Bracht' ich ein angstvoll Leben mit ihm zu,

Und stets an eines Abgrunds jähem Rande

Sturzdrohend, schwindelnd riß er mich dahin.

— Nein, weine nicht, mein Lind. Laß dir mein Leiden 1385

Ju keiner bösen Borbedeutung werden,

Den Stand, der dich erwartet, nicht verleiben.

Es lebt kein zweiter Friedland; du, mein Kind,

Hast beiner Rutter Schicksal nicht zu fürchten.

Thekla. D, laffen Sie uns fliehen, liebe Mutter! 1390 Schnell! Schnell! Hier ift kein Aufenthalt für uns. Jedwebe nächste Stunde brutet irgend Ein neues, ungeheures Schreckbilb aus.

Bergogin. Dir wird ein ruhigeres Los! - Auch wir, 3ch und bein Bater, faben schöne Tage; 1395 Der erften Jahre bent' ich noch mit Luft. Da war er noch ber frühlich Strebenbe, Sein Ehrgeiz war ein milb erwarmend Feuer, Noch nicht bie Flamme, bie verzehrend raft. Der Kaiser liebte ihn, vertraute ihm, 1400 Und was er anfing, bas mußt' ihm geraten. Doch feit bem Ungludstag zu Regensburg, Der ihn von feiner Boh' herunterfturgte, Ift ein unftater, ungefell'ger Beift Argwöhnisch, finfter über ihn gekommen. 1405 Ihn floh die Ruhe, und dem alten Glud, Der eignen Kraft nicht frohlich mehr vertrauend, Wandt' er fein Berg ben bunfeln Runften gu, Die feinen, ber sie pflegte, noch beglückt.

Grafin. Ihr seht's mit Euern Augen — Aber ift Das ein Gespräch, womit wir ihn erwarten? 1411 Er wird balb hier sein, wist Ihr. Soll er sie In biesem Zuftand finden?

Herzogin. Komm, mein Kind, Wisch' beine Thränen ab. Zeig' beinem Bater Ein heitres Antlit — Sieh, die Schleise hier 1415 Ift los — Dies Haar muß aufgebunden werden. Komm, trodne beine Thränen: Sie entstellen Dein holdes Auge — Was ich sagen wollte? Ja, dieser Piccolomini ist doch Ein wurd'ger Ebelmann und voll Verdienst.

Grafin. Das ift er, Schwefter.

Thefla (zur Gräfin beängstigt). Tante, wollt Ihr mich Entschulbigen? (Will gehen.)

Grafin. Bohin? Der Bater fommt. Thekla. 3ch fann ihn jest nicht febn.

Grafin. Er wird Euch aber

Bermiffen, nach Guch fragen.

Herzogin. Warum geht fie?

Thekla. Es ist mir unerträglich, ihn zu sehn. 1425

Grafin (zur Berzogin). Ihr ift nicht wohl.

Herzogin (besorgt). Bas fehlt bem lieben Kinde? (Beibe folgen bem Fraulein und sind beschäftigt, sie zuruckzuhalten. Wallenstein erscheint, im Gespräch mit Ilo.)

Fierter Auftritt.

Ballenftein. Illo. Borige.

Wallenstein. Es ist noch still im Lager? Illo. Alles still.

Wallenstein. In wenig Stunden fann bie Rachricht ba sein Aus Brag, bag biefe Sauptstadt unfer ift. Dann fonnen wir bie Daste von uns werfen. 1430 Den hiefigen Truppen ben gethanen Schritt Bugleich mit bem Erfolg zu wiffen thun. In folden Fallen thut bas Beispiel alles. Der Menich ift ein nachahmenbes Beichopf. Und wer ber Borberfte ift, führt bie Berbe. 1435 Die Brager Truppen wiffen es nicht anbers, Als bag bie Biliner Bolfer uns gehulbigt, Und hier in Bilsen sollen fie une schwören. Beil man ju Brag bas Beispiel hat gegeben. - Der Buttler, fagft bu, hat fich nun erflart? 1440 3llo. Aus freiem Trieb, unaufgeforbert fam er, Sich felbft, fein Regiment bir anzubieten. Wallenstein. Richt jeber Stimme, find' ich, ift gu glauben, Die warnend sich im Bergen läßt vernehmen, Und ju beruden, borgt ber Lugengeift 1445 Rachahmend oft die Stimme von ber Wahrheit Und streut betrügliche Orafel aus. So hab' ich biefem wurdig braven Mann, Dem Buttler, ftilles Unrecht abzubitten; Denn ein Gefühl, bes ich nicht Meifter bin, 1450 Burcht möcht' ich's nicht gern nennen, überschleicht In seiner Rabe schaubernd mir bie Sinne Und hemmt ber Liebe freudige Bewegung. Und biefer Redliche, vor. bem ber Beift Mich warnt, reicht mir bas erfte Pfand bes Gluds. 1455 300. Und fein geachtet Beispiel, zweifle nicht,

1470

Wird bir bie Beften in bem Beer gewinnen.

Ballenftein. Jest geh und schid' mir gleich ben Isolan Sieher, ich hab' ihn mir noch jungft verpflichtet.

Mit ihm will ich ben Anfang machen. Geh! 1460 (3llo geht hinaus; unterbeffen find bie übrigen wieber vorwarts

(Ilo geht hinaus; unterbeffen find bie übrigen wieber vorwarts gefommen.)

Ballenstein. Sieh ba, bie Mutter mit ber lieben Tochter!

Wir wollen einmal von Geschäften ruhn — Rommt! Mich verlangte, eine heitre Stunde Im lieben Kreis ber Meinen zu verleben

Grafin. Wir waren lang nicht so beisammen, Bruber. Ballenstein (beiseite, jur Grafin). Kann sie's vernehmen? Ift sie vorbereitet? 1466

Grafin. Roch nicht.

Ballenstein. Komm her, mein Madchen! Set bich zu mir.

Es ift ein guter Geist auf beinen Lippen, Die Mutter hat mir beine Fertigkeit Gepriesen, es soll eine zarte Stimme Des Wohllauts in dir wohnen, die die Seele Bezaubert. Eine solche Stimme brauch'

Ich jest, ben bosen Damon zu vertreiben, Der um mein Haupt die schwarzen Flügel schlägt.

Herzogin. Wo haft du beine Zither, Thekla? Komm. Laß beinem Bater eine Probe hören 1476 Bon beiner Kunst.

Thekla. O meine Mutter! Gott! Herzogin. Komm, Thekla, und erfreue beinen Bater. Thekla. Ich kann nicht, Mutter — Gräfin. Wie? Was ist bas, Nichte? Thekla (zur Graffn). Verschont mich — Singen — jest — in dieser Angst 1480

Der schwer belabnen Seele — vor ihm singen —

Der meine Mutter fturat ins Grab!

herzogin. Wie, Thefla, Launen? Soll bein gut'ger Bater

Bergeblich einen Bunfch geaußert haben ?

Grafin. Sier ift bie Bither.

Thefla. O mein Gott — Wie kann ich — (Salt bas Instrument mit zitternder Hand, ihre Seele arbeitet im heftigsten Kampf, und im Augenblick, da sie ansangen soll zu singen, schaubert sie zusammen, wirst das Instrument weg und geht schnell ab.)

Herzogin. Mein Kind — o, sie ist frank! 1486 Wallenstein. Was ist bem Madchen? Pflegt sie so zu sein?

Grafin. Run, weil sie es benn felbst verrat, so will Auch ich nicht langer schweigen.

Wallenftein.

Wie?

Grafin.

Sie liebt ihn.

Ballenftein, Liebt! Ben?

Grafin. Den Piccolomini liebt fie. 1490

Haft bu es nicht bemerkt? Die Schwester auch nicht? Herzogin. D, war es bies, was ihr bas Herz beklemmte?

Gott fegne bich, mein Rind! Du barfft

Dich beiner Bahl nicht schämen.

Grafin. Diefe Reife -

Wenn's beine Absicht nicht gewesen, schreib's

Dir selber zu. Du hättest einen andern

Begleiter mahlen follen!

Ballenftein. Beiß er's?

Grafin. Er hofft, fie ju befigen.

5

1495

Ballenftein. Hofft, Sie zu besigen - Ift ber Junge toll? Brafin. Run mag fie's felber boren! Die Friedlanderin Wallenftein. 1500 Denkt er bavon zu tragen? Run! Der Ginfall Gefällt mir! Die Gebanken fteben ihm nicht niebrig. Grafin. Weil bu fo viele Gunft ibm ftets bezeigt, **So** — Ballenstein. — Will er mich auch endlich noch beerben. Run ja! Ich lieb' ihn, halt' ihn wert; was aber 1505 Sat bas mit meiner Tochter Sand ju schaffen? Sind es bie Töchter, find's bie einz'gen Rinber, Bomit man feine Gunft bezeigt? Bergogin. Sein abeliger Sinn und seine Sitten -Wallenstein. Erwerben ihm mein Berg, nicht meine Tochter. 1510 Bergogin. Sein Stand und feine Ahnen -Ballenftein. Ahnen! Was! Er ift ein Unterthan, und meinen Gibam Will ich mir auf Europens Thronen suchen. Bergogin. D lieber Bergog! Streben wir nicht allzuhoch Sinauf, bag wir zu tief nicht fallen mogen. Bu fommen, über bie gemeinen Saupter

Hinauf, daß wir zu tief nicht fallen mögen.

Ballenstein. Ließ ich mir's so viel kosten, in die Höh'
Zu kommen, über die gemeinen Häupter
Der Menschen wegzuragen, um zulest
Die große Lebensrolle mit gemeiner
Berwandtschaft zu beschließen? — Hab' ich barum — 1520

(Plöglich hält er inne, sich fassend.)

Sie ist das Einzige, was von mir nachbleibt Auf Erben; eine Krone will ich sehn

zu hoffen.

Auf ihrem Haupte, ober will nicht leben. Bas? Alles - Alles fet' ich bran, um fie Recht groß zu machen - ja, in ber Minute, 1525 Worin wir fprechen - (Er befinnt fic.) Und ich follte nun, Wie ein weichherz'ger Bater, was fich gern hat Und liebt, fein burgerlich jufammengeben ? Und jest foll ich bas thun, jest eben, ba ich Auf mein vollendet Werk ben Kranz will segen — 1530 Rein, sie ift mir ein langgespartes Rleinob, Die bochfte, lette Munge meines Schapes, Richt niebriger fürmahr gebent' ich fie Als um ein Königszepter loszuschlagen — Bergogin, D mein Gemahl! Sie bauen immer, bauen 1535 Bis in die Wolfen, bauen fort und fort Und benken nicht bran, bag ber schmale Grund Das schwindelnd schwanke Werk nicht tragen fann. Wallenstein (jur Grafin). Saft bu ihr angefündigt, welchen Wohnsit 3ch ihr bestimmt? Noch nicht. Entbeckt's ihr selbst. 1540 Gräfin. Bergogin. Wie? Geben wir nach Rarnten nicht jurud? Ballenftein. Rein. Bergogin. Ober sonft auf feines Ihrer Guter ? Ballenftein. Gie wurben bort nicht sicher fein. Bergogin. Nicht sicher In Raifers Lanben, unter Raifers Schut? Wallenftein. Den hat bes Friedlands Gattin nicht

1545

Herzogin. D Gott, bis bahin haben Sie's gebracht! Wallenstein. In Holland werben Sie Schutz finden. Has?

Sie fenben uns in lutherische ganber ?

Wallenstein. Der Herzog Franz von Lauenburg wird Ihr

Beleitsmann bahin fein.

Herzogin. Der Lauenburger? 1550 Der's mit dem Schweden halt, des Kaisers Feind? Wallenstein. Des Kaisers Feinde sind die meinen nicht mehr.

Herzogin (sieht ben herzog und bie Grafin schredensvoll an). 3ft's also mahr? Es ift? Sie sind gestürzt?

Sind vom Kommando abgeset? D Gott

Im Himmel!

Grafin (feitwarts jum Bergog). Laffen wir sie bei bem Glauben. 1555

Du siehst, daß sie die Wahrheit nicht ertrüge.

Fünfter Auftritt.

Graf Tergty. Borige.

Grafin. Terzfy! Bas ift ihm? Belches Bilb bes Schredens!

Als hatt' er ein Gespenft gesehn!

Terzky (Wallenstein beiseite führend, heimlich). Ift's bein Befehl, daß die Kroaten reiten?

Wallenstein. Ich weiß von nichts.

Tergfy. Wir sind verraten!

Wallenstein. Was? 1560

Terzin. Sie sind bavon, heut nacht, die Jäger auch, Leer stehen alle Dörfer in der Runde.

Wallenstein. Und Isolan?

Tergty. Den haft bu ja verschickt.

Wallenftein. 3d?

Terzky. Nicht? Du hast ihn nicht verschick? Auch nicht

Den Deobat? Sie sind verschwunden beibe.

1565

Sechster Auftritt.

Illo. Borige.

Illo. Hat dir der Terzky —

Tergty. Er weiß alles.

Illo. Auch baß Marabas, Efterhagy, Gog,

Colalto, Raunit bich verlaffen ? -

Tergty. Teufel!

Wallenstein (winft). Still!

Grafin (hat sie von weitem ängstlich beobachtet, tritt hinzu). Terzen! Gott! Was giebt's? Was ist geschehen? Wallenstein (im Begriff aufzubrechen). Nichts! Last uns gehen.

Terzky (will ihm folgen). Es ist nichts, Therese. 1570 Gräfin (halt ihn). Nichts? Seh' ich nicht, daß alles Lebensblut

· Aus euren geisterbleichen Wangen wich,

Daß felbst ber Bruber Faffung nur erfünstelt?

Page (fommt). Ein Abjutant fragt nach bem Grafen Terzity. (Ab. Terzity folgt bem Bagen.)

Wallenstein. Hör', was er bringt — (3u 3llo.) Das fonnte nicht so heimlich 1575

Geschehen ohne Meuterei — Wer hat Die Wache an ben Thoren?

Juo. Tiefenbach.

Wallenstein. Laß Tiefenbach ablösen unverzüglich Und Terzsys Grenadière aufziehn — Höre! Haft bu von Buttlern Kunbschaft?

Ruttlern traf ich. 1580

Gleich ist er selber hier. Der halt bir fest.

(Illo geht. Wallenstein will ihm folgen.)

Grafin. Lag ihn nicht von bir, Schwester! Halt ihn auf —

Es ift ein Unglud -

Herzogin. Großer Gott! Was ift's? (Sangt fic an ibn.)

Wallenstein (erwehrt sich ihrer). Seib ruhig! Laßt mich! Schwester! Liebes Weib,

Wir sind im Lager! Da ist's nun nicht anders, 1585. Da wechseln Sturm und Sonnenschein geschwind.

Schwer lenken sich bie heftigen Gemuter,

Und Ruhe nie beglückt bes Führers Haupt —

Wenn ich soll bleiben, geht! Denn übel stimmt Der Weiber Rlage zu bem Thun ber Manner.

Weiber Klage zu dem Thun der Männer. 1590 (Er will gehn. Terzky kommt zurück.)

Tergty. Bleib hier. Bon biefem Fenfter muß man's febn.

Mallenstein (zur Grafin). Beht, Schwester!

Grafin. Nimmermehr!

Wallenstein. 3ch will's.

Tergty (führt fie beiseite, mit einem bebeutenben Wint auf bie Gergogin). Therefe !

Herzogin. Romm, Schwester, weil er es befiehlt. (Geben ab.)

Siebenter Auftritt.

Ballenftein. Graf Tergty.

Wallenstein (ans Fenster tretend). Was giebt's benn? Terzky. Es ist ein Rennen und Zusammenlausen Bei allen Truppen. Riemand weiß die Ursach. 1595 Geheimnisvoll, mit einer sinstern Stille, Stellt jedes Korps sich unter seine Fahnen, Die Tiesenbacher machen bose Mienen, Rur die Wallonen stehen abgesondert
In ihrem Lager, lassen niemand zu 1600 Und halten sich gesetzt, so wie sie pslegen.

Ballenstein. Zeigt Piccolomini sich unter ihnen? Terzky. Man sucht ihn, er ist nirgends anzutressen. Ballenstein. Was überbrachte denn der Abjutant? Terzky. Ihn schickten meine Regimenter ab, 1605 Sie schwören nochmals Treue dir, erwarten Boll Kriegeslust den Aufruf zum Gesechte.

Ballenftein. Wie aber fam ber garmen in bas Lager? Es follte ja bem Heer verschwiegen bleiben,

Bis sich zu Prag bas Glud für uns entschieden. 1610 Terzky. D, daß du mir geglaubt! Roch gestern abends Beschwuren wir dich, den Octavio, Den Schleicher, aus den Thoren nicht zu lassen,

Du gabst die Pferde selber ihm zur Flucht —

Wallenstein. Das alte Lied! Einmal für allemal, Richts mehr von diesem thörichten Verdacht! 1616 Terzky. Dem Isolani haft bu auch getraut,

Und war ber erste boch, ber bich verließ.

Wallenstein. Ich zog ihn gestern erst aus seinem Elenb. Fahr hin! Ich hab' auf Dank ja nie gerechnet. 1620

Terzky. Und so sind alle, einer wie der andre. Wallenstein. Und thut er Unrecht, daß er von mir geht?

Er folgt bem Gott, bem er fein Leben lang Um Spieltisch hat gebient. Mit meinem Glücke Schloß er ben Bund und bricht ihn, nicht mit mir. 1625 War ich ihm was, er mir? Das Schiff nur bin ich, Auf bas er seine Soffnung hat gelaben, Mit bem er wohlgemut bas freie Meer Durchsegelte; er sieht es über Klippen Gefährlich gehn und rettet schnell bie Ware. 1630 Leicht, wie ber Bogel von bem wirtbarn Zweige, Wo er genistet, fliegt er von mir auf, Rein menschlich Band ift unter uns zerriffen. Ja, ber verdient, betrogen sich ju sehn, Der Berg gesucht bei bem Gebankenlosen! 1635 Mit schnell verlöschten Zügen schreiben sich Des Lebens Bilber auf bie glatte Stirne, Nichts fällt in eines Bufens ftillen Grund, Ein muntrer Sinn bewegt bie leichten Safte, Doch feine Seele warmt bas Eingeweibe. 1640

Terzky. Doch möcht' ich mich ben glatten Stirnen lieber, Als jenen tiefgefurchten, anvertrauen.

Achter Auftritt.

Ballenftein. Tergfy. Illo fommt wutenb.

INo. Berrat und Meuterei! Terzky. Ha! was nun wieder? INo. Die Tiefenbacher, als ich die Ordre gab, Sie abzulösen — Pflichtvergeßne Schelmen! 1645 Tergfy. Run?

Wallenftein. Was benn?

Ilo. Sie verweigern ben Gehorsam.

Terzky. So laß sie nieberschießen! D, gieb Orbre! Wallenstein. Gelassen! Welche Ursach geben sie?

Illo. Kein andrer sonst hab' ihnen zu befehlen,

Als Generalleutnant Biccolomini, 1650

Wallenstein. Was - Wie ift bas?

Ilo. So hab' er's hinterlaffen

Und eigenhändig vorgezeigt vom Raiser.

Terzky. Bom Kaiser — Hörst bu's, Fürst! Ilo. Auf seinen Antrieb

Sind geftern auch bie Oberften entwichen.

Tergfy. Sörft bu's!

Ilo. Auch Montecuculi, Caraffa 1655

Und noch feche andre Generale werden Bermift, die er beredt hat, ihm zu folgen.

Das hab' er alles schon seit lange schriftlich Bei sich gehabt vom Kaiser und noch jungst

Erft abgeredet mit bem Questenberger. 1660

(Ballenstein finft auf einen Stuhl und verhüllt fich bas Gesicht.)

Terzfy. D, hättest bu mir boch geglaubt!

Neunter Auftritt.

Grafin. Borige.

Grafin. Ich fann die Angst — ich fann's nicht langer tragen,

Um Gotteswillen, fagt mir, was es ift.

3llo. Die Regimenter fallen von uns ab. Graf Biccolomini ist ein Verräter.

1665

Grafin. D meine Ahnung! (Sturzt aus bem Bimmer.) Tergfy. Satt' man mir geglaubt! Da siehst bu's, wie bie Sterne bir gelogen! Ballenstein (richtet fic auf). Die Sterne lugen nicht. bas aber ift Beschehen wiber Sternenlauf und Schicksal. Die Runft ift reblich, boch bies falsche Berg 1670 Bringt Lug und Trug in ben mahrhaft'gen himmel. Nur auf ber Wahrheit ruht die Wahrsagung, Bo bie Natur aus ihren Grenzen manket, Da irret alle Wiffenschaft. War es Ein Aberglaube, menschliche Geftalt 1675 Durch feinen folden Argwohn zu entehren, D, nimmer schäm' ich bieser Schwachheit mich! Religion ift in ber Tiere Trieb, Es trinkt ber Wilbe felbft nicht mit bem Opfer, Dem er bas Schwert will in ben Bufen ftogen. 1680 Das war fein Selbenftud, Octavio! Nicht beine Rlugheit siegte über meine, Dein schlechtes Berg hat über mein gerabes Den schändlichen Triumph bavon getragen. Rein Schilb fing beinen Morbstreich auf, bu führtest 1685 Ihn ruchlos auf die unbeschütte Bruft, Ein Kind nur bin ich gegen solche Waffen.

Behnter Auftritt.

Borige. Buttler.

Terzky. O sieh ba! Buttler! Das ist noch ein Freund!

Wallenstein (geht ihm mit ausgebreiteten Armen entgegen und umfaßt ihn mit herzlichkeit). Romm an mein herz, bu alter Kriegsgefährt!

So wohl thut nicht ber Sonne Blid im Lenz, 1690 Als Freundes Angesicht in solcher Stunde.

Buttler. Mein General — ich fomme — Mallenstein (sich auf seine Schultern lehnend). Weißt bu's ichon?

Der Alte hat dem Kaiser mich verraten.
Bas sasst du? Dreißig Jahre haben wir
Zusammen ausgelebt und ausgehalten.
In einem Feldbett haben wir geschlasen,
Aus einem Glas getrunken, einen Bissen
Geteilt; ich stügte mich auf ihn, wie ich
Auf beine treue Schulter jest mich stüge,
Und in dem Augenblick, da liebevoll
Vertrauend meine Brust an seiner schlägt,
Ersicht er sich den Vorteil, sticht das Messer
Mir listig lauernd, langsam in das Herz!

(Er verbirgt das Gesicht an Buttlers Brust.)

Buttler. Vergeßt den Falschen! Sagt, was wollt Ihr thun?

Wallenstein. Wohl, wohl gesprochen. Fahre hin!
Ich bin 1705

Roch immer reich an Freunden; bin ich nicht? Das Schickfal liebt mich noch, benn eben jetzt, Da es bes Heuchlers Tücke mir entlarvt, Hat es ein treues Herz mir zugesendet. Nichts mehr von ihm. Denkt nicht, daß sein Berlust 1710 Mich schwerze, o! mich schwerzt nur der Betrug. Denn wert und teuer waren mir die beiben, Und jener Mar, er liebte mich mahrhaftig, Er hat mich nicht getäuscht, er nicht — Genug, Genug bavon! Jest gilt es schnellen Rat — 1715 Der Reitenbe, ben mir Graf Rinoty ichickt Aus Brag, fann jeden Augenblick erscheinen. Bas er auch bringen mag, er barf ben Meutern Nicht in die Sande fallen. Drum geschwind, Schickt einen sichern Boten ihm entgegen. 1720 Der auf geheimem Weg ihn zu mir fuhre. (3llo will geben.) Buttler (halt ihn jurud). Mein Felbherr, wen erwartet Ihr? Ballenftein. Den Gilenben, ber mir bie Nachricht bringt. Wie es mit Brag gelungen. Buttler. Sum! Ballenftein. Was ift Euch? Buttler. So wist Ihr's nicht? Mas benn? Wallenftein. Buttler. Wie biefer garmen 1725 Ins Lager fam? Ballenftein. Wie? Buttler. Jener Bote -Nun? Wallenstein (erwartungevoll). Buttler. Er ift herein. Terafy und Illo. Er ift herein? Ballenftein. Mein Bote ? Buttler. Seit mehrern Stunden. Wallenftein. Und ich weiß es nicht? Buttler. Die Bache fing ihn auf. 300 (ftampft mit bem Fug). Berbammt! Sein Brief Buttler. Ift aufgebrochen, läuft burchs ganze Lager — 1730

Wallenstein (gespannt). Ihr wist, was er enthält? Buttler (bebenklich). Befragt mich nicht! Terzky. D — weh uns, Io! Alles stürzt zusammen! Wallenstein. Verhehlt mir nichts. Ich kann bas Schlimmste hören.

Prag ist verloren? Ist's? Gesteht mir's frei.
Buttler. Es ist verloren. Alle Regimenter 1735
Bu Budweis, Tabor, Braunau, Königingräß,
Bu Brünn und Znahm haben Euch verlassen,
Bem Kaiser neu gehuldiget, Ihr selbst
Mit Kinsty, Terzty, Illo seid geächtet.
(Terzty und Islo zeigen Schrecken und Wut. Wallenstein bleibt sest
und gesätst stehen.)

Ballenstein (nach einer Pause). Es ift entschieben, nun ift's gut — und schnell 1740

Bin ich geheilt von allen Zweifelsqualen:
Die Brust ist wieder frei, der Geist ist hell,
Racht muß es sein, wo Friedlands Sterne strahlen.
Mit zögerndem Entschluß, mit wankendem Gemüt
Zog ich das Schwert, ich that's mit Widerstreben,
Da es in meine Wahl noch war gegeben!
Notwendigkeit ist da, der Zweisel slieht,
Zetz secht ich für mein Haupt und für mein Leben.
(Er geht ab. Die andern solgen.)

Elfter Auftritt.

Brafin Tergty fommt aus bem Seitenzimmer.

Nein! ich kann's länger nicht — Wo sind sie? Alles Ist leer. Sie lassen mich allein — allein 1750 In dieser fürchterlichen Angst — Ich muß Mich zwingen vor ber Schwester, ruhig scheinen Und alle Qualen der bedrängten Brust In mir verschließen — Das ertrag' ich nicht! — Wenn es und sehlschlägt, wenn er zu dem Schweden Mit leerer Hand, als Flüchtling, müßte kommen, 1756 Nicht als geehrter Bundsgenosse, stattlich, Gefolgt von eines Heeres Macht — Wenn wir Von Land zu Lande, wie der Pfalzgraf, müßten wandern, Ein schmählich Denkmal der gefallnen Größe — 1760 Nein, diesen Tag will ich nicht schaun! und könnt' Er selbst es auch ertragen, so zu sinken, 3ch trüg's nicht, so gesunken ihn zu sehn.

Bwölfter Auftritt.

Grafin. Bergogin. Thefla.

Thefla (will bie Bergogin gurudhalten). O liebe Mutter, bleiben Sie gurud.

Herzogin. Rein, hier ist noch ein schreckliches Geheimnis, 1765

Das mir verhehlt wird — Warum meibet mich Die Schwester? Warum seh' ich sie voll Angst Umhergetrieben? Warum bich voll Schrecken? Und was bebeuten biese stummen Winke, Die bu verstohlen heimlich mit ihr wechselft?

1770

Thekla. Nichts, liebe Mutter!

herzogin. Schwefter, ich will's wiffen.

Grafin. Was hilft's auch, ein Geheimnis braus zu machen !

Läßt sich's verbergen? Früher, später muß

Sie's boch vernehmen lernen und ertragen.
Richt Zeit ist's jetzt, der Schwäche nachzugeben, 1775
Mut ist uns not und ein gefaster Geist,
Und in der Stärke müssen wir uns üben.
Drum besser, es entscheibet sich ihr Schicksal
Mit einem Wort — Man hintergeht Euch, Schwester.
Ihr glaubt, der Herzog sei entsetz — der Herzog 1780
Ist nicht entsetz — er ist —

Thekla (zur Grafin gehend). Bollt Ihr fie toten? Grafin. Der Bergog ist -

Thekla (die Arme um die Mutter schlagend). O ftandhaft, meine Mutter!

Gräfin. Empört hat sich ber Herzog, zu bem Feind Hat er sich schlagen wollen, die Armee Hat ihn verlassen, und es ist mißlungen. 1785 (Während dieser Worte wankt die Herzogin und fällt ohnmächtig in die Arme ihrer Tochter.)

Ein großer Saal beim Herzog von Friedland.

Preizehnter Auftritt.

Ballenstein (im Sarnifc).

Du hast's erreicht, Octavio! — Kast bin ich Jetzt so verlassen wieder, als ich einst Bom Regensburger Fürstentage ging.
Da hatt' ich nichts mehr als mich selbst — boch was Ein Mann kann wert sein, habt ihr schon erfahren. 1790 Den Schmuck ber Zweige habt ihr abgehauen,
Da steh' ich, ein entlaubter Stamm! Doch innen Im Marke lebt die schaffende Gewalt,
Die sprossend eine Welt aus sich geboren.

Schon einmal galt ich euch ftatt eines Beers, 1795 3d einzelner. Dabingeschmolzen vor Der schwed'schen Starfe waren eure Beere, Um Lech fank Tilly, euer letter Bort : Ins Bayerland, wie ein geschwollner Strom, Ergof fich biefer Guftav, und zu Wien 1800 In feiner Sofburg gitterte ber Raifer. Solbaten waren teuer, benn bie Menge Gebt nach bem Glud - Da wandte man bie Augen Auf mich, ben Helfer in ber Rot; es beugte sich Der Stolz bes Raisers vor bem Schwergefrankten, 1805 3ch follte aufffehn mit bem Schövfungswort Und in die hohlen Läger Menschen sammeln. 3ch that's. Die Trommel ward gerührt. Mein Name Ging, wie ein Kriegsgott, burch bie Welt. Der Pflug, Die Wertstatt wird verlaffen, alles wimmelt 1810 Der altbekannten Soffnungsfahne ju -- Noch fühl' ich mich benselben, ber ich war! Es ift ber Beift, ber sich ben Rorper baut, Und Friedland wird fein Lager um fich füllen. Rührt eure Tausende mir fühn entgegen. 1815 Gewohnt wohl sind sie, unter mir zu siegen, Nicht gegen mich — Wenn Haupt und Glieber sich trennen, Da wird fich zeigen, wo bie Seele wohnte.

Illo und Terzky treten ein.
Mut, Freunde, Mut! Wir sind noch nicht zu Boden.
Künf Regimenter Terzky sind noch unser 1820
Und Buttlers wackre Scharen — Morgen stößt
Ein Heer zu uns von sechzehntausend Schweden.
Nicht mächt'ger war ich, als ich vor neun Jahren
Auszog, dem Kaiser Deutschland zu erobern.

Fierzehnter Auftritt.

Borige. Renmann, ber ben Grafen Terzty beiseite führt und mit ibm fpricht.

Terzky (zu Reumann). Bas suchen sie? Ballen stein. Bas giebt's?

Terzty. Behn Kuraffiere 1825

Von Pappenheim verlangen bich im Namen

Des Regiments zu sprechen.

Wallenstein (schnell zu Reumann). Laß sie kommen. (Neumann geht hinaus.)

Davon erwart' ich etwas. Gebet acht, Sie zweifeln noch und find noch zu gewinnen.

Jünfzehnier Auftritt.

Ballenstein. Tergty. 3llo. Behn Ruraffiere, von einem Gesfreiten geführt, marichieren auf und ftellen fich nach bem Rommando in einem Glieb vor ben Bergog, die Honneurs machenb.

Wallenstein (nachdem er sie eine Zeit lang mit den Augen gemessen, zum Gefreiten). Ich kenne dich wohl. Du bist aus Brügg' in Flandern, 1830

Dein Ram' ift Mercy.

Gefreiter. Beinrich Mercy beiß' ich.

Ballenstein. Du wurdest abgeschnitten auf bem Marsch, Bon Heffischen umringt und schlugst bich burch, Dit hundertachtzig Mann burch ihrer tausenb.

Befreiter. So ift's, mein General.

Wallenstein. Was wurde dir 1835 Für diese wadre That?

Befreiter, Die Ehr', mein Kelbherr, Um die ich Gat, bei biesem Korps zu dienen. Ballenftein (wendet fich zu einem andern). Du marft barunter, als ich die Freiwilligen Beraus ließ treten auf bem Altenberg. Die schwed'sche Batterie hinmeg zu nehmen. 1840 3meiter Ruraffier. Go ift's, mein Felbherr. Ballenftein. 3d vergesse feinen. Mit dem ich einmal Worte hab' gewechselt. Bringt eure Sache vor. Befreiter (fommanbiert). Gewehr in Urm. Wallenstein (zu einem britten gewendet). Du nennft bich Risbed, Roln ift bein Geburtsort. Dritter Ruraffier. Risbed aus Roln. 1845 Ballenstein. Den schwed'schen Oberft Dubald brachtest bu Befangen ein im Rurenberger Lager. Dritter Ruraffier. 3ch nicht, mein General. Wallenstein. Gang recht! Es war Dein ältrer Bruber, ber es that - bu hattest Noch einen jungern Bruber, wo blieb ber ? 1850 Dritter Ruraffier. Er fteht ju Olmug bei bes Raifers Heer. Ballenstein (jum Gefreiten). Run, fo lag horen. Befreiter. Ein faiserlicher Brief fam und zuhanden. Der uns -Ballenstein (unterbricht ihn). Wer mahlte euch? Befreiter. Jedwede Fahn' Zog ihren Mann burchs Los. Wallenstein. Nun benn, zur Sache! 1855 Gefreiter. Ein faiferlicher Brief fam und guhanben,

1860

1866

1870

1875

1880

Der uns befiehlt, die Bflicht bir aufzufunden, Beil bu ein Keinb und Lanbeverrater feift.

Ballenftein. Bas habt ihr brauf beichloffen ? Befreiter. Unfre Rameraben

Bu Braunau, Bubweis, Brag und Olmut haben Bereits gehorcht, und ihrem Beispiel folgten

Die Regimenter Tiefenbach, Toscana.

- Wir aber glauben's nicht, bag bu ein Feinb Und Landsverrater bift, wir halten's bloß

Für Lug und Trug und spanische Erfindung. (Trenbergig.)

Du felber follft uns fagen, mas bu vorhaft,

Denn bu bift immer mahr mit uns gewesen, Das höchfte Zutraun haben wir zu bir,

Rein frember Mund foll awischen uns sich schieben,

Den guten Felbherrn und bie guten Truppen.

Wallenstein. Daran erfenn' ich meine Bappenheimer. Gefreiter. Und bies entbietet bir bein Regiment:

Ift's beine Absicht bloß, bies Kriegeszepter, Das bir gebührt, bas bir ber Raiser hat Bertraut, in beinen Sanben zu bewahren,

Oftreichs rechtschaffner Felbhauptmann zu fein, So wollen wir bir beiftehn und bich fcuben

Bei beinem guten Rechte gegen jeben -Und wenn die andern Regimenter alle

Sich von bir wenben, wollen wir allein

Dir treu fein, unfer Leben für bich laffen. Denn bas ift unfre Reiterpflicht, bag wir

Umkommen lieber, als bich sinken lassen. Wenn's aber fo ift, wie bes Raifers Brief

Besagt, wenn's wahr ift, bag bu uns zum Feind Treuloserweise willst hinüber führen,

1885

Bas Gott verhüte! ja, so wollen wir Dich auch verlaffen und bem Brief gehorchen. Wallenstein. Bort, Rinber -Befreiter. Braucht nicht viel Worte. Sprice Ja ober Rein, so sind wir schon zufrieben. 1890 Ballenstein. Sort an. 3ch weiß, bag ihr verftanbig seib. Selbst prüft und benft und nicht ber Berbe folgt. Drum hab' ich euch, ihr wift's, auch ehrenvoll Stets unterschieben in ber Seeresmoge: Denn nur die Fahnen gahlt ber schnelle Blid 1895 Des Kelbheren, er bemerkt tein einzeln Saupt, Streng herricht und blind ber eiserne Befehl, Es fann ber Mensch bem Menschen bier nichts gelten -So, wißt ihr, hab' ich's nicht mit euch gehalten : Bie ihr euch felbst zu fassen angefangen 1900 Im rohen Handwerk, wie von euern Stirnen Der menschliche Gebanke mir geleuchtet, Sab' ich als freie Manner euch behandelt. Der eignen Stimme Recht euch jugeftanben -Gefreiter. Ja, wurdig haft bu ftets mit uns verfahren, 1905 Mein Felbherr, uns geehrt burch bein Vertraun, Uns Gunft erzeigt vor allen Regimentern, Wir folgen auch bem großen Saufen nicht, Du siehst's! Wir wollen treulich bei bir halten. Sprich nur ein Wort - bein Wort foll uns genügen -Daß es Berrat nicht sei, worauf bu sinnft, 1911 Daf bu bas Seer jum Keinb nicht wollest führen.

Wallenstein. Mich, mich verrät man! Aufgeopfert hat mich

Der Raifer meinen Feinben, fallen muß ich, Wenn meine braven Truppen mich nicht retten. 1915 Euch will ich mich vertrauen - Guer Berg Sei meine Kestung! Seht, auf biese Bruft Bielt man! Rach biesem greisen Saupte! - Das Ift fpan'sche Dankbarkeit ; bas haben wir Für jene Morbichlacht auf ber alten Kefte. 1920 Auf Lütens Chnen! Darum marfen wir Die nacte Bruft ber Bartifan' entgegen; Drum machten wir bie eisbebedte Erbe, Den harten Stein zu unserm Pfühl. Rein Strom War und zu schnell, kein Wald zu undurchbringlich, Wir folgten jenem Mansfelb unverbroffen Durch alle Schlangenfrummen feiner Flucht, Ein ruheloser Marsch war unser Leben, Und wie bes Winbes Saufen, heimatlos, Durchfturmten wir die friegbewegte Erbe. 1930 Und iest, ba wir die schwere Waffenarbeit, Die undankbare, fluchbelabene, gethan, Mit unermubet treuem Urm bes Krieges Laft Gewälzt, soll bieser kaiserliche Jüngling . Den Frieden leicht wegtragen, foll ben Olzweig, 1935 Die wohlverbiente Zierbe unfere Haupte, Sich in die blonden Knabenhaare flechten -

Gefreiter. Das soll er nicht, so lang wir's hindern fönnen.

Niemand, als du, der ihn mit Ruhm geführt, Soll diesen Krieg, den fürchterlichen, enden. Du führtest uns heraus ins blut'ge Feld Des Todes, du, kein andrer, sollst uns fröhlich Heimführen in des Friedens schöne Kluren,

1940

Der langen Arbeit Früchte mit uns teilen — Wallenstein. Wie? Denkt ihr, euch im späten Alter endlich

Der Früchte zu erfreuen? Glaubt bas nicht. Ihr werbet biefes Rampfes Enbe nimmer Erbliden! Diefer Krieg verschlingt uns alle. Oftreich will feinen Frieben; barum eben, Weil ich ben Frieden suche, muß ich fallen. 1950 Bas fummert's Oftreich, ob ber lange Krieg Die Beere aufreibt und bie Welt vermuftet. Es will nur wachsen stets und Land gewinnen. Ihr feib gerührt - ich feh' ben ebeln Born Mus euern friegerischen Augen bligen. 1955 D, bag mein Beift euch jest beseelen möchte, Ruhn, wie er einst in Schlachten euch geführt! Ihr wollt mir beistehen, wollt mich mit ben Waffen Bei meinem Rechte schügen - bas ift ebelmutig! Doch benket nicht, bag ihr's vollenben werbet, 1960 Das fleine Beer! Bergebens werbet ihr Für euern Felbherrn euch geopfert haben. (Butraulich.) Nein! Last uns ficher geben, Freunde fuchen, Der Schwebe sagt uns Hilfe zu, laßt uns Bum Schein sie nuten, bis wir, beiben furchtbar, 1965 Europens Schicffal in ben Sanben tragen Und ber erfreuten Welt aus unserm Lager Den Frieden ichon befrangt entgegen führen.

Gefreiter. So treibst bu's mit bem Schweben nur jum Schein?

Du willst ben Kaiser nicht verraten, willst uns 1970 Richt schwedisch machen? — Sieh, das ist's allein, Was wir von dir verlangen zu erfahren.

Wallenstein. Was geht ber Schweb' mich an? Ich baff' ibn, wie Den Pfuhl ber Solle, und mit Gott gebent' ich ihn Bald über seine Oftsee beimzujagen. 1975 Mir ift's allein ums Ganze. Seht! 3ch hab' Ein Berg, ber Jammer biefes beutschen Bolts erbarmt mich. Ihr seib gemeine Manner nur; boch benkt Ihr nicht gemein, ihr scheint mir's wert vor anbern, Daß ich ein traulich Wörtlein zu euch rebe -1080 Seht! Funfgehn Jahr icon brennt die Kriegesfadel, Und noch ist nirgends Stillftand. Schwed' und Deutscher! Bapift und Lutheraner! Reiner will Dem anbern weichen! Jebe Sanb ift wiber Die andre! Alles ift Partei und nirgends 1985 Rein Richter! Saat, wo foll bas enben? Wer Den Knaul entwirren, ber, sich enblos felbft Bermehrend, machft - Er muß zerhauen werben. Ich fühl's, bag ich ber Mann bes Schicffals bin. Und hoff's mit eurer Silfe zu vollführen. 1000

Sechzehnter Auftritt.

Buttler. Borige.

Buttler (in Gifer). Das ist nicht wohl gethan, mein Feldherr!
Wallenstein. Was?
Buttler. Das muß uns schaben bei den Gutgesinnten.
Wallenstein. Was denn?
Buttler. Es heißt den Aufruhr öffentlich erklären!
Wallenstein. Was ist es denn?

Buttler. Graf Terzstys Regimenter reißen Den kaiserlichen Abler von den Fahnen 1995 Und pflanzen deine Zeichen auf.

Gefreiter (zu ben Kuraffieren). Rechts um! Wallenstein. Berflucht sei bieser Rat, und wer ihn gab!

(Bu ben Kuraffieren, welche abmarschieren.)
Halt, Kinder, halt — Es ist ein Irrtum — Hört —
Und streng will ich's bestrafen — Hört doch! Bleibt!
Sie hören nicht. (Bu Mo.) Geh nach, bedeute sie, 2000
Bring sie zurück, es koste, was es wolle. (Mo eilt hinaus.)
Das stürzt uns ins Verderben — Buttler! Buttler!
Ihr seid mein böser Dämon, warum mußtet Ihr's
In ihrem Beisein melden! — Alles war
Auf gutem Weg — sie waren halb gewonnen — 2005
Die Rasenden, mit ihrer unbedachten
Dienstsertigkeit! — D, grausam spielt das Glück
Mit mir! Der Freunde Eiser ist's, der mich
Zu Grunde richtet, nicht der Haß der Feinde.

Siebzehnter Auftritt.

Borige. Die herzogin fturzt ins Zimmer. Ihr folgt Thekla und bie Grafin. Dann Illo.

Herzogin. O Albrecht! Was haft bu gethan! Ballenstein. Run bas noch! 2010 Gräfin. Verzeih mir, Bruber. Ich vermocht' es nicht, Sie wissen alles.

Herzogin. Was haft du gethan? Grafin (zu Terzen). Ift feine Hoffnung mehr? Ift alles benn

2030

Berloren ?

Terzky. Alles. Prag ist in des Kaisers Hand, Die Regimenter haben neu gehuldigt. 2015

Grafin. Heimtudischer Octavio! — Und auch

Graf Max ift fort?

Terzky. Wo follt' er sein? Er ift Mit seinem Bater über zu bem Kaifer.

(Thefla flurzt in bie Arme ihrer Mutter, bas Gesicht an ihrem Bufen verbergenb.)

Herzogin (sie in die Arme schließend). Ungludlich Rind! Ungludlichere Mutter!

Wallenstein (beiseite gehend mit Terzty). Laß einen Reises wagen schnell bereit sein 2020

Im Hinterhofe, biese wegzubringen. (Auf bie Frauen zeigenb.) Der Scherfenberg kann mit, ber ist und treu, Nach Eger bringt er sie, wir folgen nach.

(Bu Illo, ber wieberfommt.)

Du bringft fie nicht jurud?

Illo. Hörst du ben Austauf? Das ganze Korps ber Pappenheimer ist 2025 Im Anzug. Sie verlangen ihren Oberst,

Den Mar, zuruck, er sei hier auf bem Schloß, Behaupten sie, du haltest ihn mit Iwang, Und wenn du ihn nicht losgeb'st, werde man Ihn mit dem Schwerte zu befreien wissen.

(Alle ftebn erftaunt.)

Terzky. Was soll man baraus machen? Wallenstein. Sagt' ich's nicht? O mein wahrsagend Herz!. Er ist noch hier.

Er hat mich nicht verraten, hat es nicht Bermocht — Ich habe nie baran gezweifelt.

Grafin. Ift er noch hier, o bann ift alles gut, 2035 Dann weiß ich, was ihn ewig halten foll! (Thekla umarmenb.)

Tergty. Es fann nicht sein. Bebenke boch! Der Alte hat uns verraten, ist zum Kaiser über, Wie fann er's wagen, bier zu sein?

Illo (zu Ballenstein). Den Jagdzug, Den du ihm kurzlich schenktest, sah ich noch 2040 Vor wenig Stunden übern Markt wegführen.

Gräfin. O Nichte, dann ist er nicht weit! Thekla (hat den Blid nach der Thure gehestet und rust lebhaft). Da ist er!

Achtzehnter Auftritt.

Die Borigen. Mar Biccolomini.

Mar (mitten in ben Saal tretend). Ja! Ja! Da ift er! Ich vermag's nicht langer, Mit leisem Tritt um bieses haus zu schleichen, Den gunft'gen Augenblick verftohlen zu 2045 Erlauern - Dieses Harren, biese Unaft Bebt über meine Rrafte! (Auf Thefla zugehend, welche fich ihrer Mutter in bie Arme geworfen.) D sieh mich an! Sieh nicht weg, holber Engel! Betenn' es frei vor allen. Fürchte niemanb. Es hore, wer es will, daß wir uns lieben. 2050 Wozu es noch verbergen? Das Geheimnis Ift für bie Glüdlichen; bas Unglud braucht, Das hoffnungelofe, feinen Schleier mehr, Frei unter tausend Sonnen kann es handeln. (Er bemertt bie Grafin, welche mit frohlodenbem Geficht auf Thefla blictt.)

Rein, Base Terzty, seht mich nicht erwartenb, 2055 Richt hoffend an! 3ch tomme nicht, zu bleiben. Abschied zu nehmen, komm' ich — Es ift aus. 3ch muß, muß bich verlaffen, Thekla - muß! Doch beinen Saß kann ich nicht mit mir nehmen. Rur einen Blid bes Mitleibs gonne mir, **2060** Sag' bag bu mich nicht haffest. Sag' mir's, Thefla. (Inbem er ihre Sand faßt, heftig bewegt.) D Gott — Gott! Ich fann nicht von bieser Stelle. Ich kann es nicht — kann biefe Sand nicht laffen. Sag', Thefla, baß bu Mitleid mit mir haft. Dich felber überzeugft, ich fann nicht anbere. 2065 (Thefla, feinen Blid vermeibend, zeigt mit ber Sand auf ihren Bater; er wendet fich nach bem Bergog um, ben er jest erft gewahr wirb.) Du hier? — Nicht bu bift's, ben ich hier gesucht. Dich sollten meine Augen nicht mehr schauen. 3ch hab' es nur mit ihr allein. Hier will ich, Bon biesem Bergen freigesprochen sein, Un allem andern ift nichts mehr gelegen. 2070 Wallenstein. Dentst bu, ich foll ber Thor sein und bich ziehen laffen Und eine Großmutsftene mit bir spielen? Dein Bater ift jum Schelm an mir geworben, Du bift mir nichts mehr, als fein Sohn, follft nicht Umsonst in meine Macht gegeben sein. 2075 Dent' nicht, daß ich die alte Freundschaft ehren werbe, Die er so ruchlos hat verlett. Die Zeiten Der Liebe sind vorbei, ber garten Schonung, Und Sas und Rache fommen an die Reihe. 3d fann auch Unmensch sein, wie er. 2080

Mar. Du wirft mit mir verfahren, wie bu Macht haft.

Bobl aber weißt bu, baß ich beinem Born Nicht trope, noch ihn fürchte. Was mich hier Burudhalt, weißt bu! (Thefla bei ber Sand faffenb.) Sieh! Alles — alles wollt ich bir verbanken. 2085 Das Los ber Seligen wollt' ich empfangen Mus beiner vaterlichen Sand. Du haft's Berftort: boch baran liegt bir nichts. Gleichaultig Trittft bu bas Blud ber Deinen in ben Staub. Der Gott, bem bu bienft, ift fein Gott ber Gnabe. 2000 Wie bas gemutlos blinbe Element, Das furchtbare, mit bem fein Bund zu ichließen, Kolast du bes Bergens wilbem Trieb allein. Weh benen, die auf bich vertraun, an dich Die fichre Butte ihres Gludes lehnen. 2095 Belodt von beiner gaftlichen Geftalt! Schnell, unverhofft, bei nachtlich ftiller Weile Gahrt's in bem tud'ichen Feuerschlunde, labet Sich aus mit tobenber Gewalt, und weg Treibt über alle Pflanzungen ber Menschen 2100 Der wilbe Strom in graufenber Berftorung. Ballenftein. Du schilberft beines Baters Berg. Wie bu's Befchreibst, fo ift's in feinem Gingeweibe, In biefer schwarzen Seuchlersbruft gestaltet. D, mich hat Höllenkunst getäuscht. Mir sandte 2105 Der Abgrund ben verftedteften ber Beifter, Den lügekundigsten, herauf und ftellt' ihn Als Kreund an meine Seite. Wer vermag Der Hölle Macht zu widerstehn! Ich zog Den Basilisten auf an meinem Busen : 2110 Mit meinem Bergblut nahrt' ich ihn, er fog

Sich schwelgend voll an meiner Liebe Bruften 3d hatte nimmer Arges gegen ihn, Weit offen ließ ich bes Gebankens Thore Und warf die Schlüffel weiser Borsicht weg -2115 Um Sternenhimmel fuchten meine Augen, Im weiten Weltenraum ben Keinb, ben ich Im Bergen meines Bergens eingeschloffen. - Bar' ich bem Ferdinand gemesen, mas Octavio mir war - 3ch hatt' ihm nie 2120 Krieg angefündigt - nie batt' ich's vermocht. Er war mein ftrenger herr nur, nicht mein Freund. Richt meiner Treu' vertraute fich ber Raifer. Rrieg war schon zwischen mir und ihm, als er Den Kelbherrnftab in meine Sanbe legte: 2125 Denn Rrieg ift ewig amischen Lift und Argwohn. Rur zwischen Glauben und Bertraun ift Friebe. Wer bas Bertraun vergiftet, o, ber morbet Das werbenbe Geschlecht im Leib ber Mutter. Max. 3ch will ben Bater nicht verteibigen. 2130 Weh mir, bag ich's nicht fann! Ungludlich schwere Thaten find geschehn, Und eine Frevelhandlung faßt bie andre In enggeschloßner Rette graufend an. Doch wie gerieten wir, die nichts verschulbet, 2135 In biefen Rreis bes Unglude und Berbrechens? Wem brachen wir die Treue? Warum muß Der Bater Doppelschulb und Frevelthat Uns gräßlich wie ein Schlangenpaar umwinden? Barum ber Bater unverföhnter Sag 2140 Much uns, die Liebenben, gerreißend icheiben? (Er umidlingt Thefla mit heftigem Schmerz.)

2110

Wohl aber weißt bu, daß ich beinem Born Richt trope, noch ihn fürchte. Was mich hier Burudhalt, weifit bu! (Thefla bei ber Sand faffenb.) Sieh! Alles - alles wollt ich bir verbanten, 2085 Das Los ber Seligen wollt' ich empfangen Mus beiner vaterlichen Sanb. Du haft's Aerstört: boch baran liegt bir nichts. Gleichgültig Trittft bu bas Glud ber Deinen in ben Staub, Der Bott, bem bu bienft, ift fein Gott ber Gnabe. Wie bas gemutlos blinde Element, Das furchtbare, mit bem fein Bund zu fchließen, Folgst bu bes Herzens wilbem Trieb allein. Weh benen, die auf bich vertraun, an bich Die fidre Butte ihres Gludes lehnen. 2095 Belodt von beiner gaftlichen Beftalt! Schnell, unverhofft, bei nachtlich ftiller Beile Gahrt's in bem tud'ichen Feuerschlunde, labet Sich aus mit tobenber Gewalt, und weg Treibt über alle Bflanzungen ber Menschen 2100 Der wilbe Strom in grausenber Berftorung. Ballenftein. Du schilberft beines Baters Berg. Wie mi's Befdreibst, fo ift's in feinem Gingeweibe, In biefer schwarzen Heuchlersbruft gestaltet. D, mich hat Söllenkunst getäuscht. Mir sandte 2105 Der Abgrund ben verftedteften ber Beifter, Den lugefundigften, herauf und ftellt' ihn Als Freund an meine Seite. Wer vermag Der Solle Macht zu wiberstehn! 3ch zog

Den Basilisten auf an meinem Bufen;

Mit meinem Bergblut nahrt' ich ihn, er fog

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Wallenstein (hat ben Blid schweigend auf ihn geheftet und nähert sich jest). Mar, bleibe bei mir. — Geh nicht von mir, Mar!

Sieh, als man bich im Brag'schen Winterlager Ins Belt mir brachte, einen garten Knaben, Des beutschen Winters ungewohnt, die Sand 2145 War bir erstarrt an ber gewichtigen Fahne, Du wolltest mannlich sie nicht lassen, bamals nahm ich Dich auf, bebedte bich mit meinem Mantel, Ich selbst war beine Wärterin, nicht schämt' ich Der fleinen Dienste mich, ich pflegte beiner 2150 Mit weiblich forgender Geschäftigfeit, Bis bu, von mir erwarmt, an meinem Bergen Das junge Leben wieber freudig fühlteft. Wann hab' ich seitbem meinen Sinn veranbert? 3d habe viele Tausend reich gemacht, 2155 Mit Landereien fie beschenkt, belohnt Mit Ehrenftellen - bich hab' ich geliebt, Mein Berg, mich selber hab' ich dir gegeben. Sie alle waren Fremblinge, bu warft Das Kind bes Hauses — Mar, du kannst mich nicht 2160

verlaffen! 210 Es kann nicht sein, ich mag's und will's nicht glauben, Daß mich ber Mar verlaffen kann.

Max. D Gott!

Wallenstein. Ich habe bich gehalten und getragen Bon Kindesbeinen an — Was that bein Bater Für dich, das ich nicht reichlich auch gethan? 2165 Ein Liebesnet hab' ich um dich gesponnen, Zerreiß es, wenn du kannst — Du bist an mich Geknüpft mit sedem zarten Seelenbande,

Mit jeder heil'gen Fessel ber Natur,
Die Menschen aneinander ketten kann.

2170
Geh hin, verlaß mich, diene beinem Kaiser,
Laß dich mit einem goldnen Gnadenkettlein,
Mit seinem Widdersell dafür belohnen,
Daß dir der Freund, der Bater deiner Jugend,
Daß dir das heiligste Gesühl nichts galt.

2175
Max (in hestigem Kamps). O Gott! Wie kann ich anders?
Muß ich nicht?

Mein Eid — die Pflicht —

Wallenstein. Bflicht, gegen wen? Wer bift bu? Wenn ich am Raiser unrecht handle, ift's Mein Unrecht, nicht bas beinige. Gehörft Du bir? Bift bu bein eigener Gebieter, 2180 Stehft frei ba in ber Welt, wie ich, bag bu Der Thater beiner Thaten konnteft fein? Auf mich bift bu gepflanzt, ich bin bein Raiser, Mir angehören, mir gehorchen, bas Ift beine Ehre, bein Raturgefet. 2185 Und wenn ber Stern, auf bem bu lebft und wohnft, Mus feinem Gleise tritt, fich brennend wirft Auf eine nächste Welt und fie entzündet, Du fannft nicht mablen, ob bu folgen willft, Fort reißt er bich in seines Schwunges Kraft 2190 Samt seinem Ring und allen seinen Monben. Mit leichter Schuld gehft bu in biefen Streit, Dich wird die Welt nicht tabeln, sie wird's loben, Daß bir ber Freund bas meifte hat gegolten.

Neunzehnter Auftritt.

Borige. Neumann.

Wallenstein. Bas giebt's? 2195 Reumann. Die Pappenheimischen sind abgesessen Und ruden an zu Fuß; sie sind entschlossen, Den Degen in der Hand das Haus zu stürmen, Den Grafen wollen sie befrein.

Ballenstein (zu Terzty). Man soll Die Ketten vorziehn, das Geschüß aufpflanzen. 2200 Mit Kettenkugeln will ich sie empfangen. (Terzky geht.) Mir vorzuschreiben mit dem Schwert! Geh, Reumann, Sie sollen sich zurückziehn, augenblick, Ist mein Befehl, und in der Ordnung schweigend warten, Was mir gefallen wird zu thun.

(Neumann geht ab. 3llo ift ans Fenfter getreten.)

Gräfin. Entle

Entlaß ihn!

2205

Ich bitte bich, entlaß ihn!

Ilo (am Fenfter). Tob und Teufel!

Wallenstein. Bas ift's?

MIo. Aufs Rathaus steigen sie, bas Dach Wird abgebeckt, sie richten die Kanonen

Aufs Haus —

Mar. Die Rasenden!

3llo. Sie machen Anstalt,

Uns zu beschießen —

Herzogin und Grafin. Gott im Himmel! Mar (zu Ballenstein). Lag mich 2210

hinunter, sie bebeuten -

Wallenstein. Reinen Schritt!

Max (auf Thekla und die Herzogin zeigend). Ihr Leben aber! Deins! Ballenstein. Was bringst bu, Terzky?

Zwanzigster Auftritt.

Borige. Tergfy fommt gurud.

Terzky. Botschaft von unsern treuen Regimentern.
Ihr Mut sei länger nicht zu bändigen,
Sie stehen um Erlaubnis, anzugreisen.
2215
Bom Pragers und vom MühleThor sind sie Herr,
Und wenn du nur die Losung wolltest geben,
So könnten sie den Feind im Rücken fassen,
Ihn in die Stadt einkeilen, in der Enge
Der Straßen leicht ihn überwältigen.
2220

Illo. O fomm! Laf ihren Eifer nicht erkalten! Die Buttlerischen halten treu zu uns, Wir sind die größre Zahl und werfen sie Und enden hier in Pilsen die Empörung.

Wallenstein. Soll biese Stadt jum Schlachtgefilbe werben 2225

Und brüderliche Zwietracht, feueraugig, Durch ihre Straßen losgelassen toben? Dem tauben Grimm, der keinen Führer hört, Soll die Entscheidung übergeben sein? Hier ist nicht Raum zum Schlagen, nur zum Würgen; 2230 Die losgebundnen Furien der But Rust keines Herrschers Stimme mehr zurück. Bohl, es mag sein! Ich hab' es lang bedacht, So mag sich's rasch und blutig denn entladen. (Bu Mar geswendet.) Wie ist's? Willst du den Gang mit mir versuchen? 2235 Freiheit, zu gehen, hast du. Stelle dich Mir gegenüber. Führe sie zum Kampf. Den Krieg verstehst du, hast bei mir etwas Gelernt, ich darf des Gegners mich nicht schämen, Und keinen schönern Tag erlebst du, mir 2240 Die Schule zu bezahlen.

Gräfin. Ift es bahin

Gekommen? Better! Better! Könnt Ihr's tragen? Max. Die Regimenter, die mir anvertraut sind,

Dem Raiser treu hinwegzuführen, hab' ich Gelobt : bies will ich halten ober fterben.

2245

Mehr forbert keine Pflicht von mir. Ich fechte Richt gegen bich, wenn ich's vermeiben kann,

Denn auch bein feinblich Haupt ist mir noch heilig. (Es geschehn zwei Schuffe. Illo und Terzth eilen ans Fenster.)

Wallenstein. Was ist bas?

Terafn. Er fturat.

Wallenstein. Stürzt! Ber?

3llo. Die Tiefenbacher thaten 2250

Den Schuß.

Ballenftein. Auf wen?

3llo. Auf biefen Reumann, ben

Du schicktest -

Wallenstein (auffahrend). Tob und Teufel! So will ich — (Will geben.)

Terzky. Dich ihrer blinden Wut entgegenstellen? Herzogin und Gräfin. Um Gotteswillen nicht! Ilo. Jest nicht, mein Felbherr!

Gräfin. O halt' ihn! halt' ihn!

Wallenstein. Last mich!

Mar. Thu' es nicht, 2255 Jest nicht. Die blutig rasche That hat sie In Wut gesett, erwarte ihre Reue — Ballenstein. hinweg! Bu lange icon hab' ich geaaudert. Das fonnten fie fich freventlich erfühnen, Weil sie mein Angesicht nicht sahn — sie sollen 2260 Mein Antlit feben, meine Stimme boren -Sind es nicht meine Truppen? Bin ich nicht Ihr Feldberr und gefürchteter Gebieter? Las fehn, ob fie bas Antlik nicht mehr fennen. Das ihre Sonne war in bunkler Schlacht. 2265 Es braucht ber Waffen nicht. Ich zeige mich

Ins alte Bette des Gehorsams wieder. (Er geht. Ihm folgen Illo, Terzky und Buttler.)

Bom Altan bem Rebellenheer, und schnell, Bezähmt, gebt acht, fehrt ber emporte Sinn

Sinundzwanzigster Auftritt.

Grafin. Berzogin. Mar und Thefla.

Gräfin (zur Herzogin). Wenn sie ihn sehn — Es ist noch Hoffnung, Schwester. 2270 Herzogin. Hoffnung! Ich habe keine. War (ber während des letzten Austritts in einem sichtbaren Kampf von serne gestanden, tritt näher). Das ertrag' ich nicht. Ich kam hieher mit sest entschiedner Seele, Ich glaubte, recht und tadellos zu thun,

Und muß hier stehen, wie ein Hassenswerter, Ein roh Unmenschlicher, vom Fluch belastet,

2275

Bom Abscheu aller, die mir teuer sind,
Unwürdig schwer bedrängt die Lieben sehn,
Die ich mit einem Wort beglücken kann —
Das Herz in mir empört sich, es erheben
Iwei Stimmen streitend sich in meiner Brust, 2280
In mir ist Nacht, ich weiß das Nechte nicht zu wählen.
D wohl, wohl hast du wahr geredet, Bater,
Iu viel vertraut ich auf das eigne Herz,
Ich stehe wankend, weiß nicht, was ich soll.
Gräsin. Sie wissen's nicht? Ihr Herz sagt's Ihnen

nicht? 2285
So will ich's Ihnen sagen!
Ihr Bater hat den schreienden Berrat
An uns begangen, an des Kürsten Haupt
Gefrevelt, uns in Schmach gestürzt, daraus
Ergibt sich klar, was Sie, sein Sohn, thun sollen: 2290
Gutmachen, was der Schändliche verbrochen,
Ein Beispiel auszustellen frommer Treu,
Daß nicht der Name Piccolomini
Ein Schandlied sei, ein ew'ger Fluch im Haus
Der Wallensteiner.

Max. Wo ist eine Stimme 2295 Der Wahrheit, ber ich folgen barf? Uns alle Bewegt ber Wunsch, die Leibenschaft. Daß jest Ein Engel mir vom Himmel niederstiege, Das Rechte mir, das unverfälschte, schöpste Am reinen Lichtquell mit der reinen Hand! 2300

(Indem seine Augen auf Thekla fallen.) Wie? Such' ich diesen Engel noch? Erwart' ich Noch einen andern? (Er nähert sich ihr, den Arm um sie schlagend.) Hier, auf dieses Herz,

Das unfehlbare, heilig reine, will Ich's legen, beine Liebe will ich fracen. Die nur ben Glüdlichen begfüden fann, 2305 Bom ungludselig Schulbigen sich wenbet. Rannst bu mich bann noch lieben, wenn ich bleibe? Erflare, bag bu's fannft, und ich bin euer. Grafin (mit Bebeutung). Bebenft -Max (unterbricht fie). Bebenke nichts. Sag', wie bu's füblft. 2309 Grafin. Un Guern Bater benft -Nicht Friedlands Tochter, Mar (unterbricht fie). 3ch frage bich, bich, bie Geliebte frag' ich! Es gilt nicht, eine Rrone ju gewinnen, Das möchteft bu mit flugem Geift bebenfen. Die Ruhe beines Freundes gilt's, bas Glud Bon einem Taufenb tapfrer Belbenherzen, 2315 Die seine That jum Mufter nehmen werben. Soll ich bem Raifer Gib und Pflicht abschwören? Soll ich ins Lager bes Octavio Die vatermörberische Rugel senben? Denn wenn bie Rugel los ift aus bem Lauf, 2320 Ift fie fein totes Werkzeug mehr, fie lebt, Ein Beift fahrt in fie, bie Erinnnen Ergreifen fie, bes Frevels Racherinnen,

Thefla. D Max —

Und führen tudisch fie ben ärgsten Beg.

Max (unterbricht sie). Nein, übereile dich auch nicht, 2325 Ich kenne dich. Dem edeln Herzen könnte Die schwerste Pflicht die nächste scheinen. Nicht Das Große, nur das Menschliche geschehe. Dent, was der Kürst von je an mir gethan; Dent auch, wie's ihm mein Bater hat vergolten. 2330 D, auch bie iconen, freien Regungen Der Gaftlichfeit, ber frommen Freundestreue Sind eine heilige Religion dem Bergen, Schwer rachen sie bie Schauber ber Ratur Un bem Barbaren, ber fie gräßlich schanbet. 2335 Leg' alles, alles in bie Wage, sprich Und laß bein Berg entscheiben. Thefla. D. bas beine Sat langft entschieben. Folge beinem erften

Gefühl -

Grafin. Ungludliche!

Thefla. Wie fonnte bas Das Rechte sein, mas biefes garte Berg 2340 Richt gleich zuerst ergriffen und gefunden? Geh und erfulle beine Bflicht! 3ch murbe Dich immer lieben. Was bu auch erwählt, Du wurdest ebel stets und beiner wurdia Behandelt haben - aber Reue foll 2345 Nicht beiner Seele iconen Frieden ftoren.

Mar. So muß ich bich verlaffen, von bir fcheiben! Thefla. Wie bu bir felbft getreu bleibft, bift bu's mir. Uns trennt bas Schicffal, unfre Bergen bleiben einig. Ein blut'ger Saß entzweit auf em'ge Tage 2350 Die Baufer Friedland, Biccolomini, Doch wir gehören nicht zu unserm Saufe. - Fort! Gile! Gile, beine gute Sache Bon unfrer ungludfeligen ju trennen. Auf unserm Saupte liegt ber Fluch bes Simmels, 2355 Es ift bem Untergang geweiht. Auch mich Wirb meines Baters Schuld mit ins Berberben

Hinabziehn. Traure nicht um mich! Mein Schicksal Wird balb entschieden sein.

(Max faßt sie in die Arme, heftig bewegt. Man hort hinter ber Szene ein lautes, wildes, langverhallendes Geschrei: "Bivat Ferdisnandus!" von friegrischen Instrumenten begleitet. Max und Thessa halten einander unbeweglich in den Armen.)

Zweiundzwanzigster Auftritt.

Borige. Tergfy.

Gräfin (ihm entgegen). Was war bas? Was bebeutete bas Rufen? 2360

Teratu. Es ift vorbei, und alles ift verloren.

Grafin. Wie? und sie gaben nichts auf seinen Anblid?

Tergfy. Richts. Alles war umsonft.

Herzogin. Sie riefen Bivat.

Tergfy. Dem Raifer.

Grafin. D bie Pflichtvergeffenen!

Terzky. Man ließ ihn nicht einmal zum Borte koms men. 2365

Als er zu reben anfing, fielen sie Mit friegerischem Spiel betäubend ein.
— Hier kommt er.

Preiundzwangigster Auftritt.

Borige. Wallenstein, begleitet von Illo und Buttler. Darauf Ruraffiere.

Wallenstein (im Kommen). Terzin!

Tergky. Mein Fürst?

Wallenftein. Lag unfre Regimenter

Sich fertig halten, heut noch aufzubrechen, 2370 Denn wir verlaffen Pilsen noch vor Abend. (Eerzth geht ab.) Buttler —

Buttler. Mein General?

Wallenstein. Der Kommendant zu Eger Ist Euer Freund und Landsmann. Schreibt ihm gleich Durch einen Eilenden, er soll bereit sein, Uns morgen in die Festung einzunehmen — 2375 Ihr solgt uns selbst mit Euerm Regiment.

Buttler. Es foll geschehn, mein Felbherr.

Ballen ftein (tritt zwischen Max und Thefla, welche fich wahrend biefer Beit fest umschlungen gehalten). Scheibet!

Max. Gott!

(Kuraffiere mit gezogenem Gewehr treten in den Saal und sammeln sich im Hintergrunde. Zugleich hört man unten einige mutige Baffas gen aus dem Pappenheimer Marsch, welche dem Max zu rusen scheinen.)

Wallenstein (zu ben Kuraffieren). Hier ift er. Er ift frei. Ich halt' ihn nicht mehr.

(Er fteht abgewendet und so, daß Max ihm nicht beikommen, noch sich bem Fraulein nabern kann.)

Max. Du haffest mich, treibst mich im Zorn von dir. Zerreißen soll das Band der alten Liebe, 2380 Richt sanft sich lösen, und du willst den Riß, Den schwerzlichen, mir schwerzlicher noch machen! Du weißt, ich habe ohne dich zu leben. Noch nicht gelernt — in eine Wiste geh' ich Hinaus, und alles, was mir wert ist, alles 2385 Bleibt hier zurück — D, wende deine Augen Richt von mir weg! Noch einmal zeige mir Dein ewig teures und verehrtes Antlis! Berstoß mich nicht —

(Er will feine Sand faffen. Ballenftein giebt fle gurud. Er wenbet fic an bie Graffin.)

Ift hier fein andres Auge,

Das Mitleib für mich hatte - Bafe Terzin -2390 (Sie wenbet fich von ihm ; er fehrt fich jur Bergogin.) Chrwurd'ge Mutter -

herzogin. Gehn Sie, Graf, wohin Die Bflicht Sie ruft — So fonnen Sie uns einft Ein treuer Freund, ein guter Engel werben Am Thron bes Raifers.

Mar. Soffnung geben Sie mir, Sie wollen mich nicht gang verzweifeln laffen. 2395 D täuschen Sie mich nicht mit leerem Blendwerf! Mein Unglud ift gewiß, und Dank bem himmel! Der mir ein Mittel eingibt, es ju enben.

(Die Rriegemufit beginnt wieber. Der Saal fullt fich mehr und mehr mit Bewaffneten an. Er fieht Buttlern baftehn.) · Ihr auch hier, Oberst Buttler — Und Ihr wollt mir Richt folgen? - Bohl! Bleibt Guerm neuen Berrn Getreuer als bem alten. Rommt! Berfprecht mir, 2401 Die Sand gebt mir barauf, bag Ihr fein Leben Beschüten, unverletlich wollt bewahren.

(Buttler verweigert feine Sanb.)

Des Raisers Acht hängt über ihm und giebt Sein fürstlich Saupt jedwedem Mordfnecht preis, 2405 Der sich ben Lohn ber Blutthat will verbienen; Jest that' ihm eines Freundes fromme Sorge, Der Liebe treues Auge not - und bie Ich scheibend um ihn feh' -

(Bweibeutige Blide auf Illo und Buttler richtenb.) JUo. Sucht bie Berrater In Eures Baters, in bes Gallas Lager.

2410

Hier ift nur einer noch. Geht und befreit uns Bon seinem haffenswurd'gen Anblick. Geht. (Max versucht es noch einmal, sich der Thekla zu nähern. Wallenstein verhindert es. Er fteht unschluffig, schmerzvoll; indes füllt sich der Saal immer mehr und mehr, und die Hörner ertonen unten immer auffordernder und in immer kurzeren Bausen.)

Max. Blaft! Blaft! — D, waren es bie schweb'schen Gorner.

Und ging's von hier gerad ins Feld des Todes,
Und alle Schwerter, alle, die ich hier 2415
Entblößt muß sehn, durchdrängen meinen Busen!
Was wollt ihr? Rommt ihr, mich von hier hinweg
Zu reißen? — D, treibt mich nicht zur Verzweislung!
Thut's nicht! Ihr könntet es bereun!

(Der Saal ist ganz mit Bewassneten erfüllt.)

(Der Saal ist ganz mit Bewassneten erfüllt.)
Roch mehr — Es hängt Gewicht sich an Gewicht, 2420
Und ihre Masse zieht mich schwer hinab. —
Bebenket, was ihr thut. Es ist nicht wohlgethan,
Zum Führer ben Berzweiselnden zu wählen.
Ihr reißt mich weg von meinem Glück, wohlan,
Der Rachegöttin weih' ich eure Seelen! 2425
Ihr habt gewählt zum eigenen Berberben,
Wer mit mir geht, der sei bereit, zu sterben!
(Indem er sich nach dem hintergrund wendet, entsteht eine rasche Bewegung unter den Kurassieren, sie umgeben und begleiten ihn in wildem Tumult. Wallenstein bleibt undeweglich. Thekla sinkt in ihrer Rutter

Bierfer Aufzug.

In bes Burgermeisters Sause zu Eger.

Erster Auftritt.

Buttler, ber eben anlangt.

Er ift herein. Ihn führte fein Berhangnis, Der Rechen ift gefallen hinter ibm. Und wie die Brude, die ihn trug, beweglich Sich niederließ und schwebend wieder hob, Ift jeder Rettungsweg ihm abgeschnitten. Bis hieber, Friedland, und nicht weiter! fagt -Die Schicffalsgöttin. Aus ber bohmischen Erbe Erhub fich bein bewundert Meteor, Beit burch ben himmel einen Glanzweg ziehend, Und hier an Böhmens Grenze muß es sinken! - Du haft bie alten Fahnen abgeschworen, Berblenbeter, und trauft bem alten Glud! Den Krieg zu tragen in bes Raisers Länder, Den beil'gen Berb ber Laren umzufturgen, Bewaffneft bu bie frevelhafte Sanb. Rimm bich in acht! bich treibt ber bofe Geift Der Rache — bag bich Rache nicht verberbe!

2430

2435

2440

Zweiter Auftritt.

Buttler und Gorbon.

Butttet min Gottoon.	
Gordon. Seib Ihr's? — O wie verlangt mi zu hören.	ch, Euch 2445
Der Herzog ein Berrater! D mein Gott!	
Und flüchtig! Und sein fürstlich Haupt geächtet!	
Ich bitt' Euch, General, fagt mir ausführlich,	
Wie alles bies zu Pilsen sich begeben?	
Buttler. Ihr habt ben Brief erhalten, ben id	b Euch
Durch einen Gilenben vorausgesenbet?	245 I
Gordon. Und habe treu gethan, wie Ihr mic	h hießt,
Die Feftung unbebenklich ihm geoffnet,	, , , .
Denn mir befiehlt ein faiferlicher Brief,	
Nach Eurer Orbre blinblings mich zu fügen.	2455
Jeboch verzeiht! als ich ben Fürsten selbst	
Run fah, ba fing ich wieber an zu zweifeln.	
Denn, mahrlich! nicht als ein Geachteter	
Trat Herzog Friedland ein in biese Stadt.	
Bon feiner Stirne leuchtete wie fonft	2460
Des Herrschers Majestat, Gehorsam forbernb,	
Und ruhig, wie in Tagen guter Ordnung,	
Nahm er bes Umtes Rechenschaft mir ab.	
Leutselig macht bas Mißgeschick, die Schuld,	
Und schmeichelnd zum geringern Manne pflegt	2465
Gefallner Stolz herunter sich zu beugen;	
Doch sparsam und mit Wurde wog ber Fürst	
Mir jedes Wort des Beifalls, wie der Herr	
Den Diener lobt, ber feine Pflicht gethan.	
Buttler. Wie ich Euch schrieb, so ift's genau	geschehn
Es hat der Fürst dem Feinde die Armee	2471

Berlauft, ihm Prag und Eger öffnen wollen. Berlaffen haben ihn auf bied Gerücht Die Regimenter alle bis auf fünfe, Die Terzky'schen, bie ihm hieher gefolgt. Die Acht ist ausgesprochen über ihn, Und ihn zu liefern, lebend ober tot, It jeder treue Diener ausgesordert.

2475

Gorbon. Berrater an bem Raifer - folch ein Berr! So hochbegabt! D. was ift Menschenaröße! 2480 36 fagt' es oft: bas fann nicht gludlich enben; Bum Fallftrid warb ihm feine Groß' und Dacht Und biefe bunkelichmankenbe Gemalt. Denn um sich greift ber Mensch, nicht darf man ihn Der eignen Mäßigung vertraun. Ihn halt 2485 In Schranken nur bas beutliche Gefet Und ber Bebrauche tiefgetretne Spur. Doch unnatürlich war und neuer Art Die Kriegsgewalt in biefes Mannes Sanben; Dem Raiser felber stellte fie ihn gleich, 2490 Der stolze Geift verlernte, fich zu beugen. D, schab' um solchen Mann! benn feiner möchte Da feste stehen, mein' ich, wo er fiel.

Buttler. Spart Eure Klagen, bis er Mitleib braucht, Denn jest noch ist der Mächtige zu fürchten. 2495 Die Schweden sind im Anmarsch gegen Eger, Und schnell, wenn wir's nicht rasch entschlossen hindern, Wird die Bereinigung geschehn. Das darf nicht sein! Es darf der Fürst nicht freien Fußes mehr Aus diesem Platz, denn Ehr' und Leben hab' ich 2500 Verpfändet, ihn gesangen hier zu nehmen, Und Euer Beistand ist's, auf den ich rechne.

2520

Gorbon. D, hatt' ich nimmer biesen Tag gesehn! Aus seiner Hand empfing ich diese Wurde, Er selber hat dies Schloß mir anvertraut, 2505 Das ich in seinen Kerker soll verwandeln. Wir Subalternen haben keinen Willen; Der freie Mann, der mächtige, allein Gehorcht dem schönen menschlichen Gefühl. Wir aber sind nur Schergen des Gesehes, 2510 Des grausamen; Gehorsam heißt die Tugend, Um die der Niedre sich bewerben dars.

Buttler. Last Euch das enggebundene Bermögen Richt leiv ehun. Wo viel Freiheit, ist viel Irrtum, Doch sicher ist der ichmale Weg der Bflicht. 2515

Gordon. So hat ihn alles benn verlaffen, sagt Ihr? Er hat bas Glud von Tausenden gegründet, Denn königlich war sein Gemut, und stets Zum Geben war die volle Hand geöffnet — (Mit einem Seitenblid auf Buttlern.)

Bom Staube hat er manchen aufgelesen, Zu hoher Ehr' und Bürden ihn erhöht Und hat sich keinen Freund damit, nicht einen Erkauft, der in der Not ihm Farbe hielt!

Buttler. Hier lebt ihm einer, den er kaum gehofft. Gorbon. Ich hab' mich keiner Gunst von ihm erfreut. Fast zweist' ich, ob er je in seiner Größe 25.26 Sich eines Jugendfreunds erinnert hat — Denn fern von ihm hielt mich der Dienst, sein Auge Berlor mich in den Mauern dieser Burg, Wo ich, von seiner Gnade nicht erreicht, 25.30 Das freie Herz im stillen mir bewahrte. Denn als er mich in dieses Schloß geseht,

Bar's ihm noch Ernst um seine Pflicht; nicht sein Bertrauen täusch' ich, wenn ich treu bewahre, Bas meiner Treue übergeben warb.

8 meiner Treue übergeben warb. 2535 Buttler. So sagt, wollt Ihr die Acht an ihm volls ziehn,

Mir Eure Silfe leibn, ihn ju verhaften?

Borbon (nach einem nachbenklichen Stillschweigen, fummervoll).

Ist es an bem — verhält sich's, wie Ihr sprecht — Hat er ben Kaiser, seinen Herrn, verraten,
Das Heer verkauft, die Festungen des Landes 2540
Dem Reichsseind öffnen wollen — ja, dann ist
Richt Rettung mehr für ihn — Doch es ist hart,
Daß unter allen eben mich das Los
Jum Wertzeug seines Sturzes muß erwählen.
Denn Pagen waren wir am Hof zu Burgau 2545
Bu gleicher Zeit, ich aber war der ältre.

Buttler. Ich weiß bavon.

Gordon. Wohl breißig Jahre sind's. Da strebte schon Der kühne Mut im zwanzigjähr'gen Jüngling.
Ernst über seine Jahre war sein Sinn, 2550 Auf große Dinge männlich nur gerichtet.
Durch unsre Mitte ging er stillen Geists, Sich selber die Gesellschaft; nicht die Lust, Die kindische, der Knaben zog ihn an; Doch oft ergriff's ihn plöglich wundersam, 2555 Und der geheimnisvollen Brust entsuhr, Sinnvoll und leuchtend, ein Gedankenstrahl, Daß wir und staunend ansahn, nicht recht wissend, Ob Wahnsinn, ob ein Gott aus ihm gesprochen.

Buttler. Dort war's, wo er zwei Stock hoch nieders stürzte, 2560

Als er im Fensterbogen eingeschlummert, Und unbeschädigt stand er wieder auf. Bon diesem Tag an, sagt man, ließen sich Anwandlungen bes Wahnsinns bei ihm spüren.

Gorbon. Tieffinn'ger murb' er, bas ift mahr, er murbe Ratholisch. Wunderbar hatt' ihn das Wunder 2566 Der Rettung umgefehrt. Er hielt fich nun Für ein begunftigt und befreites Wefen, Und fect, wie einer, ber nicht ftraucheln fann Lief er auf ichwantem Seil bes Lebens bin. 2570 Nachher führt' uns bas Schicffal auseinanber Beit, weit; er ging ber Größe fühnen Beg Mit schnellem Schritt, ich sah ihn schwindelnd gehn, Bard Graf und Fürst und Bergog und Diktator, Und jest ift alles ihm zu flein, er ftredt 2575 Die Banbe nach ber Königsfrone aus und fturat in unermefliches Berberben! Buttler. Brecht ab. Er fommt.

Pritter Auftritt.

Ballenstein im Gespräch mit dem Bürgermeister von Eger. Die Borigen.

Ballenstein. Ihr wart sonst eine freie Stadt? Ich sehr führt den halben Abler in dem Wappen. 2580 Warum den halben nur?

Burgermeister. Wir waren reichsfrei, Doch seit zweihundert Jahren ist die Stadt Der bohm'schen Kron' verpfändet. Daher rührt's, Daß wir nur noch den halben Abler führen. Der untre Teil ift fanzelliert, bis etwa Das Reich uns wieber einloft.

2585

Wallenstein. Ihr verdientet Die Freiheit. Haltet euch nur brav. Gebt keinem Aufwieglervolk Gehör. Wie hoch seid ihr Besteuert?

Burgermeifter (judt bie Adfeln). Daß wir's faum ers fcwingen tonnen.

Die Garnison lebt auch auf unfre Roften.

2590

Wallenstein. Ihr sollt erleichtert werben. Sagt mir an, Es sind noch Protestanten in ber Stadt?

(Bürgermeifter ftust.)

Ia, ja. Ich weiß es. Es verbergen sich noch viele In diesen Mauern — ja! gesteht's nur frei — Ihr selbst — Nicht wahr?

(Fixiert ihn mit ben Augen. Burgermeifter erschrickt.)

Seib ohne Furcht. Ich haffe 2595 Die Jesuiten — Läg's an mir, sie waren längst

Aus Reiches Grenzen — Meßbuch oder Bibel! Mir ist's all eins — Ich hab's der Welt bewiesen —

In Glogau hab' ich felber eine Rirch' Den Evangelischen erbauen laffen.

2600

- Hört, Burgermeister — wie ift Guer Name? Burgermeister. Bachhalbel, mein erlauchter Fürst.

Ballenftein. Sort — aber fagt's nicht weiter, mas ich Guch

Jest im Vertraun eröffne.

(3hm die Sand auf die Achsel legend, mit einer gewissen Feierlichkeit.) Die Erfüllung

Der Zeiten ift gekommen, Burgermeister. 2605 Die Hohen werben fallen, und bie Riedrigen Erheben sich — Behaltet's aber bei Euch! Die spanische Doppelherrschaft neiget sich Zu ihrem Ende, eine neue Ordnung Der Dinge führt sich ein — Ihr saht doch jungst 2610 Am himmel die drei Monde?

Burgermeifter. Dit Entfeten.

Wallenstein. Davon fich zwei in blut'ge Dolchgestalt Berzogen und verwandelten. Nur einer, Der mittlere, blieb stehn in seiner Klarheit.

Burgermeifter. Wir jogen's auf ben Turfen.

Wallenftein. Turfen! Bas? 2615

Zwei Reiche werben blutig untergehen Im Often und im Weften, sag' ich Euch, Und nur der lutherische Glaub' wird bleiben.

(Er bemerft bie zwei anbern.)

Ein starkes Schießen war ja biesen Abend Zur linken Hand, als wir ben Weg hieher 2620 Gemacht. Vernahm man's auch hier in ber Festung?

Gordon. Wohl hörten wir's, mein General. Es brachte Der Wind ben Schall gerab von Suben ber.

Buttler. Bon Reuftabt ober Beiben schien's ju foms men.

Wallenstein. Das ist ber Weg, auf bem bie Schweben nahn. 2625

Bie ftart ift bie Besapung?

Gorbon. Sunbert achtzig

Dienstfähige Mann, ber Reft find Invaliden.

Wallenstein. Und wie viel stehn im Jochimothal? Gorbon. Zweihundert

Arkebusierer hab' ich hingeschickt,

Den Posten zu verstärken gegen bie Schweben. 2630

Wallenstein. Ich lobe Eure Borficht. An ben Berten Birb auch gebaut. Ich fah's bei ber Hereinfahrt.

Gorbon. Beil uns ber Rheingraf jest fo nah bes brangt,

Ließ ich noch zwei Basteien schnell errichten. 2634 Wallenstein. Ihr seib genau in Eures Kaisers Dienst. Ich din mit Euch zufrieden, Oberstleutnant. (Au Buttlern.) Der Posten in dem Jochimsthal soll abziehn Samt allen, die dem Feind entgegenstehn. (Bu Gorbon.) In Euern treuen Händen, Kommendant, Laff' ich mein Weib, mein Kind und meine Schwester. Denn hier ist meines Bleibens nicht; nur Briese 2641 Erwart' ich, mit dem frühesten die Festung Samt allen Regimentern zu verlassen.

Bierter Auftritt.

Borige. Graf Tergfy.

Tergty. Willfommne Botschaft! Frohe Zeitungen! Ballenftein. Bas bringft bu?

Tergen. Gine Schlacht ift vorgefallen 2645

Bei Neustadt, und die Schweden blieben Sieger. Wallenstein. Was sagst du? Woher kommt dir diese Nachricht?

Tergty. Ein Landmann bracht' es mit von Tirschen-

Nach Sonnenuntergang hab's angefangen, Ein kaiserlicher Trupp von Tachau her Sei eingebrochen in das schwed'sche Lager, Iwei Stunden hab' das Schießen angehalten,

8--2

2650

2660

2670

Und tausend Kaiserliche sei'n geblieben, Ihr Oberst mit, mehr wußt' er nicht zu sagen. Wallenstein. Wie fame kaiserliches Bolk nach Reustadt?

Der Altringer — er mußte Flügel haben — Stand gestern vierzehn Meilen noch von da; Des Gallas Bölker sammeln sich zu Fraunderg Und sind noch nicht beisammen. Hätte sich Der Sups etwa so weit vorgewagt? Es kann nicht sein. (Ilo erscheint.)

Terzky. Wir werden's alsbald hören, Denn hier kommt Ilo frohlich und voll Gile.

Fünfter Auftritt.

Bllo. Die Borigen.

Ilo (zu Ballenstein). Ein Reitender ift ba und will bich sprechen.

Terzky. Hat's mit bem Siege sich bestätigt? Sprich! Wallenstein. Was bringt er? Woher kommt er? Ilo. Bon bem Rheingraf, 2665

Ilo. Bon dem Rheingra Und was er bringt, will ich voraus dir melden. Die Schweden stehn fünf Meilen nur von hier. Bei Neustadt hab' der Piccolomini Sich mit der Reiterei auf sie geworsen, Ein fürchterliches Morden sei geschehn, Doch endlich hab' die Menge überwältigt, Die Pappenheimer alle, auch der Max, Der sie geführt — sei'n auf dem Plas geblieben. Wallenstein. Wo ift ber Bote? Bringt mich zu ihm. (Bill abgeben.)

Indem fturgt Fraulein Reubrunn ins Bimmer; ihr folgen einige Bebiente, bie burch ben Saal rennen.

Reubrunn. Bilfe! Bilfe!

Illo und Terzky. Was giebt's?

Reubrunn. Das Fraulein!

Wallenstein und Terzty. Beiß fie's?

Reubrunn. Sie will sterben. (Gilt fort.)
(Ballenstein mit Terzty und Ilo ihr nach.)

Sechster Auftritt.

Buttler und Gorbon.

Gorbon (erstaunt). Erflart mir. Bas bedeutete ber Auftritt? 2676

Buttler. Sie hat ben Mann verloren, ben fie liebte, Der Biccolomini war's, ber umgefommen.

Gorbon. Ungludlich Fraulein!

Buttler. Ihr habt gehört, was dieser Ilo brachte, Daß sich die Schweben siegend nahn.

Gorbon. Wohl hört' ich's. 2681

Buttler. 3wölf Regimenter find fie ftart, und fünf Stehn in ber Rah', ben Bergog zu beschützen.

Wir haben nur mein einzig Regiment,

Und nicht zweihundert ftart ift die Befapung.

2685

Gorbon. So ift's.

Buttler. Richt möglich ift's, mit so geringer Mann- schaft

Solch einen Staatsgefangnen zu bewahren.

Gorbon. Das feh' ich ein.

Buttler. Die Menge hatte balb bas kleine Sauflein Entwaffnet, ihn befreit.

Gorbon. Das ift zu fürchten.

269 I

Buttler (nach einer Baufe). Bift! Ich bin Burge wors ben fur ben Ausgang,

Mit meinem Haupte haft' ich für bas feine, Wort muß ich halten, führ's, wohin es will,

Und ift ber Lebende nicht zu bewahren,

2695

So ift — ber Tote uns gewiß.

Gordon. Berfteh' ich Euch? Gerechter Gott! Ihr fonntet -

Buttler. Er barf nicht leben.

Gordon. 3hr vermöchtet's!

Buttler. Ihr ober ich. Er sah ben letten Morgen.

Gorbon. Ermorben wollt Ihr ihn?

Buttler. Das ift mein Vorsat, 2700

Gorbon. Der Eurer Treu' vertraut!

Buttler. Sein bofes Schickfal!

Gorbon. Des Felbherrn heilige Person!

Buttler. Das war er!

Gordon. D, was er war, loscht kein Berbrechen aus! Ohn' Urtel?

Buttler. Die Bollftredung ift ftatt Urtels.

Gordon. Das ware Morb und nicht Gerechtigfeit,

Denn hören muß sie auch ben Schulbigsten. 2706 Buttler. Rlar ist die Schulb, ber Kaiser hat gerichtet,

Und seinen Willen nur vollstreden wir.

Gordon. Den blut'gen Spruch muß man nicht rasch vollziehn,

Ein Bort nimmt fich, ein Leben nie gurud.

2710

Buttler. Der hurt'ge Dienft gefällt ben Konigen.

Gorbon. Bu henters Dienft brangt sich tein ebler Mann.

Buttler. Rein mutiger erbleicht vor fühner That.

Gorbon. Das Leben magt ber Mut, nicht bas Gewiffen.

Buttler. Was? Soll er frei ausgehn, bes Krieges Flamme, 2715

Die unauslöschliche, aufs neu' entzünden?

Gorbon. Rehmt ihn gefangen, totet ihn nur nicht,

Greift blutig nicht bem Gnabenengel vor.

Buttler. Bar' die Armee des Kaisers nicht geschlagen, Möcht' ich lebendig ihn erhalten haben. 2720

Gorbon. - D, warum schloß ich ihm die Festung auf!

Buttler. Der Ort nicht, fein Berhängnis totet ihn.

Gordon. Auf diesen Ballen mar' ich ritterlich,

Des Raisers Schloß verteibigenb, gefunken.

Buttler. Und tausend brave Männer kamen um! 2725 Gorbon. In ihrer Pflicht — bas schmudt und ehrt ben Mann;

Doch schwarzen Morb verfluchte bie Natur.

Buttler (eine Schrift hervorlangenb). Hier ift bas Manifest, bas und befiehlt,

Uns feiner zu bemächtigen. Es ist an Euch

Gerichtet, wie an mich. Wollt Ihr die Folgen tragen, 2730

Wenn er jum Feind entrinnt burch unfre Schulb?

Gorbon. 3ch, ber Ohnmachtige, o Gott!

Buttler. Nehmt Ihr's auf Euch! Steht für die Folgen ein!

Mag werben braus, was will! Ich leg's auf Euch.

Gorbon. D Gott im himmel!

Buttler. Wist Ihr andern Rat, 2735

2745

Des Raisers Meinung zu vollziehen ? Sprecht! Denn fturgen, nicht vernichten will ich ibn.

Gordon. D Gott! Bas fein muß, feh' ich flar, wie Ihr, Doch anbers schlägt bas Berg in meiner Bruft.

Buttler. Auch biefer Illo, biefer Terzity burfen 2740

Richt leben, wenn ber Bergog fallt.

Gorbon. D, nicht um biefe thut mir's leib. Sie trieb Ihr Schlechtes Berg, nicht bie Bewalt ber Sterne. Sie maren's, bie in feine rub'ae Bruft

Den Samen bofer Leibenschaft gestreut,

Die mit fluchwürdiger Beschäftigfeit Die Ungludsfrucht in ihm genahrt - Mag fie

Des bofen Dienstes bofer Lohn ereilen!

Buttler. Auch follen sie im Tob ihm gleich voran. Berabredt ist schon alles. Diesen Abend 2750 Bei eines Gastmahls Freuden wollten wir Sie lebend greifen und im Schloß bemahren. Biel furger ift es fo. 3ch geh' fogleich, Die nötigen Befehle ju erteilen.

Siebenter Auftriff.

Borige. Illo und Terafy.

Teraty. Nun foll's bald anders werben! Morgen ziehn 2755

Die Schweben ein, zwölftausenb tapfre Rrieger.

Dann grab auf Wien! Be! Luftig, Alter! Rein

So herb Gesicht zu solcher Freudenbotschaft!

Illo. Jest ift's an uns, Gefete vorzuschreiben Und Rach' zu nehmen an ben schlechten Menschen, 2760 Den schändlichen, die uns verlassen. Einer Hat's schon gedüßt, der Piccolomini. Ging's allen so, die's übel mit uns meinen! Wie schwer trifft dieser Schlag das alte Haupt! Der hat sein ganzes Leben lang sich ab. 2765 Gequält, sein altes Grasenhaus zu fürsten, und jest begrädt er seinen einz'gen Sohn!

Buttler. Schab' ift's boch um ben helbenmut'gen Jungling,

Dem Herzog felbst ging's nah, man sah es wohl.

Ilo. Hört, alter Freund! das ist es, was mir nie Am Herrn gesiel, es war mein ew'ger Zank, 2771 Er hat die Welschen immer vorgezogen. Auch jeto noch, ich schwör's bei meiner Seele, Säh' er uns alle lieber zehnmal tot, Könnt' er ben Freund damit ins Leben rusen. 2775

könnt' er ben Freund damit ins Leben rufen. 2775 Terzky. Still, still! Richt weiter! Las die Toten ruhn!

Heut gilt es, wer ben andern niedertrinft, Denn Euer Regiment will uns bewirten. Bir wollen eine lust'ge Fasnacht halten, Die Racht sei einmal Tag, bei vollen Gläsern 2780 Erwarten wir die schwed'sche Avantgarde.

Ilo. Ja, laßt uns heut noch guter Dinge sein, Denn heiße Tage stehen uns bevor. Richt ruhn soll bieser Degen, bis er sich In öfterreich'schem Blute satt gebabet.

in österreich'schem Blute satt gebabet. 2785 Gordon. Pfui, welche Red' ist bas, Herr Felbmarschall!

Barum fo wuten gegen Guern Raiser —

Buttler. Hofft nicht zu viel von diesem erften Sieg. Bebenkt, wie schnell bes Gludes Rab sich breht,

Denn immer noch sehr mächtig ist der Kaiser. 2790
Ilo. Der Kaiser hat Soldaten, keinen Feldherrn,
Denn dieser König Ferdinand von Ungarn
Bersteht den Krieg nicht — Gallas? Hat kein Glück
Und war von seher nur ein Heerverderber.
Und diese Schlange, der Octavio, 2795
Kann in die Fersen heimlich wohl verwunden,
Doch nicht in offner Schlacht dem Friedland stehn.
Terzky. Nicht sehlen kann's uns, alaubt mir's nur.

Das Glück Berläßt ben Herzog nicht; bekannt ist's ja, Nur unterm Wallenstein kann Östreich siegen.

2800

Illo. Der Fürst wird ehestens ein großes Heer Beisammen haben, alles drängt sich, strömt Herbei zum alten Ruhme seiner Fahnen.
Die alten Tage seh' ich wiederkehren,
Der Große wird er wieder, der er war.

2805
Wie werden sich die Thoren dann ins Aug'
Geschlagen haben, die ihn seht verließen!
Denn Länder schenken wird er seinen Freunden
Und treue Dienste kaiserlich belohnen,
Wir aber sind in seiner Gunst die Rächsten. (Bu Gordon.)
Auch Eurer wird er dann gedenken, wird Euch
2811
Aus diesem Neste ziehen, Eure Treu'
In einem höhern Posten glänzen lassen.

Gordon. Ich bin vergnügt, verlange höher nicht Hinauf; wo große Höh', ift große Tiefe. 2815

300. Ihr habt hier weiter nichts mehr zu bestellen, Denn morgen ziehn die Schweden in die Festung. Kommt, Terzth. Es wird Zeit zum Abendessen. Was meint Ihr? Lassen wir die Stadt erleuchten, Dem Schwedischen zur Ehr', und wer's nicht thut, 2820 Der ist ein Spanischer und ein Berrater.

Terzky. Last das. Es wird dem Herzog nicht gefallen. Ilo. Was! Wir sind Meister hier, und keiner soll sich Für kaiserlich bekennen, wo wir herrschen.

— Gut' Nacht, Gorbon. Laßt Euch zum lettenmal 2825 Den Plat empfohlen sein, schieft Runden aus, Zur Sicherheit kann man das Wort noch andern.

Schlag zehn bringt Ihr bem Herzog felbst die Schluffel, Dann seib Ihr Eures Schließeramtes quitt,

Denn morgen ziehn bie Schweben in die Festung. 2830 Terzky (im Abgehen zu Buttler). Ihr kommt boch auch aufs Schloß?

Buttler. Bu rechter Beit. (Bene geben ab.)

Achter Auftritt.

Buttler und Gorbon.

Gordon (ihnen nachsehend). Die Unglückseligen! Wie ahnungslos

Sie in das ausgespannte Mordnet stürzen In ihrer blinden Siegestrunkenheit! — Ich kann sie nicht beklagen. Dieser Ilo, 2835 Der übermutig freche Bösewicht,

Der sich in seines Kaisers Blut will baben!

Buttler. Thut, wie er Euch befohlen. Schickt Pastrouillen

herum, sorgt für bie Sicherheit ber Festung; Sind jene oben, schließ' ich gleich bie Burg,

2840

2865

Daß in der Stadt nichts von der That verlaute!
Gordon (ängstlich). D, eilt nicht so! Erst fagt mir — Buttler. Ihr vernahmt's!

Der nächste Morgen schon gehört ben Schweben.

Die Racht nur ift noch unfer; fie find schnell,

Roch schneller wollen wir sein — Lebet wohl. 2845 Gorbon. Ach, Eure Blide sagen mir nichts Gutes.

Berfprechet mir -

Buttler. Der Sonne Licht ift unter, Berab fleigt ein verhangnisvoller Abend -Sie macht ihr Dunkel sicher. Wehrlos gibt fie Ihr bofer Stern in unfre Sand, und mitten 2850 In ihrem trunfnen Gludesmahne foll Der scharfe Stahl ihr Leben rafch zerschneiben. Ein großer Rechenkunftler mar ber Kurft Bon jeher, alles wußt' er ju berechnen, Die Menichen wußt' er, gleich bes Brettspiels Steinen, 2855 Nach seinem Zweck zu setzen und zu schieben, Nicht Anstand nahm er, andrer Ehr' und Burbe Und guten Ruf zu würfeln und zu fpielen. Gerechnet hat er fort und fort, und enblich Wird boch ber Kalful irrig sein; er wird 2860 Sein Leben felbft hineingerechnet haben, Wie jener bort in feinem Birtel fallen.

Gorbon. D, seiner Fehler nicht gebenket jett! An seine Größe benkt, an seine Milbe, An seines Herzens liebenswerte Züge, An alle Ebelthaten seines Lebens, Und laßt sie in bas aufgehobne Schwert Als Engel bittenb, gnabestehend fallen.

Buttler. Es ift ju fpat. Richt Mitleib barf ich fühlen;

Ich barf nur blutige Gebauken haben. (Gorbons Sand faffenb.) Gorbon! Richt meines Saffes Trieb - 3ch liebe 2871 Den Herzog nicht und hab' bazu nicht Urfach -Doch nicht mein Saß macht mich zu seinem Mörber. Sein bofes Schicffal ift's. Das Unglud treibt mich, Die feinbliche Zusammenkunft ber Dinge. 2875 Es benkt ber Mensch, die freie That zu thun, Umsonft! Er ift bas Spielwerf nur ber blinben Gewalt, bie aus ber eignen Wahl ihm schnell Die furchtbare Notwendigkeit erschafft. Was half's ihm auch, wenn mir für ihn im Herzen 2880 Was rebete — 3ch muß ihn bennoch toten.

Borbon. D, wenn bas Berg Euch warnt, folgt feinem Triebe!

Das Berg ift Gottes Stimme: Menschenwerk Ift aller Rlugheit fünftliche Berechnung. Was fann aus blut'ger That Euch Gludliches 2885 Gebeihen? D, aus Blut entspringt nichts Gutes! Soll sie bie Staffel Euch jur Große bauen? D, glaubt bas nicht — Es fann ber Mord bisweilen Den Rönigen, ber Morber nie gefallen.

Buttler. Ihr wißt nicht. Fragt nicht. Warum mußten 2890 auch

Die Schweben siegen und so eilend nahn! Bern überließ' ich ihn bes Raifers Gnabe, Sein Blut nicht will ich. Rein, er mochte leben. Doch meines Wortes Ehre muß ich lofen. Und sterben muß er, ober — hört und wißt! — 2895 Ich bin entehrt, wenn uns ber Fürft entfommt.

Gorbon. D, folden Mann zu retten -Buttler (fonell). Was ?

ACT IV.

Gorbon. Ift eines Opfers wert — Seib ebelmutig! Das herz und nicht die Meinung ehrt den Mann.

Buttler (falt und ftolg). Er ift ein großer herr, ber Fürst - 3ch aber 2900

Bin nur ein kleines Haupt, bas wollt Ihr fagen. Was liegt ber Welt bran, meint Ihr, ob ber niedrig Geborene sich ehret ober schändet, Wenn nur ber Kürstliche gerettet wirb.

Ein jeder gibt den Wert sich selbst. Wie hoch ich 2905 Mich selbst anschlagen will, das steht bei mir. So hoch gestellt ist keiner auf der Erde, Daß ich mich selber neben ihm verachte. Den Menschen macht sein Wille groß und klein,

Und weil ich meinem treu bin, muß er sterben. 2910 Gordon. D, einen Felsen streb' ich zu bewegen! Ihr seid von Menschen menschlich nicht gezeugt. Nicht hindern kann ich Euch, ihn aber rette Ein Gott aus Eurer fürchterlichen Hand. (Sie gehen ab.)

Aeunter Auftritt.

Ein Zimmer bei ber Bergogin.

Thekla in einem Sessel, bleich, mit geschloßnen Augen. Herzogin und Fräulein von Neubrunn um sie beschästigt. Wallenstein und die Gräfin im Gespräch.

Wallenstein. Wie wußte sie es benn so schnell?
Gräfin. Sie scheint 2915

Unglud geahnt zu haben. Das Gerücht Bon einer Schlacht erschreckte sie, worin Der kaiserliche Oberft sei gefallen.

3ch fah es gleich. Sie flog bem schwedischen Rurier entgegen und entrif ibm ichnell 2920 Durch Fragen bas ungludliche Geheimnis. Bu fvåt vermißten wir fie, eilten nach;

Ohnmächtig lag sie schon in feinen Armen.

Wallenftein. So unbereitet mußte biefer Schlag Sie treffen! Armes Rind! - Wie ift's? Erholt fie fich? (Inbem er fich jur Bergogin wenbet.)

Bergogin. Sie ichlägt bie Augen auf.

Grafin. Sie leht!

Thefla (fich umschauenb).

Wo bin ich?

Wallenftein (tritt ju ihr, fie mit feinen Armen aufrichtenb). Romm ju bir, Thefla. Sei mein ftartes Mabchen! Sieh beiner Mutter liebende Geftalt

Und beines Baters Arme, die bich halten.

Thefla (richtet fic auf). Wo ift er? Ift er nicht mehr hier?

Bergogin. Ber, meine Tochter? Thefla. Der biefes Ungludewort aussprach -

2930

Bergogin. D, bente nicht baran, mein Rind! Sinmeg Bon biefem Bilbe wende bie Gebanken.

Ballenftein. Lagt ihren Rummer reben! Lagt fie flagen!

Mischt eure Thranen mit ben ihrigen.

2935

Denn einen großen Schmerz hat fie erfahren; Doch wird sie's überstehn, benn meine Thetla

Sat ihres Baters unbezwungnes Berg.

Thefla. 3ch bin nicht frank. 3ch habe Rraft, ju ftehn. Was weint die Mutter? Hab' ich sie erschreckt? 2040 Es ift vorüber, ich besinne mich wieber.

(Sie ift aufgeftanden und fucht mit ben Augen im Bimmer.)

Wo ift er? Man verberge mir ihn nicht. Ich habe Starte gnug, ich will ihn boren.

herzogin. Rein, Thefla! Dieser Ungludebote soll Rie wieber unter beine Augen treten. 2945

Thefla. Mein Bater -

Wallenstein. Liebes Rinb!

Thekla. Ich bin nicht schwach, Ich werbe mich auch balb noch mehr erholen.

Gewähren Sie mir eine Bitte!

Wallenstein. Sprich!

Thekla. Erlauben Sie, daß dieser fremde Mann Gerufen werde, daß ich ihn allein 2950 Vernehme und befrage.

Bergogin. Nimmermehr!

Grafin. Rein! Das ift nicht zu raten! Gieb's nicht zu!

Wallenstein. Warum willst du ihn sprechen, meine Tochter?

Thekla. Ich bin gefaßter, wenn ich alles weiß. Ich will nicht hintergangen sein. Die Mutter 2955 Will mich nur schonen. Ich will nicht geschont sein. Das Schrecklichte ift ja gesagt, ich kann Richts Schrecklichers mehr hören.

Gräfin und Herzogin (zu Ballenstein). Thu es nicht!
Thekla. Ich wurde überrascht von meinem Schrecken,
Mein Herz verriet mich bei dem fremden Mann, 2960
Er war ein Zeuge meiner Schwachheit, ja,
Ich sank in seine Urme — das beschämt mich.
Herktellen muß ich mich in seiner Uchtung,
Und sprechen muß ich ihn, notwendig, daß
Der fremde Mann nicht ungleich von mir denke. 2965

Wallenftein. 3ch finbe, fie bat recht - und bin geneigt, Ihr biefe Bitte ju gewähren. Ruft ihn.

(Fraulein Reubrunn geht hinaus.)

Bergogin. 3ch, beine Mutter, aber will babei fein.

Thekla. Am liebsten sprach' ich ihn allein. Ich werbe Alsbann um fo gefaßter mich betragen. 2970

Ballenftein (gur Bergogin). Lag es gefchehn. Lag fie's mit ihm allein

Ausmachen. Es giebt Schmerzen, wo ber Mensch

Sich felbft nur helfen fann, ein ftartes Berg

Will sich auf seine Starke nur verlassen.

In ihrer, nicht an frember Bruft muß fie

2975

Rraft schöpfen, biefen Schlag zu überftehn.

Es ift mein ftarfes Mabchen, nicht als Weib,

Als Helbin will ich sie behandelt sehn. (Er will geben.)

Gräfin (halt ihn). Wo gehft du hin? 3ch horte Terato fagen,

Du benfest morgen fruh von hier zu gehn, Und aber hier zu laffen.

2080

Wallenstein. Ja: ihr bleibt

Dem Schute madrer Manner übergeben.

Grafin. D, nimm uns mit bir, Bruber! Lag uns nicht

In biefer buftern Ginfamteit bem Ausgang

Mit forgendem Gemut entgegen harren.

2985

Das gegenwärt'ge Unglud trägt fich leicht; Doch grauenvoll vergrößert es ber Zweifel

Und der Erwartung Qual dem weit Entfernten.

Ballenftein. Ber fpricht von Unglud? Befre beine Rebe.

3ch hab' gang andre hoffnungen.

2990

Gräfin. So nimm uns mit. D, laß uns nicht zurück In biesem Ort der traurigen Bebeutung, Denn schwer ist mir das Herz in diesen Mauern, Und wie ein Totenkeller haucht mich's an; Ich kann nicht sagen, wie der Ort mir widert. 2995 D, führ' uns weg! Komm, Schwester, bitt' ihn auch, Daß er uns sortnimmt! Hilf mir, liebe Nichte!

Ballenftein. Des Ortes bose Zeichen will ich anbern,

Er fei's, ber mir mein Teuerftes bewahrte.

Reubrunn (fommt zurud). Der schwed'sche Herr!
Wallenstein. Last sie mit ihm allein. (Ab.)
Herzogin (zu Thetla). Sieh, wie du dich entfärbtest!
Kind, du kannst ihn 3001
Unmöglich sprechen. Folge beiner Mutter.

Thefla. Die Neubrunn mag benn in ber Nahe bleiben. (herzogin und Grafin geben ab.)

Behnter Auftritt.

Thefla. Der fowebifche Sauptmann. Fraulein Reubrunn.

Sauptmann naht fich ehrerbietig). Pringeffin — ich — muß um Berzeihung bitten,

Mein unbesonnen rasches Wort — Wie konnt' ich — 3005 Thekla (mit ebelm Anstand). Sie haben mich in meinem Schmerz gesehn,

Ein ungludevoller Bufall machte Sie

Aus einem Frembling schnell mir jum Bertrauten.

Hauptmann. Ich fürchte, bag Sie meinen Anblid haffen,

Denn meine Zunge sprach ein traurig Wort.

3010

Thefla. Die Schuld ift mein. Ich selbst entriß es Ihnen,

Sie waren mur die Stimme meines Schidfals. Mein Schreden unterbrach den angefangnen Bericht. Ich bitte drum, daß Sie ihn enden.

Hauptmann (bebenklich). Prinzessin, es wird Ihren Schmerz erneuern. 3015

Thefla. Ich bin barauf gefaßt — Ich will gefaßt fein.

Wie fing bas Treffen an? Bollenben Sie.

Sauptmann. Wir ftanben, feines überfalls gemartig, Bei Neuftadt schwach verschanzt in unserm Lager, 218 gegen Abend eine Bolfe Staubes 3020 Aufftieg vom Balb her, unser Bortrab fliehend Ins Lager fturzte, rief, ber Feind fei ba. Wir hatten eben nur noch Zeit, uns schnell Aufs Bferd zu werfen, ba burchbrachen schon, In vollem Roffeslauf baher gesprengt, 3025 Die Bappenheimer ben Berhad; schnell mar Der Graben auch, ber fich ums Lager jog, Bon biefen fturm'ichen Scharen überflogen. Doch unbesonnen hatte sie ber Mut Vorausgeführt ben anbern, weit bahinten 3030 War noch bas Fugvolf, nur die Pappenheimer waren Dem fühnen Führer fühn gefolgt. -(Thefla macht eine Bewegung. Der hauptmann halt einen Augenblid

(Ehefla macht eine Bewegung. Der Hauptmann halt einen Augenblic inne, bis sie ihm einen Wink giebt, fortzufahren.)

Bon vorn und von den Flanken fasten wir Sie jeso mit der ganzen Reiterei Und brangten sie zurud zum Graben, wo Das Fusvolk, schnell geordnet, einen Rechen Bon Piken ihnen ftarr entgegenstreckte.

3035

Richt vormarts fonnten fie, auch nicht jurud, Befeilt in brangvoll fürchterliche Enge. Da rief ber Rheingraf ihrem Kührer zu, In guter Schlacht sich ehrlich zu ergeben, Doch Oberft Biccolomini -

3040

(Thefla, ichwindelnb, faßt einen Seffel.)

Ihn machte Der helmbusch tenntlich und bas lange haar, Bom raschen Ritte war's ihm losgegangen -Bum Graben wintt er, sprengt, ber Erfte, selbft 3045 Sein ebles Roß barüber weg, ihm fturat Das Regiment nach — boch — schon war's geschehen! Sein Pferb, von einer Bartifan burchftogen, baumt Sich mutent, schleubert weit ben Reiter ab. Und hoch weg über ihn geht die Gewalt 3050 Der Roffe, feinem Bügel mehr gehorchenb.

(Theffa, welche bie letten Reben mit allen Beichen machfenber Angft begleitet, verfällt in ein heftiges Bittern, fie will finken; Fraulein Reubrunn eilt bingu und empfangt fie in ihren Armen.)

Neubrunn. Mein teures Fraulein -

Sauptmann (gerührt).

3ch entferne mich.

Thefla. Es ift vorüber — Bringen Sie's zu Enbe. Sauptmann. Da ergriff, ale fie ben Führer fallen fahn,

Die Truppen grimmig wutenbe Berzweiflung.

Der eignen Rettung benft jest feiner mehr.

Gleich wilben Tigern fechten fie; es reigt

Ihr ftarrer Widerstand die Unfrigen, Und eher nicht erfolgt bes Rampfes Enbe,

Als bis ber lette Mann gefallen ift.

- 3060

3055

Thefla (mit zitternber Stimme). Und wo - wo ift -Sie sagten mir nicht alles.

Sauptmann (nach einer Baufe). Beut fruh beftatteten wir ihn. Ihn trugen 3molf Junglinge ber ebelften Befchlechter, Das gange heer begleitete bie Bahre. Ein Lorbeer ichmudte feinen Sarg, brauf legte 3065 Der Rheingraf felbst ben eignen Siegerbegen. Auch Thränen fehlten seinem Schickfal nicht, Denn viele find bei uns, die feine Großmut Und feiner Sitten Freundlichkeit erfahren, Und alle rührte fein Geschick. Bern hatte 3070 Der Rheingraf ihn gerettet, boch er felbst Bereitelt' es; man fagt, er wollte fterben. Reubrunn (gerührt zu Thefla, welche ihr Angeficht verhullt hat). Mein teures Fraulein — Fraulein, febn Sie auf! D, warum mußten Sie barauf beftehn! Thefla. - Wo ift fein Grab? In einer Klosterkirche 3075 Sauptmann. Bei Neuftabt ift er beigesett, bis man Bon feinem Bater Nachricht eingezogen. Thefla. Wie heißt bas Rlofter? Sauptmann. Sankt Rathrinenstift. Thekla. Ift's weit bis babin? Sauptmann. Sieben Meilen gablt man. Thefla. Wie geht ber Weg? Sauptmann. Man kommt bei Tirschenreut 3080 Und Falkenberg burch unfre erften Boften. Thefla. Wer fommanbiert fie? Sauptmann. Dberft Sedenborf. Thefla (tritt an ben Tifc und nimmt aus bem Somudfaftden

einen Ring). Sie haben mich in meinem Schmerz

gesehn

Und mir ein menschlich Herz gezeigt — Empfangen Sie (indem sie ihm ben Ring giebt)

Ein Angebenken biefer Stunde — Gehn Sie. 3085

Sauptmann (befturzt). Prinzeffin —
(Thekla winkt ihm schweigent), zu geben, und verläßt ihn. Sauptmann gaubert und will reben. Fraulein Neubrunn wiederholt ben Wink. Er aeht ab.)

Elfter Auftritt.

Thefla. Reubrunn.

Thekla (fällt ber Neubrunn um ben Hals). Jest, gute Neubrunn, zeige mir die Liebe, Die du mir stets gelobt! Beweise dich

Als meine treue Freundin und Gefährtin!

— Wir muffen fort, noch biese Nacht.

Neubrunn. Fort, und wohin? 3090

Thefla. Wohin? Es ift nur ein Ort in ber Welt! Wo er bestattet liegt, zu seinem Sarge!

Reubrunn. Bas fonnen Sie dort wollen, teures

Thekla. Was bort, Unglückliche! So würdest bu Nicht fragen, wenn du je geliebt. Dort, bort 3095 Ift alles, was noch übrig ist von ihm, Der einz'ge Fleck ist mir die ganze Erde.

O, halte mich nicht auf! Komm und mach' Anstalt! Laß uns auf Mittel benken, zu entfliehen.

Neubrunn. Bebachten Sie auch Ihres Baters Zorn? Thekla. Ich fürchte keines Menschen Zürnen mehr. Neubrunn. Den Hohn ber Welt! Des Tabels arge Zunge!

Thekla. Gold öffnet uns die Thore. Geh nur, geh! Reubrunn. Wenn man uns fennt?

Thefla. In einer Flüchtigen,

Berzweifelnden sucht niemand Friedlands Tochter.

Neubrunn. Wo finden wir die Pferde zu der Flucht? Thekla. Mein Ravalier verschafft fie. Geh und ruf ibn! 3121

Neubrunn. Wagt er bas ohne Wiffen feines herrn? Thefla. Er wird es thun. D geh nur! Zaubre nicht.

Reubrunn. Ach! und was wird aus Ihrer Mutter werben.

Wenn Sie verschwunden find?

Thekla (sich befinnend und schmerzvoll vor sich hinschauend). O meine Mutter!

Reubrunn. So viel schon leibet fie, die gute Mutter, Soll fie auch biefer lette Schlag noch treffen?

Thefla. Ich kann's ihr nicht ersparen! — Geh nur, geh!

Reubrunn. Bebenken Sie boch ja wohl, was Sie thun. Thekla. Bedacht ist schon, was zu bedenken ist. 3130 Reubrunn. Und sind wir dort, was soll mit Ihnen merben?

Thekla. Dort wirb's ein Gott mir in bie Seele geben. Reubrunn. Ihr Herz ift jest voll Unruh', teures Fraulein.

Das ift ber Weg nicht, ber zur Ruhe führt.

Es füllen sich mir alle Raume bieses Hauses Mit bleichen, boblen Geisterbilbern an —

Thekla. Zur tiefen Ruh', wie er sie auch gefunden.

— D eile, geh! Mach' keine Worte mehr! 3136
Es zieht mich fort, ich weiß nicht, wie ich's nenne,
Unwiderstehlich sort zu seinem Grabe!
Dort wird mir leichter werden, augenblicklich!
Das herzerstickende Band des Schmerzens wird 3140
Sich lösen — Meine Thränen werden fließen.
O geh, wir könnten längst schon auf dem Weg sein.
Nicht Ruhe sind' ich, dis ich diesen Mauern
Entronnen din — sie stürzen auf mich ein —
Fortstoßend treibt mich eine dunkle Macht 3145
Bon dannen — Was ist das für ein Gefühl!

Ich habe keinen Plat mehr — Immer neue! Es brängt mich bas entsetliche Gewimmel 3150 Aus biesen Wänden fort, die Lebende!

Reubrunn. Sie sepen mich in Angft und Schreden, Fraulein,

Daß ich nun felber nicht zu bleiben wage. Ich geh' und rufe gleich den Rosenberg. (Geht ab.)

Zwölfter Auftritt.

Thefla.

Thefla. Sein Geift ift's, ber mich ruft. Es ift bie Schar 3155 Der Treuen, die fich rachend ihm geobfert. Unebler Saumnis klagen fie mich an. Sie wollten auch im Tob nicht von ihm laffen, Der ihres Lebens Führer war — Das thaten Die roben Bergen, und ich follte leben! 3160 - Rein! Auch für mich ward jener Lorbeerfrang, Der beine Totenbahre schmudt, gewunden. Bas ift bas Leben ohne Liebesglang? 3ch werf es hin, ba fein Gehalt verschwunden. Ja, ba ich bich, ben Liebenben, gefunden, 3165 Da war bas Leben etwas. Glanzenb lag Bor mir ber neue goldne Tag! Mir traumte von zwei himmelschonen Stunden. Du ftanbeft an bem Eingang in bie Welt, Die ich betrat mit flofterlichem Bagen, 3170 Sie war von taufenb Sonnen aufgehellt, Ein guter Engel Schienft bu hingestellt,

Mich aus ber Kindheit fabelhaften Tagen

Schnell auf bes Lebens Gipfel hinzutragen. Mein erst Empfinden war bes Himmels Glud, 3175 In dein Herz siel mein erster Blick! (Sie sinkt hier in Nachdenken und fährt dann mit Zeichen bes Grauens auf.)

— Da kommt das Schickfal — roh und kalt Faßt es des Freundes zärtliche Gestalt Und wirft ihn unter den Hufschlag seiner Pferde — — Das ist das Los des Schönen auf der Erde! 3180

Preizehnter Auftritt.

Thekla. Fraulein Neubrunn mit bem Stallmeifter.

Neubrunn. Hier ist er, Fräulein, und er will es thun. Thekla. Willst du uns Pferde schaffen, Rosenberg? Stallmeister. Ich will sie schaffen. Thekla. Willst du uns begleiten?

Stallmeister. Mein Fräulein, bis ans End' der Welt. Thekla. Du kannst

Bum Herzog aber nicht zurud mehr kehren. 3185
Stallmeister. Ich bleib' bei Ihnen.

Thekla. Ich will bich belohnen Und einem andern Herrn empfehlen. Kannst du Uns aus der Festung bringen unentbeckt?

Stallmeifter. 3ch fann's.

Thekla. Wann kann ich gehn? Stallmeister. In bieser Stunde.

— Wo geht die Reise hin? Thekla. Nach — sag's ihm, Neubrunn! 3190

Neubrunn. Nach Reuftabt.

Stallmeister. Wohl. Ich geh', es zu besorgen. (Ab.) Reubrunn. Ach, ba kommt Ihre Mutter, Fraulein. Thekla. Gott!

Fierzehnter Auftritt.

Thefla. Reubrunn. Die Bergogin.

Herzogin. Er ist hinweg, ich finde dich gefaßter. Thekla. Ich bin es, Mutter — Lassen Sie mich jest Balb schlasen gehen und die Neubrunn um mich sein. 3195 Ich brauche Ruh'.

Herzogin. Du follst sie haben, Thekla. Ich geh' getröstet weg, ba ich ben Bater Beruhigen kann.

Thetla. Gut' Racht benn, liebe Mutter! (Sie fallt ihr um ben hale und umarmt fie in großer Bewegung.)

Herzogin. Du bift noch nicht ganz ruhig, meine Tochter, Du zitterst ja so heftig, und bein Herz 3200 Klopft hörbar an bem meinen.

Thefla. Schlaf wird es Befanftigen — Gut' Nacht, geliebte Mutter! (Indem fie aus ben Armen ber Mutter fich losmacht, fällt ber Borhang.)

Fünfter Aufzug.

Buttlere Bimmer.

Erster Auftritt.

Buttler. Major Geralbin.

Buttler. Zwölf rüftige Dragoner sucht Ihr aus, Bewassnet sie mit Piken, benn kein Schuß Darf fallen — An bem Eßsaal nebenbei 3205 Berstedt Ihr sie, und wenn ber Nachtisch aufs Gesept, bringt ihr herein und ruft: Wer ist Gut kaiserlich? — Ich will ben Tisch umstürzen — Dann werst ihr euch auf beibe, stoßt sie nieder, Das Schloß wird wohl verriegelt und bewacht, 3210 Daß kein Gerücht davon zum Kürsten bringe. Geht jest — Habt Ihr nach Hauptmann Deverour Und Macdonald geschickt?

Geraldin. Gleich sind sie hier. (Geht ab.)
Buttler. Kein Aufschub ist zu wagen. Auch die Bürger Erklären sich für ihn, ich weiß nicht, welch 3215 Ein Schwindelgeist die ganze Stadt ergriffen. Sie sehn im Herzog einen Friedensfürsten Und einen Stifter neuer goldner Zeit. Der Rat hat Wassen ausgeteilt; schon haben Sich ihrer hundert angeboten, Wache 3220 Bei ihm zu thun. Drum gilt es, schnell zu sein. Denn Feinde drohn von außen und von innen.

Zweifer Auffriff.

Buttler. Sauptmann Deveroux und Macbonalb.

Macdonalb. Da find wir, General.

Deverour. Bas ift bie Losung?

Buttler. Es lebe ber Raifer!

Beibe (treten gurud). Wie?

Buttler. Saus Offreich lebe!

Deverour. Ift's nicht ber Friedland, bem wir Treu' geschworen? 3225

Macbonald. Sind wir nicht hergeführt, ihn zu be- schügen?

Buttler. Wir einen Reichsfeind und Berrater schüten? Deverour. Nun ja, bu nahmst uns ja für ihn in

Pflicht.

Macdonald. Und bist ihm ja hieher gefolgt nach Eger. Buttler. Ich that's, ihn besto sichrer zu verderben. 3230

Deverour. Ja so!

Macbonald. Das ift was anders.

Buttler (zu Deverour). Glenber!

So leicht entweichst bu von ber Pflicht und Fahne?

Deveroux. Bum Teufel, Herr! Ich folgte beinem Beispiel,

Kann ber ein Schelm sein, bacht' ich, kannst bu's auch.

Machonald. Wir benken nicht nach. Das ift beine Sache! 3235

Du bift ber General und fommanbierft,

Wir folgen bir, und wenn's jur Bolle ginge. Buttler (befänftigt). Run gut! Wir fennen einanber. Machonalb. Ja. bas bent' ich. Deverour. Wir find Solbaten ber Fortung, mer Das meifte bietet, hat uns. Ja, so ists. Macbonald. 3240 Buttler. Jest follt ihr ehrliche Solbaten bleiben. Deverour. Das sind wir gerne. Buttler. Und Fortune machen. Macbonald. Das ift noch beffer. Buttler. Böret an. Beibe. Wir horen. Buttler. Es ift bes Raisers Will' und Orbonnang Den Friedland lebend ober tot ju fahen. 3245 Deverour. So fteht's im Brief. Machonalb. Ja, lebend ober tot. Buttler. Und stattliche Belohnung wartet beffen, An Gelb und Gütern, ber die That vollführt. Deverour. Es flingt gang gut. Das Wort flingt immer aut Bon borten her. Ja, ja! Wir wiffen schon! 3250 So eine aulbne Gnabenfett' etwa. Ein frummes Roß, ein Pergament und fo mas. - Der Kurft zahlt beffer. Ja, ber ift splendib. Machonalb. Buttler. Mit bem ift's aus. Sein Glücksftern ift gefallen. Macdonald. Ift bas gewiß? Buttler Ich sag's euch. Ift's vorbei 3255 Deverour. Mit feinem Glud?

Buttler. Borbei auf immerbar.

Er ift so arm wie wir.

Macbonalb. So arm wie wir?

Deveroux. Ja, Macdonald, da muß man ihn verlaffen.

Buttler. Berlaffen ift er schon von zwanzigtausenb.

Wir muffen mehr thun, Landsmann. Kurz und gut! 3260

— Wir muffen ihn toten. (Beibe fahren zurud.)

Beibe.

Töten ?

Buttler. Töten, sag' ich.

— Und bazu hab' ich euch erlesen.

Beibe. Uns?

Buttler. Euch, Sauptmann Deveroux und Machonald.

Deverour (nach einer Baufe). Bablt einen anbern,

Macbonalb. 3a, mahlt einen anbern.

Buttler (zu Deveroux). Erschreckt's dich, seige Memme? Wie? Du hast 3265

Schon beine breißig Seelen auf bir liegen -

Deverour. Hand an den Felbherrn legen — bas bebent!

Macbonalb. Dem wir bas Jurament geleiftet haben!

Buttler. Das Jurament ift null mit feiner Treu.

Deverour. Hör', General! Das bunkt mir boch zu gräßlich. 3270

Macbonald. Ja, bas ift mahr! Man hat auch ein Gewiffen.

Deverour. Wenn's nur ber Chef nicht war', ber uns so lang

Gekommanbiert hat und Respekt geforbert.

Buttler. Ift bas ber Anftoß?

Deweroux. 3a! Hör'! Wen bu sonst willst! Dem eignen Sohn, wenn's Kaisers Dienst verlangt, 3275

3286

Will ich bas Schwert ins Eingeweibe bohren — Doch sieh, wir sind Solbaten, und ben Felbherrn Ermorben, bas ist eine Sund' und Frevel, Davon kein Beichtmonch absolvieren kann.

Buttler. Ich bin bein Papft und absolviere bich. 3280 Entschließt euch schnell.

Deverour (fieht bedenflich). Es geht nicht.

Macbonalb. Rein, es geht nicht.

Buttler. Run benn, so geht — und — schickt mir Bestalugen.

Deverour (ftust). Den Bestalus - Sum!

Macdonald. Was willst bu mit biesem?

Buttler. Wenn ihr's verschmäht, es finden sich genug — Deverour. Rein, wenn er fallen muß, so können wir

Den Preis so gut verbienen als ein andrer.

— Bas benfft du, Bruber Macbonald? Macbonald.

Ja, wenn

Er fallen muß und foll, und 's ift nicht anders,

So mag ich's biesem Pestalut nicht gönnen.

Deveroux (nach einigem Besinnen). Wann soll er fallen? Buttler. Heut, in bieser Nacht, 3290

Denn morgen ftehn bie Schweben vor ben Thoren.

Deverour. Stehst bu mir für die Folgen, General? Buttler. 3ch steh' für alles.

Deverour. Ift's des Kaifers Will'?

Sein netter runber Will'? Man hat Exempel,

Daß man ben Mord liebt und ben Mörber ftraft. 3295

Buttler. Das Manifest sagt: lebend ober tot. Und lebend ist's nicht möglich, seht ihr selbst —

Deverour. Tot also! Tot — Wie aber fommt man an ihn?

Die Stadt ift angefüllt mit Terzfy'schen.

Macbonald. Und dann ist noch der Terzsh und der Ilo — 3300

Buttler. Dit biefen beiben fangt man an, verfteht fich.

Deverour. Bas? Sollen bie auch fallen?

Buttler. Die zuerft.

Machonald. Sor', Deverour — bas wird ein blut'ger Abenb.

Deverour. Saft bu schon beinen Mann bazu? Trag's mir auf.

Buttler. Dem Major Geralbin ist's übergeben. 3305 Es ist heut Kaßnacht, und ein Essen wird Gegeben auf bem Schloß; bort wird man sie Bei Tafel überfallen, niederstoßen —

Der Bestalus, ber Legley sind babei -

Deverour. Bor', General! Dir fann es nichts versichlagen. 3310

Bor' - lag mich tauschen mit bem Beralbin.

Buttler. Die fleinere Gefahr ift bei bem Bergog.

Deverour. Gefahr! Bas, Teufel! bentst bu von mir, Herr?

Des Herzogs Aug', nicht seinen Degen fürcht' ich. Buttler. Was kann sein Aug' dir schaben?

Deverour. Alle Teufel! 3315 Du kennst mich, daß ich keine Memme bin.

Du tennft mich, bag ich teine Wemme bin. Doch sieh, es sind noch nicht acht Tag', daß mir

Der Bergog zwanzig Golbstud reichen laffen

Bu biesem warmen Rock, ben ich hier anhab' — Und wenn er mich nun mit der Pike sieht

Daftehn, mir auf ben Rod sieht — fieh — fo — fo —

Der Teufel hol' mich! ich bin feine Memme.

Buttler. Der Herzog gab dir diesen warmen Rod, Und du, ein armer Wicht, bedenkst dich, ihm Dafür den Degen durch den Leib zu rennen. 3325 Und einen Rod, der noch viel wärmer hält, Hing ihm der Kaiser um, den Fürstenmantel. Wie dankt er's ihm? Mit Aufruhr und Verrat.

Deverour. Das ist auch wahr. Den Danker hol' ber Teufel!

Ich — bring' ihn um.

Buttler. Und willst du bein Gewiffen 3330 Beruhigen, barfst bu ben Rock nur ausziehn,

So kannft bu's frisch und wohlgemut vollbringen:

Macbonald. Ia, da ist aber noch was zu bebenken — Buttler. Was giebt's noch zu bebenken, Macbonald? Macbonald. Was hilft uns Wehr und Wasse wider ben?

Er ift nicht zu verwunden, er ift feft.

Buttler (fahrt auf). Was wirb er -

Macbonalb. Gegen Schuß und hieb! Er ift

Gefroren, mit ber Teufelefunft behaftet,

Sein Leib ift undurchbringlich, fag' ich bir.

Deverour. Ja, ja! In Ingolftadt war auch so einer, 3340

Dem war die Saut so fest wie Stahl, man mußt' ihn Zulett mit Klintenkolben nieberschlagen.

Macbonald. Bort, was ich thun will!

Deverour. Sprich.

Macdonald. 3ch fenne hier

Im Kloster einen Bruber Dominikaner Aus unfrer Landsmannschaft, der soll mir Schwert 3345 Und Vike tauchen in geweihtes Wasser Und einen fraft'gen Segen brüber sprechen, Das ift bewährt, hilft gegen jeben Bann.

Buttler. Das thue, Macbonald. Jest aber geht. Wählt aus dem Regimente zwanzig, dreißig 3350 Handsefte Kerls, laßt sie dem Kaiser schwören — Wenn's elf geschlagen — wenn die ersten Runden Bassiert sind, führt ihr sie in aller Stille Dem Hause zu — Ich werde selbst nicht weit sein.

Deverour. Wie kommen wir burch bie Hartschiers und Garben, 3355

Die in bem innern hofraum Bache ftehn?

Buttler. Ich hab' des Orts Gelegenheit erkundigt. Durch eine hintre Pforte führ' ich euch, Die nur durch einen Mann verteidigt wird. Mir giebt mein Rang und Amt zu jeder Stunde 3360 Einlaß beim Herzog. Ich will euch vorangehn, Und schnell mit einem Dolchstoß in die Kehle Durchbohr' ich den Hartschier und mach' euch Bahn.

Deveroux. Und sind wir vben, wie erreichen wir Das Schlafgemach bes Fürsten, ohne baß 3365 Das Hofgesind' erwacht und Lärmen ruft? Denn er ist hier mit großem Comitat.

Buttler. Die Dienerschaft ift auf bem rechten Flügel, Er haßt Geräusch, wohnt auf bem linken ganz allein.

Deveroux. War's nur vorüber, Macbonalb — Mir ift Seltsam babei zu Mute, weiß ber Teufel. 3371 Macbonalb. Mir auch. Es ist ein gar zu großes Haupt.

Man wird uns für zwei Bofewichter halten.

Buttler. In Glanz und Ehr' und überfluß könnt ihr Der Menschen Urteil und Gereb' verlachen. 3375 Deverour. Wenn's mit ber Ehr' nur auch so recht gewiß ift.

Buttler. Seib unbesorgt. Ihr rettet Kron' und Reich Dem Ferdinand. Der Lohn' kann nicht gering sein.

Deveroux. So ift's sein 3wed, ben Kaiser zu entethronen?

Buttler. Das ist er! Kron' und Leben ihm zu rauben! 3380

Deverour. So mußt' er fallen burch bes henters banb,

Wenn wir nach Wien lebenbig ihn geliefert?

Buttler. Dies Schicksal könnt' er nimmermehr vermeiben.

Deveroux. Romm, Macdonald! Er foll als Felbherr enben

Und ehrlich fallen von Solbatenhänden. (Sie geben ab.) 3385

Pritter Auftritt.

Ein Saal, aus dem man in eine Galerie gelangt, die sich weit nach hinten verliert.

Ballenstein fist an einem Tifch. Der fcwebische Sauptmann fieht vor ihm. Balb barauf Grafin Terzey.

Wallenstein. Empfehlt mich Euerm Herrn. 3ch nehme teil

An seinem guten Glud, und wenn Ihr mich So viele Freude nicht bezeigen seht, Als diese Siegespost verdienen mag, So glaubt, es ist nicht Mangel guten Willens, 3390 Denn unser Glud ist nunmehr eins. Lebt wohl! Nehmt meinen Dank für Eure Müh'. Die Festung Soll sich Euch aufthun morgen, wenn Ihr kommt. (Schwebischer Hauptmann geht ab. Wallenstein sitzt in tiefen Gedanken, starr vor sich hinsehend, ben Kopf in die hand gesenkt. Gräfin Terzky tritt herein und steht eine Beit lang von ihm unbemerkt; endlich macht er eine rasche Bewegung, erblickt sie und fast sich schnell.)

Kommst du von ihr? Erholt sie sich? Was macht sie?
Grafin. Sie soll gefaster sein nach dem Gespräch, 3395
Sagt mir die Schwester — Jest ist sie zu Bette.

Wallenstein. Ihr Schmerz wird fanfter werben. Sie wird meinen.

Grafin. Auch bich, mein Bruber, find' ich nicht wie sonft.

Rach einem Sieg erwartet' ich bich heitrer.

D, bleibe ftart! Erhalte bu uns aufrecht, 3400

Denn bu bift unser Licht und unfre Sonne.

Ballenstein. Sei ruhig. Mir ist nichts — Wo ist bein Rann?

Grafin. Bu einem Gaftmahl find fie, er und 300.

Wallenstein (steht auf und macht einige Schritte durch ben Saal). Es ift schon finstre Nacht — Geh auf bein Zimmer.

Gräfin. Heiß mich nicht gehn, o laß mich um bich bleiben. 3405

Ballenftein (ift ans Fenfter getreten). Um himmel ift geschäftige Bewegung,

Des Turmes Fahne jagt ber Wind, schnell geht

Der Wolfen Bug, die Mondessichel wankt,

Und burch bie Racht judt ungewiffe Selle.

— Rein Sternbild ift zu fehn! Der matte Schein bort, Der einzelne, ift aus ber Saffiopeia, 3411

Und bahin steht der Jupiter — Doch jest

3435

Dect ihn bie Schmarze bes Gewitterhimmels! (Er verfinkt in Tieffinn und fieht farr binaus.) Grafin (bie ihm traurig zusieht, faßt ihn bei ber Sanb). Bas sinnst bu? Wallenstein. Dir beucht, wenn ich ihn fahe, war' mir wobl. 3415 Es ift ber Stern, ber meinem Leben ftrahlt, Und wunderbar oft stärkte mich sein Anblick. Grafin. Du wirft ihn wieber fehn. Wallenftein (ift wieber in eine tiefe Berftreuung gefallen, er ermuntert fich und wendet fich fcnell gur Grafin). Ihn wie ber fehn? - D niemals wieber! Grafin. Mie? Wallenstein. Er ift babin - ift Staub! Grafin. Wen meinst bu benn? 3420 Wallenftein. Er ift ber Gludliche. Er hat vollenbet. Für ihn ift feine Bufunft mehr, ihm spinnt Das Schicksal feine Tude mehr — sein Leben Liegt faltenlos und leuchtend ausgebreitet, Rein buntler Fleden blieb barin gurud, 3425 Und unglüchtringend pocht ihm feine Stunde. Weg ift er über Wunsch und Furcht, gehört Nicht mehr ben trüglich wankenden Planeten — D, ihm ist wohl! Wer aber weiß, was uns Die nachste Stunde schwarz verschleiert bringt! 3430 Grafin. Du sprichft von Viecolomini. Wie ftarb er? Der Bote ging juft von bir, als ich fam.

(Ballenftein bebeutet fie mit ber hanb, ju ichweigen.)

O wende beine Blide nicht zurud! Borwarts in hellre Tage las uns schauen. Freu' dich des Siegs, vergiß, was er dir kostet.

3445

3450

Richt heute erst ward bir ber Freund geraubt; Als er sich von bir schied, ba starb er bir.

Wallenstein. Berschmerzen werb' ich biefen Schlag, bas weiß ich.

Denn was verschmerzte nicht ber Mensch! Vom Söchsten Wie vom Gemeinsten lernt er sich entwöhnen, 3440 Denn ihn besiegen bie gewalt'gen Stunden.

Denn ihn besiegen die gewalt'gen Stunden. Doch fühl' ich's wohl, was ich in ihm verlor.

Die Blume ift hinweg aus meinem Leben,

Und kalt und farblos seh' ich's vor mir liegen.

Denn er ftand neben mir, wie meine Jugend,

Er machte mir bas Wirkliche zum Traum, Um bie gemeine Deutlichkeit ber Dinge

Den goldnen Duft der Morgenröte webend —

Im Feuer feines liebenben Gefühls

Erhoben sich, mir felber jum Erstaunen,

Des Lebens flach alltägliche Geftalten.

— Was ich mir ferner auch erftreben mag,

Das Schone ift boch weg, bas kommt nicht wieber,

Denn über alles Glud geht boch ber Freund,

Der's fühlend erst erschafft, ber's teilend mehrt. 3455 Grafin. Bergag' nicht an ber eignen Kraft. Dein Herz

Ift reich genug, fich felber gu beleben.

Du liebst und preisest Tugenben an ihm,

Die bu in ihm gepflanzt, in ihm entfaltet.

Wallenstein (an die Thure gehend). Wer ftort uns noch in später Nacht? — Es ift 3460

Der Rommenbant. Er bringt bie Festungsschluffel.

Berlaß uns, Schwefter! Mitternacht ift ba.

Grafin. D, mir wird heut so schwer, von bir zu gehn, Und bange Furcht bewegt mich.

Mallenftein. Kurcht? Wover? Brafin. Du möchteft schnell wegreisen biese Racht, Und beim Erwachen fanden wir bich nimmer. 3466 Mallenftein. Ginbilbungen! D. meine Seele wirb Gräfin. Schon lang von truben Ahnungen geängstigt, Und wenn ich wachend sie bekämpft, sie fallen Mein banges Berg in buftern Traumen an. 3470 - 3ch sah bich gestern nacht mit beiner ersten Gemahlin, reich geputt, ju Tische sigen -Wallenstein. Das ift ein Traum erwunschter Borbebeutuna. Denn fene Beirat ftiftete mein Glud. Grafin. Und heute traumte mir, ich fuchte bich 3475 In beinem Zimmer auf — Wie ich hineintrat, So war's bein Zimmer nicht mehr, die Kartause Bu Gitichin war's, bie bu gestiftet haft, Und wo du willst, daß man dich hin begrabe. Wallenstein. Dein Geist ift nun einmal bamit beschäftigt. Grafin. Wie? Glaubst bu nicht, bag eine Warnungsstimme In Traumen vorbebeutenb zu uns spricht?

In Traumen vorbebeutend zu uns spricht?

Ballenstein. Dergleichen Stimmen giebt's — Es ift fein Zweifel!

Doch Warnungsstimmen möcht ich sie nicht nennen,

Doch Warnungsstimmen möcht' ich sie nicht nennen, Die nur das Unvermeibliche verfünden. 3485 Wie sich der Sonne Scheinbild in dem Dunstfreis Malt, eh' sie kommt, so schreiten auch den großen Geschicken ihre Geister schon voran, Und in dem Heute wandelt schon das Morgen. Es machte mir ftets eigene Gebanken, 3490 Was man vom Tob bes vierten Heinrichs lieft. Der Ronig fühlte bas Gespenft bes Meffers Lang vorher in ber Bruft, eh' fich ber Morber Ravaillac bamit waffnete. Ihn floh Die Ruh', es jagt' ihn auf in feinem Louvre, 3495 Ins Freie trieb es ihn ; wie Leichenfeier Rlang ihm ber Gattin Krönungefest, er hörte Im ahnungevollen Ohr ber Ruge Tritt. Die burch bie Gaffen von Baris ihn suchten -Grafin. Saat bir bie innre Ahnungsftimme nichts? Wallenstein. Richts. Sei gang ruhig! Grafin (in bufteres Rachfinnen verloren). Und ein anbermal, Als ich bir eilend nachging, liefst bu vor mir Durch einen langen Gang, burch weite Sale. Es wollte gar nicht enben — Thuren schlugen Busammen, frachend — feuchend folgt' ich, konnte 3505 Dich nicht erreichen — ploplich fühlt' ich mich Bon hinten angefaßt mit kalter Hand, Du warst's und kußtest mich, und über uns Schien eine rote Decke sich zu legen — Wallenftein. Das ift ber rote Teppich meines Zimmers. Grafin (ihn betrachtenb). Wenn's bahin follte fommen - Wenn ich bich, 3511 Der jest in Lebensfulle vor mir fteht — (Sie finft ihm weinenb an bie Bruft.)

Wallenstein. Des Kaifers Achtsbrief angstigt bich. Buchstaben Berwunden nicht, er findet keine Hande. 3514

Grafin. Fanb' er sie aber, bann ift mein Entschluß Gefaßt — ich führe bei mir, was mich troftet. (Geht ab.)

Ballenftein. Kurcht? Wovor? Grafin. Du möchteft schnell wegreisen biefe Racht, Und beim Erwachen fanben wir bich nimmer. 3466 Ballenftein. Einbilbungen! Grafin. D. meine Seele wirb Schon lang von truben Uhnungen geangstigt, Und wenn ich wachend sie bekämpft, sie fallen Mein banges herz in buftern Traumen an. 3470 - 3ch fah bich gestern nacht mit beiner erften Gemahlin, reich geputt, ju Tische sigen -Ballenftein. Das ift ein Traum erwunschter Borbebeutung, Denn jene Beirat fliftete mein Glud. Grafin. Und heute traumte mir, ich suchte bich 3475 In beinem Zimmer auf — Wie ich hineintrat, So war's bein Zimmer nicht mehr, die Kartause Bu Gitichin mar's, bie bu gestiftet haft, Und wo bu willst, daß man bich hin begrabe. Wallenstein. Dein Geift ift nun einmal bamit be-**3480** schäftigt. Grafin. Wie? Glaubst bu nicht, bag eine Warnungeftimme In Träumen vorbebeutenb zu uns spricht? Wallenstein. Dergleichen Stimmen giebt's - Es ift fein 3meifel! Doch Warnungsstimmen möcht' ich fie nicht nennen, 3485 Die nur bas Unvermeibliche verfünden. Wie sich ber Sonne Scheinbild in bem Dunftfreis Malt, eh' sie kommt, so schreiten auch ben großen Beschiden ihre Geifter icon voran,

Und in bem Heute wandelt schon bas Morgen.

Es machte mir ftets eigene Bebanten, 3490 Bas man vom Tob bes vierten heinrichs lieft. Der Ronig fühlte bas Gespenft bes Meffers Lang vorher in ber Bruft, eh' sich ber Morber Ravaillac bamit waffnete. Ihn floh Die Ruh', es jagt' ihn auf in feinem Louvre, 3495 Ins Freie trieb es ihn ; wie Leichenfeier Rlang ihm ber Battin Rronungefeft, er borte Im ahnungevollen Ohr ber Ruße Tritt, Die burch bie Gaffen von Baris ihn suchten -Grafin. Sagt bir bie innre Ahnungsstimme nichts? Ballenftein. Richts. Sei gang ruhig! Grafin (in bufteres Rachfinnen verloren). Und ein anbermal, Als ich bir eilend nachging, liefst bu vor mir Durch einen langen Bang, burch weite Gale, Es wollte gar nicht enben — Thuren schlugen Busammen, frachend — feuchend folgt' ich, konnte 3505 Dich nicht erreichen — plöglich fühlt' ich mich Bon hinten angefaßt mit falter Sand, Du warft's und füßteft mich, und über uns Schien eine rote Dece fich ju legen -Wallenftein. Das ift ber rote Teppich meines Bimmers. Grafin (ihn betrachtenb). Wenn's bahin follte fommen - Wenn ich bich, 3511 Der jest in Lebensfulle vor mir fteht -(Sie finft ihm weinend an die Bruft.) Wallenftein. Des Raifers Achtsbrief angftigt bich. Buchftaben Verwunden nicht, er findet feine Sande.

Berwunden nicht, er sindet keine Hande. 3514 Gräfin. Fänd' er sie aber, dann ist mein Entschluß Gefaßt — ich führe bei mir, was mich tröstet. (Geht ab.)

Fierter Auftritt.

Ballenftein. Gorbon. Dann ber Rammerbiener.

Ballenstein. Ifi's ruhig in ber Stabt?

Gorbon. Die Stadt ift ruhig.

Ballenstein. Ich höre rauschende Musik, bas Schloß ift Bon Lichtern hell. Wer sind die Fröhlichen?

Gorbon. Dem Grafen Terzity und bem Felbmarschall Wird ein Bankett gegeben auf bem Schloß. 3521

Wallenstein (vor sich). Es ift bes Sieges wegen — Dies Geschlecht

Kann sich nicht anders freuen, als bei Tisch. (Klingelt. Kammerdiener tritt ein.)

Entfleide mich, ich will mich schlafen legen.
(Er nimmt bie Schluffel zu sich.)

So find wir benn vor jedem Feind bewahrt 3525

Und mit ben sichern Freunden eingeschloffen; Denn alles mußt' mich trugen, ober ein

Gesicht, wie dies (auf Gordon schauend), ist keines Heuchlers

(Kammerdiener hat ihm den Mantel, Ringfragen und die Feldbinde abgenommen.)

Gieb acht! Was fällt ba?

Rammerbiener. Die goldne Rette ift entzwei gesprungen. 3530

Ballenftein. Run, fie hat lang genug gehalten. Gieb!

Das war bes Kaisers erste Gunft. Er hing sie Als Erzherzog mir um, im Krieg von Friaul, Und aus Gewohnheit trug ich sie his heut.

— Aus Aberglauben, wenn Ihr wollt. Sie follte 3535

Ein Talisman mir sein, so lang ich sie An meinem Salse glaubig wurde tragen,

Das flucht'ge Glud, bes erfte Gunft fie mar, Mir auf zeitlebens binben - Run, es fei! Dir muß fortan ein neues Glud beginnen, 3540 Denn biefes Bannes Rraft ift aus. (Rammerbiener entfernt fich mit ben Rleibern. Ballenftein fieht auf, macht einen Gang burch ben Saal und bleibt gulet nachbenfend por Gorbon fteben.) Wie boch bie alte Zeit mir naber kommt. 3ch feh' mich wieber an bem hof zu Burgau, Wo wir ausammen Cbelfnaben maren. Wir hatten öfters Streit, bu meintest's aut 3545 Und pflegteft gern ben Sittenprebiger Bu machen, schalteft mich, bag ich nach hohen Dingen Unmäßig ftrebte, fühnen Traumen glaubenb, Und priefest mir ben golbnen Mittelmeg. - Ei, beine Beisheit hat sich schlecht bewährt, 3550 Sie bat bich fruh jum abgelebten Manne Gemacht und wurde bich, wenn ich mit meinen Großmut'gern Sternen nicht bazwischen trate, Im schlechten Winkel ftill verlöschen laffen. Gorbon. Dein Fürft! Dit leichtem Dute fnunft ber arme Kischer 3555 Den fleinen Rachen an im sichern Bort, Sieht er im Sturm bas große Meerschiff ftranben. Ballenstein. So bift bu icon im hafen, alter Mann ? 3ch nicht. Es treibt ber ungeschwächte Mut 3560 Roch frisch und herrlich auf der Lebenswoge, Die hoffnung nenn' ich meine Göttin noch,

Ein Jungling ift ber Geift, und seh' ich mich Dir gegenüber, ja, so mocht' ich ruhmend sagen, Daß über meinem braunen Scheitelhaar Die schnellen Jahre machtlos hingegangen.

3565

(Er geht mit großen Schritten burchs Zimmer und bleibt auf ber entgegengesetzten Seite, Gorbon gegenüber, ftehen.)

Wer nennt das Glück noch falsch? Mir war es treu, Hob aus der Menschen Reihen mich heraus Mit Liebe, durch des Lebens Stufen mich Mit krastwoll leichten Götterarmen tragend. Richts ist gemein in meines Schicksals Wegen, 3570 Roch in den Furchen meiner Hand. Wer möchte Mein Leben mir nach Menschenweise deuten? Iwar seho schein' ich tief herabgestürzt; Doch werd' ich wieder steigen, hohe Klut Wird bald auf diese Ebbe schwellend folgen — 3575

Wird bald auf diese Ebbe schwellend folgen — 35.75 Gordon. Und doch erinnr' ich an den alten Spruch:

Man foll ben Tag nicht vor bem Abend loben.

Richt Hoffnung mocht' ich schöpfen aus bem langen Glud, Dem Unglud ift die Hoffnung zugesenbet.

Furcht foll bas Haupt bes Glücklichen umschweben, 3580. Denn ewig wanket bes Geschickes Wage.

Wallenstein (ladelnb). Den alten Gordon hör' ich wieder sprechen.

— Wohl weiß ich, daß die ird'schen Dinge wechseln, Die bosen Götter fordern ihren Zoll: Das wußten schon die alten Heidenvölker, 3585 Drum wählten sie sich selbst freiwill'ges Unheil, Die eisersücht'ge Gottheit zu versöhnen, Und Menschenopser bluteten dem Typhon.

(Rach einer Paufe, ernft und ftiller.)

Auch ich hab' ihm geopfert — Denn mir siel Der liebste Freund und siel burch meine Schuld. 3590 So kann mich keines Glückes Gunst mehr freuen, Als dieser Schlag mich hat geschmerzt — Der Reid Des Schicksals ist gesättigt, es nimmt Leben Für Leben an, und abgeleitet ist Auf das geliebte reine Haupt der Blit, 3595 Der mich zerschmetternd sollte niederschlagen.

Fünfter Auftritt.

Borige. Seni.

Wallenstein. Kommt da nicht Seni? Und wie außer sich!

Was führt bich noch so spat hieher, Baptift?

Seni. Furcht beinetwegen, Sobeit.

Ballenstein. Sag', was giebt's? Seni. Flieh, Hoheit, eh' ber Tag anbricht! Bertraue

bidy 3600

Den Schwedischen nicht an!

Mallenftein. Das fallt bir ein?

Seni (mit steigendem Ton). Bertrau' dich biesen Schweben nicht!

Wallenstein. Was ift's benn?

Seni. Erwarte nicht die Ankunft dieser Schweden! Bon falschen Freunden broht dir nahes Unheil, Die Zeichen stehen grausenhaft, nah', nahe 3605 Umgeben dich die Neze des Verderbens.

Wallenstein. Du träumst, Baptift, die Furcht bethöret bich.

Buttler. Der Herzog gab bir biesen warmen Rock, Und du, ein armer Wicht, bebenkst dich, ihm Dafür den Degen durch den Leib zu rennen. 3325 Und einen Rock, der noch viel wärmer hält, Hing ihm der Kaiser um, den Fürstenmantel. Wie dankt er's ihm? Mit Aufruhr und Berrat.

Deverour. Das ist auch wahr. Den Danker hol' ber Teufel!

3ch — bring' ihn um.

Buttler. Und willft bu bein Gewiffen 3330 Beruhigen, barfft bu ben Rock nur ausziehn,

So kannst bu's frisch und wohlgemut vollbringen:

Macdonald. Ja, ba ift aber noch was zu bebenken — Buttler. Was giebt's noch zu bebenken, Macdonald? Macdonald. Was hilft uns Wehr und Waffe wider ben?

Er ift nicht zu verwunden, er ift fest.

Buttler (fahrt auf). Bas wird er -

Macdonald. Gegen Schuf und hieb! Er ift Gefroren, mit ber Teufelstunft behaftet,

Sein Leib ift undurchbringlich, fag' ich bir.

Deverour. Ja, ja! In Ingolftabt war auch so einer, 3340

Dem war die Haut so fest wie Stahl, man mußt' ihn Zulet mit Klintenkolben niederschlagen.

Macbonald. Hört, was ich thun will!

Deverour. Sprich.

Macdonald. Ich fenne hier

Im Kloster einen Bruder Dominifaner Aus unstrer Landsmannschaft, der soll mir Schwert 3345 Und Pike tauchen in geweißtes Wasser Und einen fraft'gen Segen brüber fprechen, Das ift bewährt, hilft gegen jeben Bann.

Buttler. Das thue, Macdonald. Jest aber geht. Wählt aus dem Regimente zwanzig, dreißig 3350 Handseste Kerls, laßt sie dem Kaiser schwören — Wenn's elf geschlagen — wenn die ersten Runden Passiert sind, führt ihr sie in aller Stille Dem Hause zu — Ich werde selbst nicht weit sein.

Deveroux. Wie fommen wir burch bie Hartschiers und Garben, 3355

Die in bem innern Hofraum Bache ftehn?

Buttler. Ich hab' bes Orts Gelegenheit erkundigt. Durch eine hintre Pforte führ' ich euch, Die nur durch einen Mann verteidigt wird. Mir giebt mein Rang und Amt zu jeder Stunde 3360 Einlaß beim Herzog. Ich will euch vorangehn, Und schnell mit einem Dolchstoß in die Kehle Durchbohr' ich den Hartschier und mach' euch Bahn.

Deveroux. Und sind wir vben, wie erreichen wir Das Schlafgemach bes Fürsten, ohne daß 3365 Das Hofgesind' erwacht und Lärmen ruft? Denn er ist hier mit großem Comitat.

Buttler. Die Dienerschaft ift auf bem rechten Flügel, Er haßt Geräusch, wohnt auf bem linken ganz allein.

Deveroux. War's nur vorüber, Macbonalb — Mir ift Seltsam dabei zu Mute, weiß der Teusel. 3371 Macdonald. Mir auch. Es ist ein gar zu großes

Haupt.

Man wird uns für zwei Bofewichter halten.

Buttler. In Glanz und Ehr' und Überfluß könnt ihr Der Menschen Urteil und Gered' verlachen. 3375 Deverour. Wenn's mit der Ehr' nur auch so recht gewiß ist.

Buttler. Seib unbesorgt. Ihr rettet Kron' und Reich Dem Kerbinand. Der Lohn' kann nicht gering sein.

Deverour. So ist's sein Zweck, ben Kaiser zu ent-

Buttler. Das ist er! Kron' und Leben ihm zu rauben! 3380

Deverour. So mußt' er fallen burch bes Henters Sand,

Wenn wir nach Wien lebenbig ihn geliefert?

Buttler. Dies Schickal könnt' er nimmermehr vers meiben.

Deverour. Romm, Macdonald! Er foll als Felbherr enden

Und ehrlich fallen von Solbatenhanden. (Sie gehen ab.) 3385

Pritter Auftritt.

Ein Saal, aus bem man in eine Galerie gelangt, die sich weit nach hinten verliert.

Wallenstein sigt an einem Tifc. Der schwedische Hauptmann fieht vor ihm. Balb barauf Gräfin Terzky.

Wallenstein. Empfehlt mich Euerm Herrn. Ich nehme teil

An seinem guten Glud, und wenn Ihr mich So viele Freude nicht bezeigen seht, Als diese Siegespost verdienen mag, So glaubt, es ist nicht Mangel guten Willens, 3390 Denn unser Glud ist nunmehr eins. Lebt wohl! Nehmt meinen Dank für Eure Müh'. Die Festung Soll sich Euch aufthun morgen, wenn Ihr kommt.

(Schwedischer Sauvtmann geht ab. Ballenftein fitt in tiefen Gebanten, ftare por fich hinsehend, ben Ropf in bie Sand gefenft. Grafin Terafy tritt herein und fteht eine Beit lang von ihm unbemertt; enblich macht

er eine raiche Bewegung, erblickt fie und faßt fich fonell.)

Rommst bu von ihr? Erholt sie sich? Was macht sie? Brafin. Sie foll gefaßter fein nach bem Befprach, 3305 Saat mir bie Schwester - Jest ift fie au Bette.

Wallenstein. Ihr Schmerz wird sanfter werben. Sie wird weinen.

Grafin. Auch bich, mein Bruber, find' ich nicht wie fonft.

Rach einem Sieg erwartet' ich bich heitrer.

D. bleibe ftart! Erhalte bu uns aufrecht,

3400

Denn bu bift unser Licht und unfre Sonne.

Wallenstein. Sei ruhig. Mir ift nichts - Wo ift bein Mann?

Grafin. Bu einem Gaftmabl find fie, er und 3llo.

Mallenftein (fteht auf und macht einige Schritte burch ben Saal). Es ift icon finftre Racht - Beh auf bein Bimmer.

Grafin. Beiß mich nicht gehn, o lag mich um bich bleiben. 3405

Ballenftein (ift ans Fenfter getreten). Um Simmel ift geschäftige Bewegung,

Des Turmes Fahne jagt ber Wind, schnell geht

Der Wolfen Bug, die Mondessichel wankt,

Und burch die Nacht zuckt ungewiffe Belle.

- Rein Sternbild ift ju fehn! Der matte Schein bort,

Der einzelne, ift aus ber Raffiopeia, Und bahin fieht der Juviter — Doch jest 34II

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Dect ihn die Schwärze bes Gewitterhimmels!
         (Er verfinkt in Tieffinn und fieht farr binaus.)
   Grafin (bie ihm traurig gufieht, faßt ihn bei ber Sand). Bas
      sinnst bu?
   Wallenstein. Mir beucht, wenn ich ihn fabe, war'
      mir wobl.
                                                    3415
Es ift ber Stern, ber meinem Leben ftrahlt,
Und wunderbar oft stärkte mich sein Anblick.
   Grafin. Du wirft ihn wieder fehn.
   Ballenftein (ift wieber in eine tiefe Berftrenung gefallen, er
      ermuntert fich und wendet fich fcnell gur Grafin). Ihn wie-
      ber fehn? - D niemals wieber!
   Grafin.
                                       Wie?
   Wallenstein. Er ift babin - ift Staub!
   Grafin.
                            Wen meinst du benn? 3420
   Wallenstein. Er ift ber Gludliche. Er bat vollenbet.
Für ihn ift feine Zufunft mehr, ihm spinnt
Das Schickal keine Tücke mehr — sein Leben
Liegt faltenlos und leuchtend ausgebreitet,
Rein dunfler Fleden blieb barin gurud,
                                                    3425
Und unglückringend pocht ihm feine Stunde.
Weg ift er über Wunsch und Furcht, gehört
Nicht mehr ben trüglich wankenben Blaneten -
D, ihm ift wohl! Wer aber weiß, mas uns
Die nachste Stunde schwarz verschleiert bringt!
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Die nächste Stunde schwarz verschleiert bringt! 3430 Gräfin. Du sprichst von Piecolomini. Wie starb er? Der Bote ging just von dir, als ich kam.

(Ballenftein bebeutet fie mit ber Sand, zu ichweigen.)

O wende beine Blide nicht zurud! Borwarts in hellre Tage las uns schauen. Freu' dich des Siegs, vergiß, was er bir koftet.

3435

Richt heute erst ward dir der Freund geraubt; Als er sich von bir schieb, ba ftarb er bir.

Ballenftein. Berichmergen werb' ich biefen Schlag, bas weiß ich.

Denn was verschmerzte nicht ber Mensch! Vom Söchsten Wie vom Gemeinften lernt er fich entwöhnen, 3440 Denn ihn besiegen bie gewalt'gen Stunben.

Doch fühl' ich's wohl, was ich in ihm verlor.

Die Blume ift hinweg aus meinem Leben,

Und falt und farblos feh' ich's vor mir liegen. Denn er ftanb neben mir, wie meine Jugenb,

Er machte mir bas Wirkliche zum Traum, Um bie gemeine Deutlichkeit ber Dinge

Den golbnen Duft ber Morgenröte webenb -

Im Feuer feines liebenben Gefühls

Erhoben sich, mir felber jum Erstaunen,

3450

3445

Des Lebens flach alltägliche Geftalten.

- Was ich mir ferner auch erftreben mag, Das Schone ift boch weg, bas fommt nicht wieber,

Denn über alles Glud geht boch ber Freund,

Der's fühlend erft erschafft, ber's teilend mehrt.

3455 Grafin. Bergag' nicht an ber eignen Rraft. Dein Berg Ift reich genug, fich felber ju beleben.

Du liebst und preisest Tugenben an ihm,

Die du in ihm gepflanzt, in ihm entfaltet.

Wallenstein (an bie Thure gehenb). Wer ftort uns noch in fpater Racht? - Es ift 3460

Der Rommenbant. Er bringt bie Festungsschluffel.

Berlaß uns, Schwefter! Mitternacht ift ba.

Grafin. D, mir wird heut fo fcwer, von bir ju gehn, Und bange Furcht bewegt mich.

Ballenftein. Kurcht? Wovor? Grafin. Du möchteft schnell wegreisen biefe Racht, Und beim Erwachen fanben wir bich nimmer. 3466 Ballenftein. Ginbilbungen! Grafin. D. meine Seele wirb Schon lang von truben Ahnungen geangstigt, Und wenn ich wachend sie bekämpft, sie fallen Mein banges Berg in buftern Traumen an. 3470 - 3ch sah bich gestern nacht mit beiner ersten Gemahlin, reich geputt, ju Tische sigen -Ballenftein. Das ift ein Traum erwunschter Borbebeutung, Denn jene Beirat ftiftete mein Blud. Grafin. Und heute traumte mir, ich suchte bich 3475 In beinem Zimmer auf — Wie ich hineintrat, So war's bein Zimmer nicht mehr, die Kartause Bu Gitichin mar's, bie bu gestiftet haft, Und wo du willst, daß man dich hin begrabe. Wallenstein. Dein Geift ift nun einmal bamit be-3480 schäftigt. Grafin. Wie? Glaubst bu nicht, bag eine Warnungs ftimme In Träumen vorbedeutend zu uns spricht? Ballenftein. Dergleichen Stimmen giebt's - Es ift fein 3meifel! Doch Warnungsstimmen möcht' ich sie nicht nennen, Die nur bas Unvermeibliche verfünden. 3485 Wie sich ber Sonne Scheinbild in bem Dunftfreis Malt, eh' sie kommt, so schreiten auch ben großen Beididen ihre Beifter icon voran,

Und in bem Heute wandelt schon bas Morgen.

Es machte mir ftete eigene Bebanten, 3490 Was man vom Tod bes vierten Heinrichs lieft. Der König fühlte bas Gespenft bes Deffers Lana vorher in ber Bruft, eh' fich ber Morber Ravaillac bamit waffnete. Ihn floh Die Ruh', es jagt' ihn auf in seinem Louvre, 3495 Ins Freie trieb es ihn; wie Leichenfeier Rlang ihm ber Gattin Rronungefeft, er borte Im ahnungevollen Ohr ber Fuße Tritt, Die burch bie Gaffen von Paris ihn fuchten -Grafin. Sagt bir bie innre Ahnungestimme nichts? Wallenstein. Nichts. Sei gang ruhig! Grafin (in bufteres Rachfinnen verloren). Und ein andermal. Als ich bir eilend nachging, liefft bu vor mir Durch einen langen Bang, burch weite Gale, Es wollte gar nicht enben — Thuren schlugen Busammen, frachenb — feuchend folgt' ich, konnte Dich nicht erreichen — plöglich fühlt' ich mich 3505 Bon hinten angefaßt mit falter Sand, Du warft's und füßteft mich, und über uns Schien eine rote Dede fich ju legen -Wallenftein. Das ift ber rote Teppich meines Bimmers. Grafin (ihn betrachtenb). Wenn's babin follte fommen - Wenn ich bich. 3511 Der jest in Lebensfulle vor mir fteht -(Sie finft ihm weinend an bie Bruft.) Ballenftein. Des Raisers Achtsbrief angftigt bich. Buchftaben Berwunden nicht, er findet feine Sande. 3514 Grafin. Fanb' er fie aber, bann ift mein Entichluß Gefaßt — ich führe bei mir, was mich troftet. (Geht ab.)

Fierter Auftritt.

Ballenftein. Gorbon. Dann ber Rammerbiener.

Ballenstein. Ift's ruhig in ber Stabt?

Gordon. Die Stadt ist ruhig.

Ballenstein. Ich höre rauschende Musik, bas Schloß ift Bon Lichtern hell. Wer sind die Frohlichen?

Gorbon. Dem Grafen Terzth und bem Feldmarschall Birb ein Bankett gegeben auf bem Schloß. 3521

Ballenstein (vor sich). Es ift bes Sieges wegen — Dies Geschlecht

Kann sich nicht anders freuen, als bei Tisch.
(Klingelt. Kammerbiener tritt ein.)

Entfleibe mich, ich will mich schlafen legen. (Er nimmt bie Schluffel ju sich.)

So sind wir benn vor jedem Feind bewahrt

3525

Und mit ben sichern Freunden eingeschloffen; Denn alles mußt' mich trugen, ober ein

Gesicht, wie dies (auf Gordon schauend), ift keines Heuchlers

(Kammerdiener hat ihm ben Mantel, Ringkragen und die Feldbinde abgenommen.)

Gieb acht! Was fällt ba?

Kammerdiener. Die goldne Kette ift entzwei ges sprungen. 3530

Ballenftein. Run, fie hat lang genug gehalten. Gieb!

Das war bes Kaisers erste Gunft. Er hing sie Als Erzherzog mir um, im Krieg von Friaul, Und aus Gewohnheit trug ich sie bis heut.

— Aus Aberglauben, wenn Ihr wollt. Sie sollte 3535

Ein Talisman mir fein, fo lang ich fie Un meinem Salfe glaubig murbe tragen, Das flücht'ge Glud, bes erfte Gunft fie mar, Mir auf zeitlebens binben - Run, es fei! Mir muß fortan ein neues Glud beginnen, 3540 Denn biefes Bannes Rraft ift aus. (Rammerbiener entfernt fich mit ben Rleibern. Ballenftein fieht auf, macht einen Gang burch ben Saal und bleibt julest nachbentend vor Gorbon fteben.) Wie boch bie alte Zeit mir naher kommt. 3ch feh' mich wieber an bem Sof zu Burgau, Wo wir aufammen Ebelfnaben maren. Wir hatten öfters Streit, bu meinteft's gut 3545 Und pflegtest gern ben Sittenprebiger Bu machen, schalteft mich, bag ich nach hoben Dingen Unmäßig ftrebte, fühnen Traumen glaubenb, Und priefest mir ben golbnen Mittelmeg. - Ei, beine Beisheit hat fich schlecht bewährt, 3550 Sie bat bich fruh jum abgelebten Manne Gemacht und wurde bich, wenn ich mit meinen Großmut'gern Sternen nicht bazwischen trate, Im schlechten Winkel ftill verloschen laffen. Gorbon. Dein Fürft! Dit leichtem Dute fnupft ber arme Fischer 3555 Den fleinen Rachen an im sichern Bort, Sieht er im Sturm bas große Meerschiff ftranben. Wallenstein. So bift bu icon im hafen, alter Mann ? 3ch nicht. Es treibt ber ungeschwächte Mut 3560 Roch frisch und herrlich auf ber Lebenswoge, Die hoffnung nenn' ich meine Gottin noch,

Ein Jungling ift ber Geift, und feh' ich mich Dir gegenüber, ja, so mocht' ich rühmend sagen, Das über meinem braunen Scheitelhaar Die schnellen Jahre machtlos hingegangen. 3565

(Er geht mit großen Schritten burche Bimmer und bleibt auf ber entgegengefetten Seite, Borbon gegenüber, fteben.)

Wer nennt bas Glück noch falsch? Mir war es treu. Hob aus ber Menschen Reihen mich beraus Mit Liebe, burch bes Lebens Stufen mich Mit fraftvoll leichten Götterarmen tragenb. Richts ift gemein in meines Schickfals Wegen, 3570 Roch in ben Furchen meiner Hand. Wer möchte Mein Leben mir nach Menschenweise beuten? 3mar jeto schein' ich tief herabgestürzt; Doch werb' ich wieber fteigen, hohe Flut Wird balb auf diese Ebbe schwellend folgen -

Gorbon. Und boch erinnr' ich an ben alten Spruch: Man foll ben Tag nicht vor bem Abend loben. Nicht hoffnung mocht' ich schöpfen aus bem langen Blud, Dem Unglud ift bie hoffnung jugefenbet. Furcht foll bas Haupt bes Glücklichen umschweben, Denn ewig wantet bes Geschickes Wage.

Wallenstein (lachelnb). Den alten Gorbon bor' ich wieder fprechen.

- Wohl weiß ich, daß die ird'schen Dinge wechseln, Die bofen Götter forbern ihren Boll : Das wußten ichon bie alten Beibenvölfer, 3585 Drum wählten fle fich felbft freiwill'ges Unheil, Die eifersucht'ge Gottheit ju verföhnen, und Menschenopfer bluteten bem Typhon.

(Rach einer Paufe, ernft und ftiller.)

Auch ich hab' ihm geopfert — Denn mir siel Der liebste Freund und siel durch meine Schuld. 3590 So kann mich keines Glückes Gunst mehr freuen, Als dieser Schlag mich hat geschmerzt — Der Neid Des Schicksals ist gesättigt, es nimmt Leben Für Leben an, und abgeleitet ist Auf das geliebte reine Haupt der Blit, 3595 Der mich zerschmetternd sollte niederschlagen.

Jünfter Auftritt.

Borige. Seni.

Wallenstein. Kommt ba nicht Seni? Und wie außer sich!

Was führt bich noch so spat hieher, Baptift?

Seni. Furcht beinetwegen, Sobeit.

Wallenstein. Sag', mas giebt's?

Seni. Flieh, Hoheit, eh' ber Tag anbricht! Bertraue bich 3600

Den Schwedischen nicht an!

Wallenstein. Was fallt bir ein?

Seni (mit fleigendem Ton). Bertrau' dich biesen Schweben nicht!

Wallenstein. Was ift's benn?

Seni. Erwarte nicht die Ankunft dieser Schweben! Bon falschen Freunden broht dir nahes Unheil, Die Zeichen stehen grausenhaft, nah, nahe 3605 Umgeben dich die Netze des Verderbens.

Ballenstein. Du traumft, Baptift, bie Furcht bethöret bich.

Seni. O glaube nicht, daß leere Furcht mich tausche. Komm, lies es felbst in bem Blanetenstand,

Daß Unglud dir von falschen Freunden broht. 3610

Ballenftein. Bon falichen Freunden ftammt mein ganges Unglud.

Die Weifung hatte früher tommen follen, Jest brauch' ich feine Sterne mehr bagu.

Seni. D, tomm und sieh! Glaub' beinen eignen Augen.

Ein greulich Zeichen steht im Haus bes Lebens, 3615 Ein naher Feind, ein Unhold lauert hinter Den Strahlen beines Sterns — D, laß bich warnen!

Nicht biefen Beiben überliefre bich,

Die Rrieg mit unfrer beil'gen Rirche führen.

Wallenstein (lächelnb). Schallt bas Orafel baher? — 3a, ja! Run 3620

Besinn' ich mich — Dies schwed'sche Bündnis hat Dir nie gesallen wollen — Leg' dich schlasen, Baptista! Solche Zeichen fürcht' ich nicht.

Gorbon (ber durch diese Reben heftig erschüttert worden, wendet sich ju Ballenftein). Mein fürstlicher Gebieter! Darf ich reben ?

Oft kommt ein nütlich Wort aus schlechtem Munde. 3625 Wallenstein. Sprich frei!

Gorbon. Mein Fürft! Wenn's boch fein leeres Furchts bilb ware,

Wenn Gottes Borsehung sich bieses Rundes Bu Ihrer Rettung wunderbar bediente!

Wallenstein. Ihr sprecht im Fieber, einer wie ber andre. 3630

Wie fann mir Unglud fommen von ben Schweben?

Sie suchten meinen Bund, er ift ihr Borteil. Borbon. Wenn bennoch eben biefer Schweben Anfunft — Gerade bie es mar', bie bas Berberben Beflügelte auf Ihr so sichres Haupt — (vor ihm nieberfturgenb) D noch ift's Zeit, mein Furft -Seni (fniet nieber). D, hor', ihn! hor' ihn! 3636 Wallenstein. Zeit, und wozu? Steht auf - 3ch will's, fteht auf. Gorbon (fteht auf). Der Rheingraf ift noch fern. Bebieten Sie. Und diese Festung soll sich ihm verschließen. Will er uns bann belagern, er versuch's. 3640 Doch fag' ich bies: Berberben wird er eher Dit feinem gangen Bolf vor biefen Ballen, Als unfres Mutes Tapferfeit ermuben. Erfahren foll er, mas ein Belbenhaufe Bermag, befeelt von einem Belbenführer, 3645 Dem's ernft ift, seinen Fehler gut ju machen. Das wird ben Raiser rühren und versöhnen, Denn gern zur Milbe wenbet fich fein Berg, und Friedland, ber bereuend wiederfehrt, Wird höher ftehn in feines Raifers Gnabe, 3650 Mls je ber niegefallne hat geftanben. Ballenftein (betrachtet ihn mit Befrembung und Erftaunen Gorbon — bes Gifere Barme führt Guch weit, Es barf ber Jugenbfreund sich was erlauben.

und fcweigt eine Beit lang, eine ftarte innere Bewegung zeigenb). - Blut ift gefloffen, Gorbon. Rimmer tann Der Raifer mir vergeben. Könnt' er's, ich, 3655

Ich könnte nimmer mir vergeben laffen.

Hatt' ich vorher gewußt, was nun geschehn,
Daß es ben liebsten Freund mir wurde kosten,
Und hätte mir das Gerz, wie jest, gesprochen —
Kann sein, ich hätte mich bedacht — kann sein, 3660 Auch nicht — Doch was nun schonen noch? Zu ernsthast Hat's angesangen, um in nichts zu enden.
Hab' es denn seinen Lauf! (Indem er ans Fenster tritt.)
Sieh, es ist Nacht geworden, auf dem Schloß
Ist's auch schon stille — Leuchte, Kämmerling.
3665
(Kammerdiener, der unterdessen still eingetreten und mit sichtbarem Anteil in der Ferne gestanden, tritt hervor, hestig bewegt, und flürzt sich zu des herzogs Füßen.)

Du auch noch? Doch ich weiß es ja. warum Du meinen Frieden wunscheft mit bem Raiser. Der arme Mensch! Er hat im Rarntnerland? Ein fleines Gut und forgt, fie nehmen's ihm, Weil er bei mir ift. Bin ich benn fo arm, 3670 Daß ich ben Dienern nicht ersegen fann? Run! 3ch will niemand zwingen. Wenn bu meinft, Daß mich bas Glud geflohen, so verlaß mich. Beut magft bu mich jum lettenmal entfleiben Und bann zu beinem Raifer übergehn -3675 But' Racht, Gorbon! 3ch benke einen langen Schlaf zu thun, Denn biefer letten Tage Qual mar groß. Sorgt, baß sie nicht zu zeitig mich erwecken. (Er gebt ab. Rammerbiener leuchtet. Seni folgt. Gorbon bleibt in ber Dunkelheit fteben, bem Bergog mit ben Augen folgend, bis er in ben außerften Bang verschwunden ift; bann brudt er burch Bebarben feinen

Schmerz aus und lehnt fich gramvoll an eine Saule.)

Sechster Auftritt.

Gorbon. Buttler anfange hinter ber Szene.

Buttler. Hier stehet still, bis ich bas Zeichen gebe. Gordon (fahrt auf). Er ist's, er bringt die Mörder schon. Buttler. Die Lichter

Sind aus. In tiefem Schlafe liegt schon alles.
Gorbon. Was soll ich thun? Versuch' ich's, ihn zu retten?

Bring' ich das Haus, die Wachen in Bewegung?
Buttler (erscheint hinten). Vom Korribor her schimmert Licht. Das führt 3685

Bum Schlafgemach bes Fürften.

Gordon. Aber brech' ich Richt meinen Eid dem Kaiser? Und entsommt er,

Des Feindes Macht verftarfend, lab' ich nicht Auf mein Haupt alle fürchterlichen Folgen?

Buttler (etwas näher kommend). Still! Horch! Wer spricht ba?

Gordon. Ach, es ist boch besser, 3690 Ich stell's dem Himmel heim. Denn was din ich, Daß ich so großer That mich untersinge? Ich hab' ihn nicht ermordet, wenn er umkommt, Doch seine Rettung ware meine That, Und jede schwere Folge müßt' ich tragen. 3695

Buttler (herzutretend). Die Stimme fenn' ich. Gorbon. Buttler!

Buttler. Es ift Gorbon.

Was sucht Ihr hier? Entließ ber Herzog Euch So spat?

ΙI

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Gorbon. Ihr tragt bie Sand in einer Binbe?
   Buttler. Sie ift verwundet. Dieser Illo focht
Wie ein Beraweifelter, bis wir ihn enblich
                                                   3700
Bu Boben ftredten -
   Borbon (icauert zusammen). Sie find tot!
   Buttler.
                                         Es ift geschehn.
- 3ft er ju Bett?
   Gorbon.
                  Ach, Buttler!
   Buttler (bringenb).
                               Ift er? Sprecht!
Richt lange fann die That verborgen bleiben.
   Borbon, Er foll nicht fterben. Richt burch Guch!
      Der himmel
Will Euren Arm nicht. Seht, er ift verwundet.
                                                   3705
   Buttler. Richt meines Armes braucht's.
   Gorbon.
                                         Die Schulbigen
Sinb tot; genug ift ber Gerechtigfeit
Geschehn! Last dieses Opfer sie versöhnen!
(Rammerbiener tommt ben Gang ber, mit bem Finger auf bem Dund
                  Stillichweigen gebietenb.)
Er schläft! D, morbet nicht ben heil'gen Schlaf!
   Buttler. Rein, er foll machend fterben. (Will geben.)
   Gorbon.
                           Ach, sein Herz ist noch 3710
Den irb'schen Dingen zugewendet, nicht
Befaßt ift er, por feinen Gott zu treten.
   Buttler. Gott ift barmbergig! (Will geben.)
   Gorbon (halt ihn). Nur die Nacht noch gonnt ihm.
   Buttler. Der nachfte Augenblick fann uns verraten.
     (Will fort.)
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Gordon (halt ihn). Nur eine Stunde! Buttler. Last mich los! Was kann 3715 Die kurze Frist ihm helfen? Gordon. D, die Zeit ist Ein wunderthät'ger Gott. In einer Stunde rinnen Biel tausend Körner Sandes, schnell, wie sie, Bewegen sich im Menschen die Gedanken.
Rur eine Stunde! Euer Herz kann sich, 3720 Das seinige sich wenden — eine Nachricht Kann kommen — ein beglückendes Ereignis Entscheidenh, rettenh, schnell vom Himmel fallen — D, was vermag nicht eine Stunde!

Buttler. Ihr erinnert mich, Wie kosten.)

Siebenter Auftritt.

Machonald. Deverour mit Gellebarbierem treten hervor. Dann Rammerbiener. Borige.

Gorbon (sich zwischen ihn und jene werfend). Rein, Unsmensch!

Erft über meinen Leichnam follft bu hingehn, Denn nicht will ich bas Gräßliche erleben.

Buttler (ihn wegbrängenb). Schwachsinn'ger Alter!
(Man hört Trompeten in der Ferne.)

Machonalb und Deverour. Schwebische Trompeten! Die Schweben ftehn vor Eger! Last uns eilen!

Borbon Bott! Bott!

Buttler. An Euern Posten, Kommendant! 3730 (Gorbon flurzt hinaus.)

Rammerdiener (eilt herein). Wer barf hier larmen ? Still, ber Bergog folaft!

Deverour (mit lauter, fürchterlicher Stimme). Freund! Jest ift's Zeit ju larmen!

Rammerbiener (Geschrei erhebend). Hilfe! Mörber! Buttler. Rieber mit ihm! Kammerbiener (von Deveroux burchbohrt, stürzt am Eingang ber Galerie). Resus Maria!

Buttler. Sprengt die Thuren! (Sie schreiten über den Leichnam weg den Gang hin. Man hört in der Ferne zwei Thuren nacheinander sturzen. — Dumpfe Stimmen. — Wafe fengetose — dann plotklich tiefe Stille.)

Achter Auftritt.

Grafin Tergfy mit einem Lichte.

Ihr Schlasgemach ist leer, und sie ist nirgends Zu finden; auch die Reubrunn wird vermist, 3735 Die bei ihr wachte — Wäre sie entslohn?
Wo kann sie hingestohen sein? Man muß Nacheilen, alles in Bewegung sehen!
Wie wird der Herzog diese Schreckenspost Ausnehmen! — Wäre nur mein Mann zurück 3740 Vom Gastmahl! Ob der Herzog wohl noch wach ist?
Wir war's, als hört' ich Stimmen hier und Tritte.
Ich will doch hingehn, an der Thüre lauschen.
Horch! Wer ist das? Es eilt die Trepp' herauf.

Neunter Auftritt.

Grafin. Gorbon. Dann Buttler.

Gorbon (eilfertig, atemlos hereinstürzend). Es ist ein Irrtum
— Es sind nicht die Schweden. 3745

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Ihr follt nicht weiter gehen — Buttler — Gott!
Bo ift er? (Inbem er bie Grafin bemertt.)
          Brafin, fagen Sie -
   Grafin. Sie fommen von ber Burg? Wo ift mein
     Mann ?
   Gorbon (entset). Ihr Mann! — D fragen Sie nicht!
     Geben Sie
hinein — (Will fort.)
   Grafin (balt ibn). Richt eher, bis Sie mir entbeden -
   Gorbon (beftig bringenb). Un biefem Augenblicke hanat
     die Welt!
                                                  375I
Um Gotteswillen, gehen Sie - Inbem
Wir sprechen — Gott im himmel! (Laut schreienb.)
                                 Buttler! Buttler!
   Grafin. Der ift ja auf bem Schloß mit meinem Mann.
              (Buttler fommt aus ber Galerie.)
   Gorbon (ber ihn erblidt). Es war ein Irrtum — Es
     sind nicht bie Schweden —
                                                  3755
Die Raiserlichen sind's, die eingebrungen —
Der Generalleutnant schickt mich her, er wird
Gleich selbst bier sein - Ihr sollt nicht weiter gehn -
   Buttler. Er fommt zu fpat.
   Gorbon (fturzt an bie Mauer). Gott ber Barnigerzigfeit!
   Grafin (ahnungevoll). Bas ift ju fpat? Ber wird
     gleich felbft bier fein?
                                                  3760
Octavio in Eger eingebrungen?
Berraterei! Berraterei! Bo ift
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Der Bergog? (Gilt bem Bange gu.)

Behnter Auftritt.

Borige. Seni. Dann Burgermeifter. Bage. Kammerfrau. Bebiente rennen foredenevoll über bie Szene.

Seni (ber mit allen Zeichen bes Schredens aus ber Galerie fommt).
D blutige, entsehensvolle That!

Grafin. Was ift

Beideben. Seni?

Page (heraussommend). O erbarmendmurd'ger Anblick!
(Bebiente mit Faceln.)

Grafin. Bas ift's? Um Gotteswillen!

Seni. Fragt Ihr noch? 3766

Drin liegt ber Fürft ermorbet, Guer Mann ift

Erftochen auf ber Burg! (Grafin bleibt erftarrt fteben.)

Kammerfrau (eilt herein). Hilf'! Hilf' ber Herzogin! Bürgermeister (kommt schredensvoll). Was für ein Ruf Des Jammers wedt die Schläfer bieses Hauses?

Gorbon. Berflucht ift Euer Haus auf ew'ge Tage !

In Guerm Saufe liegt ber Fürft ermorbet.

Bürgermeister. Das wolle Gott nicht! (Stürzt hinaus.) Erster Bedienter. Flieht! Flieht! Sie ermorden Uns alle!

3weiter Bedienter (Silbergerät tragend). Da hinaus! Die untern Gange sind beseht.

hinter ber Szene (wird gerufen). Plat! Plat bem , Generalleutnant! 3775

(Bei biesen Borten richtet fich bie Grafin aus ihrer Erftarrung auf, faßt fich und geht schnell ab.)

hinter ber Szene. Befett bas Thor! Das Bolf gurudgehalten!

Elfter Auftritt.

Borige ohne bie Grafin. Octavio Biccolomini tritt berein mit Gefolge. Deveroux und Macbonald fommen jugleich aus bem Sinter: grund mit Bellebarbierern. Ballenfteine Leichnam wird in einem roten Tempich binten über bie Szene getragen.

Detavio (rafc eintretenb). Es barf nicht fein! Es ift nicht möglich! Buttler!

Gorbon! 3ch will's nicht glauben. Saget nein.

Gorbon (ohne ju antworten, weift mit ber Sand nach binten. Ditavio fieht bin und fieht von Entfeten ergriffen).

Deverour (zu Buttler). Sier ift bas golbne Bließ, bes Fürften Degen.

Machonald. Befehlt Ihr, bag man bie Ranglei -Buttler (auf Octavio zeigenb). Hier steht er, 3780

Der jett allein Befehle bat zu geben.

(Deverour und Macbonalb treten ehrerbietig gurud; alles verliert fich ftill, bag nur allein Buttler, Octavio und Gorbon auf ber Szene bleiben.)

Octavio (zu Buttlern gewendet). Bar bas bie Meinung. Buttler, als wir schieben? Gott ber Gerechtigkeit! Ich hebe meine Sanb auf!

Ich bin an dieser ungeheuern That Nicht schuldig.

Buttler. Eure Hand ift rein. Ihr habt 3785 Die meinige bazu gebraucht.

Ruchloser! Octavio. So mußteft bu bes herrn Befehl migbrauchen Und blutig grauenvollen Meuchelmord Auf beines Kaisers heil'gen Namen malgen?

Buttler (gelaffen). Ich hab' bes Raisers Urtel nur volls ftrectt. 3790 Dctavio. D kluch der Könige, der ihren Worten Das fürchterliche Leben giebt, dem schnell Bergänglichen Gedanken gleich die That, Die sest unwiderrussliche, ankettet! Rust' es so rasch gehorcht sein? Konntest du 3795 Dem Gnädigen nicht Zeit zur Gnade gönnen? Des Menschen Engel ist die Zeit — die rasche Bollstreckung an das Urteil anzuhesten, Ziemt nur dem unveränderlichen Gott.

Buttler. Was scheltet Ihr mich? Was ist mein Bersbrechen? 3800

3ch habe eine aute That gethan, 3ch hab' bas Reich von einem furchtbarn Feinbe Befreit und mache Anspruch auf Belohnung. Der einz'ge Unterschied ift amischen Guerm Und meinem Thun: Ihr habt ben Pfeil geschärft, 3805 3ch hab' ihn abgebruckt. Ihr fatet Blut Und fteht befturzt, bag Blut ift aufgegangen. 3ch wußte immer, was ich that, und so Erschreckt und überrascht mich fein Erfolg. Babt Ihr sonft einen Auftrag mir ju geben ? 3810 Denn ftehnben Fußes reif' ich ab nach Wien, Mein blutend Schwert vor meines Kaisers Thron Bu legen und ben Beifall mir zu holen, Den ber geschwinde, punttliche Gehorfam Bon dem gerechten Richter forbern barf. (Geht ab.) 3815

3835

Zwölfter Auftritt.

Borige ohne Buttler. Grafin Terzen tritt auf, bleich und entstellt. Ihre Sprache ift schwach und langsam, ohne Leibenschaft.

Octavio (ihr entgegen). O Grafin Terzfy, mußt' es bahin fommen ?

Das find bie Folgen unglückfel'ger Thaten.

Grafin. Es sind die Früchte Ihres Thuns — Der Herzog Ist tot, mein Mann ist tot, die Herzogin Ringt mit dem Tode, meine Richte ist verschwunden. 3820 Dies Haus des Glanzes und der Herrlichkeit Steht nun verödet, und durch alle Pforten Stürzt das erschreckte Hossessinde fort. Ich bin die Lette drin, ich schloß es ab Und ltefre hier die Schlüssel aus.

Octavio (mit tiefem Schmerz). O Grafin, 3825 Auch mein Haus ist veröbet!

Gräfin. Wer soll noch umfommen? Wer soll noch mißhandelt werden? Der Fürst ist tot, des Kaisers Rache kann Befriedigt sein. Verschonen Sie die alten Diener, Daß den Getreuen ihre Lieb' und Treu' 3830 Richt auch zum Frevel angerechnet werde! Das Schickfal überraschte meinen Bruder Zu schnell, er konnte nicht mehr an sie denken.

Octavio. Nichts von Mißhandlung! Richts von Rache, Gräfin!

Die schwere Schuld ift schwer gebüßt, ber Kaiser Berföhnt, nichts geht vom Bater auf die Tochter hinüber, als sein Ruhm und sein Berdienst. Die Kaiserin ehrt Ihr Unglück, öffnet Ihnen Teilnehmend ihre mutterlichen Arme.

Drum feine Furcht mehr! Kaffen Sie Vertrauen 3840 Und übergeben Sie fich hoffnungevoll Der faiferlichen Gnabe.

Grafin (mit einem Blid jum himmel). 3ch vertraue mich Der Gnabe eines größern herrn - Bo foll Der fürftliche Leichnam seine Rubstatt finden? In ber Rartaufe, bie er felbft geftiftet, 3845 Bu Giticbin ruht bie Grafin Wallenstein: Un ihrer Seite, Die fein erftes Glud Gegründet, municht' er, bankbar, einft zu ichlummern. D, laffen Sie ihn bort begraben fein! Auch für bie Refte meines Mannes bitt' ich 3850 Um gleiche Gunft. Der Raifer ift Besiter Bon unfern Schlöffern, gonne man une nur Ein Grab noch bei ben Grabern unfrer Ahnen. Octavio. Sie gittern, Grafin - Sie verbleichen -

(Bott!

Und welche Deutung geb' ich Ihren Reben ? 3855 Grafin (fammelt ihre lette Rraft und fpricht mit Lebhaftigfeit und Abel). Sie benfen murbiger von mir, als bag Sie glaubten,

Ich überlebte meines Hauses Fall. Wir fühlten uns nicht zu gering, die Hand Rach einer Königstrone zu erheben -Es sollte nicht sein — boch wir benken königlich 3860 Und achten einen freien, mut'gen Tob Unftändiger als ein entehrtes Leben.

— 3ch habe Gift — -Octavio. D rettet! Belft! Grafin. Es ift zu spät. In wenig Augenbliden ist mein Schickfal Erfüllt. (Sie geht ab.)

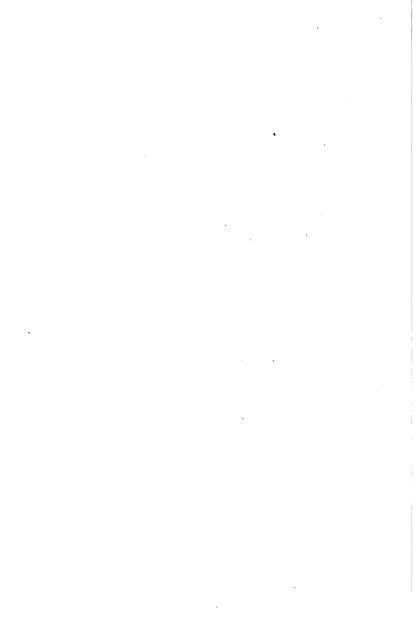
Gorbon. O haus bes Morbes und Entsepens! 3865 (Ein Kurier kommt und bringt einen Brief.)

Gorbon (tritt ihm entgegen). Was giebt's? Das ift bas faiserliche Siegel.

(Er hat die Ausschrift gelesen und übergiebt den Brief dem Octavio mit einem Blid des Borwurfs.)

Dem Fürften Biccolomini.

(Octavio erschrickt und blickt schmerzvoll zum himmel.)
(Der Borhang fällt.)



NOTES.

ACT I.

The events of this Act are supposed to take place at Pilsen in the early morning of the second day. The first scenes occur simultaneously with the events of the fifth act of Die Biccolomini. While the generals have been feasting at Terzky's and have signed a declaration of loyalty to Wallenstein, he has spent the night in observing the stars; and while Octavio Piccolomini, being informed of the capture of Wallenstein's political agent Sesina, reveals to his son Max his secret plans for thwarting the traitorous General, Wallenstein on learning the same news at the same time decides at last to act openly against the Emperor and to make his compact with the Swedes. In the original manuscripts written for the use of various theatres before the final edition of the play this act was the fourth act of Die Biccolomini. See the Introduction, p. xiv.

SCENE 1.

This scene was one of the very last written by Schiller. He was anxious to inaugurate the portion of his great drama in which Wallenstein wages open war against the Emperor by some kind of oracle encouraging him to take the decisive step and promising him success. For some time the poet hesitated as to the best way of representing the oracle on the stage. He first wrote the astrological scene as it stands now, afterwards he sketched the one containing the mystical letter-oracle of the five-fold F. The latter was, however, ultimately rejected in accordance with the advice of Goethe, to whom Schiller communicated it on December 4, 1798. This scene is printed in Appendix I. A.

We know from Biccol. III. 1, ll. 1346—52 that Wallenstein had looked forward with unusual interest to the night on which this scene takes place. Terzky says that Wallenstein intended to observe the stars

that night, as a long-expected planetary conjunction of great importance was going to take place. The place in which the scene is laid is described in detail by Thekla to her aunt Terzky and Max Piccolomini in Biccol. III. 4, ll. 1594 sqq.

Spharen, f. pl. 'spheres,' i.e. globes on which the position of the heavenly bodies at various times may be represented.

Quabranten. Quabra'nt, m. (or Biertelbogen, m. Biertelfreis, m.) was the name of an astronomical instrument which served for measuring the altitude of the stars. Cp. l. 633.

bie sieben Blaneten, viz. Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturnus, Sol (the Sun), Luna (the Moon). The old Ptolemaic conception that the seven planets—the Sun and the Moon being counted as planets—moved round the Earth was kept up by astrologers a long time after the general adoption of the system of Copernicus. Jupiter and Venus were considered to be stars of good omen (Segenssterne, l. 11), Mars and Saturnus stars of bad omen (Sepanssterne, l. 14; Malesicus, l. 23), Mercury was indifferent. See the note to Biccol. II. 4, l. 757, and compare Biccol. III. 4, ll. 1597 sqq., and B. 200 l. 637.

feltsam beleuchtet. In the most important MS. of this play we find Sieben toloffale Bilber, bie Blaneten vorftellend, jebes einen transparenten Stern von verschierener Farbe über bem Saupt. Cp. Biccol. III. 4, Il. 1597 sqq.

Seni. On Baptista Seni, Wallenstein's astrologer and confidential adviser, see Biccol. l. 615 n. He is mentioned in the Lager l. 372 sqq. (see the note) and Biccol. 111. 4, ll. 1581—1618. He appears in person Biccol. 111. 1, in this scene, and also in v. 5.

ber Manetenaspett, 'the planetary aspect,' is the position of the planets at the time of the observation, lit. 'the aspect of (the position of) the planets.' With regard to the astrological terms used in this drama see the exhaustive article on Astrolog in the Schiller-Lexikon, pp. 39 sqq.

1. Laß es...gut fein is a common idiom for 'let the matter rest,' 'leave off,' 'stop.' es is the matter on which one is engaged, and 'allow it to be good,' 'let it be all right' easily assumes the meaning of 'do not trouble any more about it.'

Romm herab. The old manuscript stage direction had: Geni in einem Bimmer über ihm, ungesehen, observiert. This room is ber aftrologische Aurm. See Biccol. III. 4, 1. 1578. Hence herab.

2. Mars regiert bie Stunde seems to mean only that a malign planet has at the moment supreme influence. The explanation 'the (next) hour belongs to Mars,' the God of War, i.e. 'military work must now claim my attention,' seems rather forced. While Wallenstein proposes

to stop the observations owing to the prominence of Mars, Seni from his elevated position becomes aware of the rise of Venus, which suddenly changes the aspect in favour of Wallenstein. Cf. l. 30.

- 3. Co...operieren, 'there is no good in carrying on observations any longer.' The verb operieren is here used in a technical sense.
- 4. gang for genug, for the sake of the metre. See the Introduction to the first part of this edition, p. xxi. (§ 2, b), and cp. ll. 104, 1657.
- 7. Grbennab' (with apocope of final e), f. 'perigee.' Grben is the old weak gen. sing. which survives in many compounds.
- 8. mit allen ihren Starten, 'with all its influences,' 'with its strongest influences.' The plural Starten is very unusual in ordinary German. We should either say mit all ihrer Starte or mit allen ihren Rraften.
- 10. Die... Drei, 'the... triad,' viz. Jupiter, Mars, Venus.
 verhängnissout has here not the usual bad sense of 'fatally,' but means 'fatefully,' 'momentously.'
- 16. sentrecht—over scrager. It is not unusual in poetry that of two adjectives which belong closely together and form, as it were, a grammatical unity only the latter one is inflected. This usage is especially common in the XVIIth century, but it also occurs frequently in Goethe's poetry, e.g. In jung und alten Tagen, and also in Schiller's Tell, 1. 2006 mein überschwellend und emportes Hezz. It is less frequent in other than elevated diction, but cp. die schwarz und weiße Fahne. Cp. 1. 2568.
- 17. im Gevierten...im Doppelschein, for im Geviertenschein (or Geviertsschein)...im Doppelschein. These are technical astrological terms used in Wallenstein's time. Geviertschein, m. denotes the position of two planets which are 90 degrees distant from each other, when they are said to be in quadrature (Stellung in der Duadratur), while Doppelschein, m. (or Gegenschein) denotes the position of two planets forming an angle of 180 degrees (Stellung in der Opposition). In the latter case one star rises while the other is setting. Say 'now in the quartile, now in the conjunction.'
- 18. meinen Sternen, viz. Venus and Jupiter. The latter star is several times in the play called Wallenstein's own star, see Riccol. III. 4, l. 1617; 28. 200 l. 3416. It was in oriente domo in the hour of Wallenstein's birth. Cp. Riccol. II. 6, l. 985.
- 22. Sumina, and in the following lines Malesto and in cadente domo, are appropriate learned and technical expressions in the mouth of the old astrologer.
- 23. Malesto. The name malestous 'mischief-maker' (Schabenstifter l. 14) was given to a hostile star. The use of the proper Latin dative is characteristic of the learned speaker.

beleibigt here means 'distressed,' 'hurt,' 'disturbed' (gefфäbigt), not 'offended.'

24. in cadente domo. The astrologers used to divide the sky into twelve so-called 'houses' (mansiones, domicilia) and observed the changing positions of the various good or evil stars in these houses, by which they believed the human destinies to be influenced favourably or unfavourably. The meridian of each place divided the sky and consequently the Zodiac into an eastern and a western half. Of these six houses three were in each case above, three below the horizon. The four corners of the geometrical square placed on its apex were supposed to contain the most important houses. The first of the twelve houses (the 'House of Life') was called 'rising' (oriens domus) and was of great importance; the last of the twelve houses was called 'falling' (cadens domus), and if a planet happened to be standing in cadente domo, it was devoid of power. After l. 21 some manuscript copies of the play had the following lines alluding to this belief:

Seni (ift ingwischen herabgetommen). In einem Edhaus, Sobeit. Das bebente! Das jeben Segen boppelt fraftig macht.

Ballenftein.

Und Mond und Sonne im gesechsten Schein, Das milbe mit bem heft'gen Licht. So lieb' ich's. Sol ift bas Herz, Luna bas Hirn bes Himmels, Kuhl sei's gebacht, und feurig sei's vollführt.

These lines, like many others occurring in the earlier copies, were translated by Coleridge, but instead of Ruhi in the last line his manuscript had the mistaken reading Ruhn. On Coleridge's translation see the Introd. pp. xlix. sqq.

- 25. Saturnus Reich. Another important passage on Saturnus and his influence occurs \$iccol. 11. 6, 670 sqq.
- 33. Güdsgestalt, s. 'favourable aspect.' Note the *enjambement*, which is very unusual, but is hardly noticed when the lines are spoken. The only two other cases of '*Wortbrechung*' in B. Tob are ll. 2765 and 3206. See the Introd. to Part: I. p. xxxi.
- 35. Simmelsbogen, m. 'arch (or vault) of heaven.' The more usual term is Simmelsgewölbe, n.

After 39. sieht ben Borhang vor die Bilder, viz. the images representing the stars as ruling deities. The curtain is withdrawn again after Scene 5, so that the planets are visible in Scene 7.

SCENE 2.

- 41. Bom Gallas. The use of the definite article denotes familiarity, it might be omitted here. Gallas, who had the rank of a 'General-leutnant,' took an active part in the measures leading to the frustration of Wallenstein's revolt in 1634 and after the Duke's death acted several times as Commander-in-chief of the Imperial troops. He never appears on the stage in our play but he is often mentioned as the head of those generals who have remained faithful to the Emperor. A great deal of what he actually did is performed in this drama by Octavio Piccolomini. See Biccol. 1. 21, n., and B. Sob 11. 69, 392, 481, 643 etc.
- 43. Ber. We should expect Der or Der, welcher, 'He who.' See l. 114. In his excitement Terzky simply repeats Wallenstein's Ber um jebe Berhanblung...weiß. um eine Sache wissen, 'to be informed concerning a matter.' See Biccol. II. 6, l. 874.
- 46. The story of the arrest of Sesina is a happy invention of Schiller. It is most important for the play, as the news of Sesina's arrest, which Wallenstein learns simultaneously with Octavio Piccolomini (Biccol. v. 2) induces the Duke to make a definite compact with the Swedes. Jaroslaw Sezyma Rašin von Riesenburg was a Bohemian refugee who was largely employed by Wallenstein in conducting his negotiations with the Bohemians and the Swedes. It is true that on the eye of the catastrophe he was at Pilsen and was sent by Terzky to the Swedes, not, however, to the Duke Bernhard von Weimar stationed at Regensburg, but to the Chancellor Oxenstierna. It was the Duke Francis Albert of Lauenburg who was sent to Bernhard von Weimar, and he, not Sezyma, was taken prisoner by the Imperial troops on February 16 at Tirschenreut. For the sake of dramatic simplicity Schiller has in this case as in others (see Introd. p. xx.) combined two characters in one, and he no doubt chose Sezyma (Sesin) as the typical negotiator, because after Wallenstein's death, hoping to save himself, he furnished the Court of Vienna with a detailed report on Wallenstein's secret negotiations with the Swedes and Saxons, a most untrustworthy but much quoted document. See Introd. p. xxiii. In Biccol. II. 5, ll. 812 sqq. Sesin is mentioned, but not in such a way as to lead us to suppose that he is initiated into all the most secret plans of Wallenstein or that he has just been sent off on a most important diplomatic mission. According to Biccol. v. 2, 1. 2567 he was caught the day before the action of the play begins.

both is used emphatically 'I hope,' 'surely.'

47. Regensburg was taken by Bernhard von Weimar. See Lager, 1. 111 note.

jum Schweben. Schiller has wisely abstained from mentioning the name of the Swedish leader. According to Biccol. II. 5, l. 817 the Swedish Chancellor Oxenstierna had given up all negotiations with Wallenstein. Nevertheless in B. 200 I. 3 Wallenstein is able to treat with his plenipotentiary Colonel Wrangel. jum Schweben may also be taken as an equivalent to ju ben Schweben. See l. 66 n.

- 49. bie fährte abgesauert (supply hatten). This is a hunter's term and said of game. einem etwas absauern is 'to obtain something from someone by lurking.' bie fährte is 'the track' of the game. Say 'had been watching on his track,' 'had lain in ambush for him.'
- 50. gang, in ordinary prose ganges. In older German adjectives preceding nouns were frequently uninflected. In modern German prose the adj. must always be inflected, but the old liberty still exists in poetry, especially before neuter nouns, and in some idiomatic phrases: bar Gelb, gut Seil, auf gut Giuc, etc. See ll. 237, 255, 292, 337, 367, etc.

Rinsty. See Biccol. v. 1, l. 2374 n., and B. Tob l. 1716 n.

Matthes Thurn. See Piccol. II. 5, l. 814 n. Matthes is a common abbreviation of Matthias.

51. Orenstiern instead of Oxenstierna is several times used by Schiller in this play, e.g. Lager l. 502, see the note; \$iccol. 11. 5, l. 850.

Arnheim. See Biccol. II. 5, 1. 850.

SCENE 3.

- 56. War' es auch, viz. ber Fall, 'even if it were the case.'
- 57. Planen, m. pl. The modified form, Blanen, is now more usual.
- 58. Bormarts mußt bu, scil. geßen. Verbs of motion are frequently suppressed, especially in familiar language, where they are easily understood. See the notes to £ager l. 7; Biccol. III. 3, l. 1437 and cf. ll. 126, 506, 654, 2018, 2428, 2749, etc. Bormarts, viz. towards rebellion against the Emperor.
- 61. In Sanben. The omission of the definite article before Sanb is very common in numerous phrases, e.g. an etwas Sanb anlegen, etwas mit Sanben greisen, einen auf Sanben tragen, etwas in Sanben haben. The older form of the dative plur. without modification of the radical vowel occurs likewise in the common phrases: vorhanden sein (1. 702), abhanden kommen. See 1. 1853 juhanden. The difference between the phrases in Sanben haben and in den Sanben haben is that the former means merely 'to be in possession of' while the latter denotes 'to hold something in one's

- hands,' e.g. Er hat ben Beweis in Sanben, 'He is in possession of the proof,' but Er bat bie Jugel in ben Banten, 'He has the reins in his hands,'
- 62. Bon meiner handschrift nichts. In the same way Schiller states in Book IV. of his History of the Thirty Years' War: Der herzog hutete sich, etwas Schriftliches von sich zu geben. See Biccol. II. 5, ll. 853—4.
- Dich straf' ich Lügen, 'I shall give you the lie.' In the phrase einen Lügen strasen, 'to give one the lie,' Lügen is an old weak gen. sing.; einen (einer) Lügen strasen originally means 'to scold one on account of a lie'; strasen often means in older German 'to accuse of,' 'to remonstrate,' 'to upbraid,' and not only, as it does now, 'to punish.'
- 63. bein Schwager. The Countess Terzky was the sister of the Duchess of Friedland. See the notes to Lager 1. 37; \$\infty\$iccol. 1. 17.
- 65. bir auf Rechnung setzen, or in Rechnung stellen, 'put down to your account,' are common commercial terms in which the des. art. is invariably omitted. Cp. zurechnen l. 468, and in Rechnung bringen l. 1060.
- 66. Dem Schweben, for ben Schweben. The sing, stands here, as it often does in German, to represent a group or class of persons. See also ll. 357, 1255, 1755, 1969, 1973, 2615, etc.
- 72. Das fallt...ein, 'that does not enter into your own thoughts,' hence 'you do not believe that yourself.' The more usual phrase would be Das glaubst du selbst nicht, or das sommt dir selbst nicht in den Sinn. The usual meaning of das fallt mir nicht ein is now 'that does not enter my head'; 'I do not think of it,' hence 'I shall not do it.' Cp. Ginfall, m. 'idea.'
- ba sie...berichtet sinb, 'as they are...informed,' is much less usual than ba ihnen...berichtet ift or ba sie...unterrichtet sinb. sie, viz. the Court party.
- 73. gegangen, viz. bift. Auxiliaries are frequently suppressed in dependent clauses, especially in poetry. For haben cf. ll. 113, 141, 374, 518, 568, 571, etc.; for fein cf. ll. 115, 335, 345, 355, 597, etc.
- 80. Raution, f. pronounce Rau-tfi-on, while in prose accentuation the word is dissyllabic. See Part I. Introd. p. xxii. (§ 2, under g). Cf. l. 131 Spanier.
 - 86. ihnen, viz. the Court party (beine Biener Feinde). See 11. 52, 60.
- 88. jeso is an old-fashioned form (from M.H.G. ie zuo) instead of which jest is now exclusively used in ordinary prose. See ll. 543, 1293, 2773.
 - 89. That is what actually happened. See Act 11. Scenes 5 and 6.
- 90. Creftoff, m. An Creftoff is one 'shock' and of shorter duration than an Creftoffen, n. 'earthquake.' The shock alluded to is Wallenstein's collision with the Imperial forces.
 - 91. treulos murbe Bau, 'faithless rotten fabric.' treulos is here not

an adverb, but an uninflected adjective. This use of two adjectives, the former of which remains uninflected and is not joined by unb to the latter, is characteristic of Schiller's poetic diction. Cf. Il. 195, 207, 213, 423, etc. The two words form almost a compound, and the inflexion of the latter adjective serves also for the former. See Erdmann's Grundzüge der deutschen Syntax I. § 57 (and § 119). See Part I. \$\pi\text{100} 100 \text{100} 1. 7 note.

- 98. Freilich, freilich, 'True, true,' refers to ll. 70-71.
- 101. Sein Sals ift ihm verwirft, 'His neck is forfeited.' ihm is a redundant ethical dative. verwirfen lit. means 'to work away,' 'to lose by one's actions,' hence 'to forfeit.'
- 102. Anftand nehmen or anstehen, 'hesitate.' The usual verb is now zögern. Anstand, m. as applied to actions is often in older German equivalent to Stillstand and used for hemmung. Berzug, 3dzerung. It is used especially to signify delay caused by considerations or scruples. This meaning of Anstand survives in the phrases Anstand nehmen etwas zu thun 'to hesitate to do a thing,' etwas ohne Anstand thun, 'to do a thing unhesitatingly,' 'to do a thing at once.' The same phrase occurs IV. 8, l. 2857.
- 104. Beichling, m. 'weakling' is, like many similar nouns, derived from an adj. (weich, 'tender') by means of the suffix sling (really a double suffix: Ling). In some cases (as in Beichling), the suffix sling imparts to the noun a sense of contempt: compare Schwächling, Beigling or Höfling (l. 1127). In other cases there is no sense of contempt, e.g. Frühling, Liebling, Frembling, Bunftling, Rammerling (l. 3665). See l. 46 n.
- 111. Der has here the sense of Deiner. The def. art. is not unfrequently used with the sense of a possessive pron. See l. 1212 n.

Dhumacht, s. is here, and l. 761, equivalent to Machtlosigseit, s. 'powerlessness,' or Schwacht, s. 'weakness.' In other cases it means 'swoon.' Cf. the adj. ohnmachtig l. 2732, which in l. 2923 means 'in a swoon.' Ohnmacht is not a compound of ohne, but stands for older Omacht, M.H.G. amaht, a being a negative prefix.

- 112, 113. The thought contained in these lines is the subject of the great monologue in Scene 4. Cp. also Riccol. II. 5, l. 868.
 - 114. mer = ber, welcher. Cf. l. 43.
 - 118. ba has sometimes, as here, the meaning of wahrend, 'while.'
 - 119. sich...befinnen, 'collect themselves,' 'recover.'
 - 130. Buvor bir fommen, in prose bir guvorfommen.
- 121. bie Unterschriften, f. pl. the signatures obtained in the preceding night from the generals assembled at Terzky's banquet. Cf. Biccol. IV.
 - 124. Es brauche bas nicht..., 'there was no need of that.' The subj.

on account of the reported speech. In Biccol. IV. 7, ll. 2231—2 Max says: Wie ich für ihn gesinnt bin, weiß der Kürk, | Es wissen's alle, und der Krahen braucht's nicht. As a rule es braucht would be followed by the genitive as in the instance just quoted from Biccol. and in W. Lod ll. 1311, 2266, 3706; but in ll. 1332 and 1889 the accus. occurs again. The usual mod. phrase would be either Es bedürse dessen nicht or Das sei nicht nötig....

126. Die Regimenter, viz. the eight cavalry regiments which, in order to weaken Wallenstein's army, had been ordered by the Court party to accompany the Cardinal Don Fernando, Infant of Spain, to Flanders, i.e. the Spanish 'Netherlands.' See the notes to the Lager II. 692 sqq.; and cp. Biccol. II. 7, Il. 1225 sqq.

127. eine Schrift. This protest is called a Promemoria in the Rager l. 1029 and is to be signed on behalf of all the regiments expressing a wish not to be parted from Wallenstein. The document was to be handed over to the General by Max Piccolomini, on the afternoon of the first day, but there is no allusion to it in Die Piccolomini. Having the signatures of the generals to the declaration of loyalty to himself and the protest of the regiments against the orders of the Emperor, Wallenstein believes himself supported by the whole of his army. But it must be remembered that some of the generals have signed the declaration who are not likely to act up to it and that the representatives of several regiments have not joined in the Promemoria at all.

131. bem Spanier (trisyllabic), viz. Don Fernando. See l. 126 n.

132. both has no stress in this line. Say 'after all.' Cf. l. 477.

ber Schwebe, viz. Colonel Wrangel. See Scene 5.

137. führe, 'should lead.'

SCENE 4.

In this fine scene the poet has made a skilful use of monologue in order to exhibit the state of mind of his hero and his full consciousness of the difficulties he has to overcome. With this purpose Schiller has in other plays introduced a monologue on the part of the hero immediately preceding his taking a decisive step, e.g. in Die Jungfrau von Orleans (Brolog, Sc. 4), before she leaves the paternal roof for the fulfilment of her mission, in Maria Stuart (IV. 10) before Elizabeth signs Mary's death-warrant, in Milhelm Tell (IV. 3) before Tell shoots Gessler. This is in harmony with the rules laid down by Lessing in his Samburgifte Dramaturgie, Stud 48. The present monologue, in which Wallenstein throws a last glance over his past career and unfolds to himself his real

purposes and doubts, was called by Goethe "gleichsam bie Achse bes Studs. Man sieht ihn rudwarts planvoll, aber frei; vorwarts planerfüllend, aber gebunden. So lange er seiner Pflicht gemäß handelte, reizt ihn der Gedanke, daß er allenfalls mächtig genug sei, sie übertreten zu können, und in dieser Aussicht auf Willfür glaubt er sich eine Art von Freiheit vorzubereiten; jeht aber, in dem Augenblick, da er die Pflicht übertritt, sühlt er, daß er einen Schritt zur Anechtschaft thue; benn der Feind, an den er sich anschließen muß, wird ihm ein weit gestrengerer herr, als ihm sonst der rechtmäßige war, ehe er bessen Bertrauen verlor." Goethe adds that experience has shown this monologue to de "von großer poetischer und theatralischer Wirtung." Ludwig Tieck, too, has called (Aritische Schriften III. 75) the monologue "gewissermaßen den Mittelpunkt der ganzen Dichtung."

- 139. The first part of the monologue (II. 139—148) expands the thoughts of II. 112—4.
- 143. auf ungewiff Erfüllung hin, 'with a view to an execution (of my plans) which was still uncertain.'
- 145. hab' is to be supplied after gebacht (l. 141), genahrt (l. 143), and gehart (l. 144).
- 149. bas Bermegen is equivalent to bie Macht, 'the power to act.' Cf. the Brolog l. 117: Denn feine Macht ift's, bie fein Gerg verfüßet.
- 150. bem Gautesbilde...ber toniglichen Soffnung, lit. 'the phantom image of the royal hope,' say 'the illusive hope of becoming king.' This is an allusion to Wallenstein's wish to gain the crown of Bohemia, cf. Biccol. v. 1, l. 2472; B. Cob l. 233. Note the position of the genit. which is separated by mich from the noun it qualifies. This freedom of construction is only admissible in poetic language.
- 156. Bahnlos...mir, 'Behind me lies a trackless waste,' i.e. return is impossible.
- 158. The use of turment instead of sich turment, sich aufturment is an expression characteristic of the poetry of the eighteenth century. Cp. Schiller's elegy Der Spaziergang, l. 68 die turmente Stadt. Several other instances from his poems are quoted by Imelmann, Symbolae Ioachimicae p. 35. Goethe, in the poem Auf dem See, has die turmente Ferne l. 16 referring to the towering mountains in the distance as seen from the lake of Zürich, and other instances can be quoted from Klopstock, Voss, and others.

tieffinnig here means not as usual 'melancholy,' but 'absorbed in his thoughts' (in tiefem Sinnen). Cp. 1. 2565.

- 159. The second portion of the monologue comprises Il. 159-179.
- 160. Bie...mag, 'in whatever way I may try.'

- 161. ber Doppelsinn bes Lebens, 'the ambiguity of life.' Lise is called ambiguous because Wallenstein maintains that every human action is subject to a twosold explanation; a good and unselfish deed may be just as easily misrepresented as acknowledged for what it really is. The same expression ber Doppelsinn tes Lebens is used by Schiller in speaking of the plan of his proposed play Die Braut in Trauer. He wished to make the Rhine-country the scene of action, and states his reason as follows: Am Rhein, wo die Revolution so viele edle Geschlechter vom Gipsel bes Glüds hinabgestürzt, und wo in schwantenben Berhältnissen ber Doppelsinn bes Lebens die ebene Bahn leicht verwirren könne, sei ber passenhste Plat für ein solches Gemälbe des Menschengeschicks in seiner Allgemeinheit. (Schiller's Works, Hempel ed. XVI. 179.)
- 162. ber frommen Quelle reine That = bie reine That aus frommer Quelle. fromm has here the sense of ungetrübt, 'pure,' 'undefiled.' Wallenstein calls his deed rein because he maintains that his motives are pure, viz. the pacification of Germany and the ultimate expulsion of the Swedes.
 - 163. fclimmbeutent, 'by means of malicious interpretation.'
- 164. Bar ich, 'if I was.' We should expect ware ich, but we find some occasional instances in which the indicative in a dependent sentence denotes a condition contrary to what is really the case. A different case is the one explained in 1. 840. See also Maria Stuart IV. 10, 1. 3205: Bar ich thrannisch, wie die spanische Maria war...ich könnte sett ofne Tabel Königeblut verspripen.
- 165. Compare with this line the lines occurring in Buttler's monologue which was ultimately suppressed by Schiller (see Appendix I. 2, II. 1—2: 36 habe mir ben reinen Ruf aestart—mein Leben Iang).

gespart, 'saved'; ben guten Schein gespart, 'saved appearances.' The more usual phrase would be gewahrt or bewahrt.

- 167. Unmut, m. 'displeasure,' 'indignation.' The prefix un often implies not a simple negation of what follows, but a bad sort of that which is designated by the simple word. Hence Mut 'mood,' 'dispo- 'sition' (usually a 'brave disposition' = 'courage'; in 1. 173 Mut = Sinn), but Unmut, 'ill-humour.' Similar words are Unwille, Unmenfo 1. 2080.
 - 170. As a matter of fact Wallenstein was often carried away by his violent temper. Compare also Biccol. 1. 3, l. 332.
 - 172. mir is a dativus incommodi, 'to my disadvantage,' 'against me.' 'They will now weave together to my ruin (into one web of treason) all that I have done without a fixed plan, and will see a premeditated plot in it.'

- 174. im Überfluß, 'in the overflow,' is less usual than im Überfließen or beim Überfließen.
 - 179. reifent, 'by rending it.'
 - 180. The third portion of the monologue comprises ll. 180-191.
 - Bie anders, 'how different (was it),' 'what a difference.' ba, 'when.'
 - 182. Erhaltung, f., in ordinary prose Gelbfterhaltung.
- heischt, older eischt, corresponds etymologically to 'asks'; the verb heischen is no longer used in ordinary prose, but only in poetry and in elevated diction. It is replaced by forbern, verlangen. The compound erheischen, 'to require,' is likewise less common than ersorbern, verlangen.
 - 183. This line has become a familiar quotation.
- 184. With this line and the following compare Goethe's tragedy Egmont Act 4: wie in einen Loostopf greifst du in die dunste Jusunst; was du sassess, if noch jugerout, dir undewußt, sei's Tresser debler. There are several other passages in which Schiller seems to have been influenced by reminiscences from Goethe's Egmont, a play which he had very closely studied. See the Index to the Notes.
- 188. In Schiller's drama Don Carlos II. 15 l. 2332 the marquis of Posa speaks of an ideal bas aus ber Seele mutterlichem Boben... freiwillig fproft.
- 189. bes Rebens Grembs, lit. 'the foreign land of life,' 'the unfriendly world.'
- 191. vertraulich seems to have here the sense of freundich, wohlwollend, (powers) zu benen man Bertrauen sassen tann. vertraulich macht, say 'can move to sympathy.' Another way of explaining vertraulich is to see in it an equivalent to vertrauenswürbig, 'trustworthy,' but it is doubtful if vertraulich can have that sense.
 - 192. Here begins the last portion of the monologue.
 - Beginnen, n. is of course not 'beginning,' but 'undertaking.'
- 198. With this portion of the monologue compare the passage from the fourth book of Schiller's History of the Thirty Years' War (Hist. crit. ed. VIII. 336 sqq.): "Richts Geringes war es, eine rechtmäßige, burch lange Berjahrung befestigte, burch Religion und Geset geheiligte Gewalt in ihren Burgeln zu erschüttern; alle jene Bezauberungen ber Einbildungskrast und ber Sinne, die surchtbaren Bachen eines rechtmäßigen Throns, zu zerkören; alle jene unvertilgbaren Gesuble ber Psticht, die in der Bruft des Unterthans für den gebornen Beherrscher so laut und so mächtig sprechen, mit gewaltsamer Sand zu vertilgen...."
- 195. verjährt geheisigtem, 'consecrated by time.' From the time of King Albrecht II. (1438) the house of Habsburg occupied without

interruption the imperial throne of Germany. In 1806 the old German Empire, or, to speak more correctly, the Holy Roman Empire, came to an end by the abdication of the Emperor Francis.

207. bas gefährlich Eurchtbare, 'that which is dangerous and terrible.' See the note to l. or.

Das gan; Gemeine lit. 'the altogether common,' 'the absolutely commonplace.' gemein has here not the sense of 'morally bad,' 'base,' or of 'vulgar,' but means 'ordinary,' 'commonplace,' 'trivial.' Cp. Biccol. 1. 4, l. 393 n. and 2B. Sob ll. 211, 1517, etc.

208. bas emig Gestrige, lit. 'that which eternally belongs to yesterday,' i.e. that which can always plead in its favour that it was in force yesterday and so has prescription on its side; hence 'established custom,' 'everyday routine.'

211. aus Gemeinem, 'of commonplace, ordinary material'; the propensity towards what is commonplace is innate in human nature. In the beautiful Epilog zu Schillers Glockell. 31—2, Goethe bestows the highest praise on his deceased friend: Und hinter ihm in wesenlosem Scheine | lag, was uns alle bandigt, das Gemeine; and in his unfinished epic Achilles ll. 365 sqq. Goethe makes Athene say of Achilles, who was destined to die in the prime of life:

Ach, daß schon so fruhe bas schone Bildnis ber Erbe Kehlen soll, die breit und weit am Gemeinen sich freuet.

This line and the following are a common familiar quotation.

212. Die Gewohnheit nennt er seine Amme. He regards custom as his soster-nurse, i.e. he is nurtured and trained by custom. Cp. the saying Gewohnheit ist eine andre Natur or Durch Gewohnheit ist ihm dies zur zweiten Natur geworden. Imelmann, in his essay Herder und Schillers Wallenstein (1893) has pointed out that several ideas and expressions of Schiller's Ballenstein were very likely suggested by Herder's Essay Das eigene Schilstein which Schiller published in his periodical Die Horen. In his essay Herder speaks of 'petty weakness' nursed by unreasoning custom (von sinnloser Gewohnheit gesaugt) and it is very probable that this passage suggested Schiller's verse.

213. wurdig alten Sausrat... Erbftud feiner Abnen. In his Fauft I. 1. 408 Goethe speaks in the same sense of Urvater Sausrat.

Saustat, m. means as a rule 'furniture.' The old meaning of Rat is 'what is of use in life,' 'help,' 'provision.' This old meaning survives in Saustat 'furniture,' Borrat 'provision,' and Unrat, 'rubbish.'

214. 35m is an ethical dative which cannot be translated.

- 215. Das Jahr stands for Die Jahre or simply Die Beit.
- 216. ibm refers back to ber Menfc (l. 211).
- 217. Sei. The imperative stands here for the conditional. Compare the Latin saying Beati possidentes.
 - 218. heilig is not an adv. but the acc. of the adj. referring to Recht.
- 220. Notice the intentional repetition of noch and compare the similar situation in the stage-version of Schiller's tragedy Fiesto (IV. 15) where the hero says to himself before acting: "Noch ift es Zeit! noch! Genua liegt noch in superfren, friedlichem Schlummer... Noch, noch tann ich umtehren."
 - 221. Nicht...noch, in ordinary prose noch nicht, 'not yet.'
- 222. ¿wet, viz. the two, the good and the bad one. This is the turning-point in Wallenstein's career. He now turns resolutely to the bad way, and for the first time treats openly with his sovereign's foes, instead of acting through his political agents. By admitting the Swedish Colonel to his presence and by negotiating personally with the enemy, he finally breaks with his former life and stakes his honour and his life in order to attain his ambitious aims.

SCENE 5.

This again is one of the finest scenes of the whole drama, a masterpiece of military and political discussion, full of facts and details, but not for a moment dry and uninteresting. Schiller has most happily hit off the cool language of diplomacy and the polite turns of men of the world. It rivals the great scene with Questenberg \$\particle{\pi}_{\text{icol}}\$. II. 7. Just as Questenberg represents the views of the Emperor and the Court party, Colonel Wrangel represents the great Chancellor and the Swedes. But while in the great Council of War Wallenstein triumphs over the Emperor, in the secret interview with Wrangel the Swedish Colonel comes off victorious. Ludwig Tieck has called this scene Die \$\text{Rrone bes}\$ \Stids (\$\text{Rrit}. \Stil. \Stil. 49). Note the contrast between the brutality and godlessness of Wallenstein's generals and the much more moral and dignified way of conducting war practised by the generals who had served under Gustavus Adolphus.

223. Brangel. The introduction of the Swedish Colonel Wrangel is a pure invention of the poet for the purpose mentioned above. Schiller simply adopted the name of the general who so ably commanded the Swedes during the two last years of the Thirty Years' War. But this great general, Karl Gustav Wrangel, was only born in 1603 and could not in 1634 have risen to the rank of Colonel and been entrusted with so important a diplomatic mission.

- 224. Bom blauen Regimente Sübermannsanb. The regiment takes its name from the Swedish province of Södermanland, to the south of the Mälar-lake. In the description of the battle of Lützen (*Thirty Years' War*, Book III. Pitt Press Ed. p. 91) a 'blue' and a 'yellow' regiment are mentioned as especially brave.
- 225. vor Strassund. This reference is to the famous unsuccessful siege of Strassund by Wallenstein in 1628. The Swedish auxiliary forces were then commanded by Colonel Lesle and Count Brahe. Strassund has here the stress on the second syllable, while in ordinary prose one says Stra'ssund. See the notes to the Eager II. 141, 604.
- 230. ber Belt is the term still occasionally used by poets for bas baltifche Meer, which is commonly and officially called bie Office (l. 1975; bas Oftmeer 1. 358 is quite unusual), 'the Baltic (sea).' It refers here to the straits between Stralsund and the island of Rügen. The names großer and fleiner Belt are now used in a restricted sense with regard to the Danish straits on either side of the island of Fünen. seems to be identical with the Lat.-Germanic Baltia, Mare Balticum and with the English 'belt'; its orig. meaning may be 'girdle-sea,' 'beltsea.' Carruth states that 'in an old cut of the siege of Stralsund the sund is called, "Maris Baltici Pars, Die Beldt, Oost See".' In the late Middle High German daz beltemer was used to denote bie Offfee. It is not true that a storm on the Baltic prevented Wallenstein from taking Stralsund. The cause of his failure was his inability to surround it and cut off its communications owing to his want of a fleet. The possession of Stralsund would have been of paramount importance to him, as the town was the key to the Baltic.
- 232. Abmirasshut. In 1628 Wallenstein assumed among others the title Römischer Kahserlicher Mapestat General obrister Beschhauptmann wie auch des Oceans und bastischen Mers General. By this clever allusion to the injury which Wrangel had caused him Wallenstein elicits from Wrangel a desinite mention of the price he has come to offer.
- 233. eine Rrone, viz. bie Rönigsfrone von Böhmen. Cf. l. 151 n. and l. 240. In his negotiations with the Bohemian refugees and with the Swedes Wallenstein seems to have led them to believe that his ultimate aim was the crown of Bohemia. It is, however, more probable that he wished ultimately to become Elector Palatine and compel his great enemy Maximilian of Bavaria to give up the Rhenish Palatinate.
- 234. Guer is monosyllabic. Reptitiv, n. is one of the numerous foreign terms purposely employed by Schiller in imitation of the military and diplomatic language of the time. We should now say

Beglaubigung, f. or Beglaubigungsschreiben, n. See Konfurrenz (l. 277), Felonie (l. 325), Konjunktion (l. 401), Aktion (l. 901).

Rommt... Bollmacht? Wrangel evades this question for the time. His answer is given in l. 331.

- 236. Sat San' und Sus'. This is a common idiom to express that something is perfect, irreproachable. Compare the Latin nec caput nec pedes habere = 'to be worthless.' The German phrase seems to have been formed on the model of the Latin.
- 238. bet Rauglet. Oxenstierna, who after the death of Gustavus Adolphus had the supreme direction of Swedish affairs.
- 261. Der hochseige. The hoch before selig indicates a royal personage. The present German Emperor speaks of William I. as Mein hochseliger herr Großvater.
 - 242. groß gebacht, 'thought highly,' 'had a high opinion.'
- Guer Gnaben (often spelt Gw. Gnaben) is never inflected. It is here the genit. In 1. 398 it is the dat. Gnaben is really plural, the plural number being often used in the forms of address. Cf. 1. 285, and Seine Burben 1. 260. The title Guer Gnaben (for Guer Gnaben) was formed after the model of the late Latin vestra elementia.
- 243. Fürtrefslichem, now vortrefslichem. Schiller has here intentionally made use of the more archaic form in order to imitate the language of the XVIIth century. für and vor are derived from the same root and are not unfrequently interchanged in older New High German. Compare the use of für (instead of vor) in such common modern phrases as: Lag für Lag, Mann für Mann, etc.
 - 244. ber herrschverständigfte, 'the one best qualified to rule.'
- 246. burft', 'had a right,' because he was such a wise ruler. On the frequent occurrence of short lines such as this, see Part I. Introd. p. xxviii.
- 247. Aufrichtig, 'to be candid,' but Wallenstein is far from being candid with Wrangel. On the contrary his real intention with regard to the Swedes is that after having by their aid won the crown of Bohemia and become a prince of the Empire he will proceed to drive them out of Germany. He speaks his true sentiments in Diccol. II. 5, ll. 830 sqq., and B. Tob III. 15, ll. 1973 sqq.
- 249. In Schleften (trisyllabic). See Biccol. II. 7, ll. 1090 sqq. This is true. After the battle of Lützen Wallenstein for some time abstained from any serious attack on the Swedes, as he was at that time carrying on secret negociations with Oxenstierna.

bei Murnberg, because he did not attack the King Gustavus Adolphus. But in this latter case Wallenstein's keeping quiet in his entrenched

camp before Nürnberg was not by any means a proof of his good-will towards the Swedes, and the assertion is mere sophistry. On the fight before Nürnberg, see \$\(\frac{3}{1}\)ccol. II. 7, ll. 1044 sqq., and the graphic description in the History of the Thirty Years' War III. 62. 16—74. 10.

250. oft, this statement is exaggerated.

252. See Biccol. II. 7, ll. 1120 sqq.

260. Seine Burben, 'His Excellency,' also l. 291. Burben is the plural of polite address. See Euer Gnaben l. 242 n.

meint, note the sing. here and l. 291, where Wrangel speaks of the Chancellor, but fint (l. 285) where he addresses Wallenstein.

261. bem Raiser...mitspielen, 'play the Emperor such a trick,' 'play... false to the Emperor.' This phrase is much stronger than mit bem Raiser spielen. As a rule the adj. übel is added to einem mitspielen.

266. This line is a common familiar quotation.

267. bis sum Außersten, by the Emperor's interfering with his command of the army (see Biccol. II. 7, ll. 1196 sqq.) and by his endeavour to weaken Wallenstein's position and finally to get rid of him (see Biccol. II. 5, ll. 798 sqq.).

270. Bewußtsein, n. is here an equivalent to Gewiffen, n.

272. Eure Turflichteit, in modern prose Eure fürfliche Sobeit, or simply Eure Joheit, but never Eure Fürflichteit.

273. Also in the sense of so is archaic and poetic.

277. Die Konturrenz means here bas Zusammentressen ber Umstände, hence bie Sachlage. Say 'the situation' or 'circumstances.' The usual meaning of Konturre'nz as a business term is 'competition.'

278. Bu unster Gunst is very unusual instead of the common phrase au unsern Gunsten.

im Rrieg... Borteil, 'all advantages are lawful in war,' gift really means 'is of value,' 'holds good,' i. e. 'may be taken.'

280. richtig, 'rightly,' 'exactly,' usually wirflich, 'really.'

286. Rriegessürsten, 'master of the art of war.' Schiller uses the same expressive term in the *History of the Thirty Years' War* III. 85. 15 (Pitt Press Edition) when he says in the introductory remarks to his fine description of the battle of Lützen: Der morgende Tag sollte Europa seinen ersten Rriegssürsten kennen lehren.... The word is poetic, but the German Emperor is officially called der oberste Rriegsherr des deutschen Heeres.

287. Attisa, the famous King of the Huns, who in 451 invaded and ravaged Gaul. In his train were armed bands of several Germanic tribes. He was defeated and his further progress checked by the Roman Governor Aëtius with the aid of German auxiliaries in the great and

famous battle on the Catalaunian fields (near Châlons-sur-Marne). After the death of 'the scourge of God,' as he was called, in 453, the monarchy of the Huns fell to pieces. In the old German heroic epics the person of Attila appears very frequently, the Middle High German form of his name being (in regular development) Etzel. The comparison with Attila is not a very flattering one for Wallenstein, but Wrangel seems to be unconscious of the fact. He only thinks of Wallenstein as the leader of an immense army.

Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, was a renowned general and leader of mercenaries. He had long meditated the plan of conquering for himself and the Hellenic nation a new empire in the west. He helped the inhabitants of Tarentum (in the South of Italy) in a war against the Romans, and though his plan of attack by means of the phalanx to which the Romans were unaccustomed and his use of elephants in battle at first gave him the victory, he was ultimately overcome by them in the battle of Beneventum (275). He died in 272 B.C.

289. vor Sahren. Wallenstein twice succeeded in raising very large armies in a very short time, viz. in the year 1625 and, still more remarkably, in 1632. See Lager II. 749 sqq.; Piccol. II. 7, II. 1154 sqq. and B. Tob II. 1795 sqq.

gegen Menschenten, 'against all human thoughts,' 'contrary to all expectations.' We should usually say wider alle Erwartung.

291. Sevenness is a curious and now unusual mixture of the ordinary Sevens and Denness. The formal Sevenness was not unfrequently used in the XVIIth century.

298. fechzigtaufenb. See Lager 1. 753.

294. Sechzigteil, in ordinary prose Sechzigstel (for fechzigst Teil).

297. Lu'therischen with the stress on the first syllable. This pronunciation is the one generally used in the South of Germany by common people and by Roman Catholics. The South German educated Protestants and the great majority of North Germans prefer the pronunciation sutheriss (with long e) which is less in harmony with the common laws of German accentuation but arose from the Latinised Lutherus and was perhaps influenced by fatho'sisch, protesta'ntisch. Schiller has sive times (vicos. Il. 605, 1191; B. Lob Il. 297, 1548, 2618) used the form su'therisch, which in formation and pronunciation corresponds exactly to Buttlerisch (Lager l. 695). The usual term for 'Lutherans' is Lutheraner (see l. 1983 and Diccos. l. 2359).

298. euch ift's um bie Sach', viz. 3u thun, 'you care for the cause.'
The same phrase with omission of ju thun occurs Il. 352, 1076 and Lager

1. 327. Es ift mir um eine Sache sehr ju thun really means 'I have much to do with a subject,' hence 'I have a thing much at heart.'

301. Dit zweien (in ord. prose usually without inflection mit zwei), viz. the lords in heaven and on the earth, God and the King.

302. Bon allbem, in prose von allem bem, familiarly von allebem.

304. teinen Gerb und Kirche. We should expect to find teine Kirche, as Kirche is fem. and herb masc. Rirche stands here for Glauben or Religion.

306. Ofterreicher, in ordinary prose Oftreicher. Schiller uses the older form frequently for metrical reasons. See Biccol. 1. 4, l. 396 n.

309. Böheim. On this archaic form which Schiller found in his authorities see the note to Lager 1. 672. Wallenstein's statement is somewhat exaggerated.

hauset. hausen is, as a rule, used of beasts of prey; it is here clearly used with a sense of contempt.

314. Gera, n. 'feeling,' 'affection.' See l. 1635.

315. eigne Bohi. Before its annexation by Austria, Bohemia was free to elect its own ruler.

316. bes Glaubens Thrannei. See Piccol. IV. 5, Il. 2072 sqq.

317. eingeschrecht is very unusual instead of eingeschüchtert. einschrechen is originally a hunter's term and is said of game (Bilb ins Garn einschrechen), then it is used metaphorically.

321. In the first book of the Thirty Years' War Schiller says of Slawata and Martinitz: man beschulbigte sie, daß sie biese (their Protestant subjects) mit Gunden in die Messe beken ließen.

325. Felonic, f. This term is used with special reference to the breach of faith of vassals, desertion of one's rightful lord and master. It is another one of the numerous military and political technical terms borrowed from the French during the XVIIth century.

326. in der Belt Geschichten. The plural is used by Schiller in imitation of older German usage corresponding to the Latin historiae, e.g. er ist in Geschichten wol ersaren=historiarum est peritissimus. We should now use the sing. in der Geschichte or in der Beltgeschichte.

After 328. burchlieft fie, now usually lieft fie burd.

330. 3a is the answer to Wallenstein's question 1. 234.

332. ber Mheingraf. See Biccol. II. 7, l. 1034 note. It was in fact not the Rheingraf Otto Ludwig von Salm, but Bernhard von Weimar who was to join Wallenstein. See l. 2633 and Introd. p. xxiv.

333. fünfzehntausenb. Wallenstein speaks of 16000 men. See ll. 283 and 1822. In IV. 7, l. 2756 their number is only 12000. See the note-

334. ju ... ju ftogen, 'to join.'

- 337. Bolt was often used in older German for Truppen, Solvaten, but occurs in this sense now only in the compound Suppost, n. 'infantry,' ll. 3031, 3036. See the note to Lager l. 7.
- 339. Wrangel's caution was amply justified. Cp. Piccol. II. 5, ll. 823 sqq.
- Mus. The personal pronoun 34 is frequently left out in business language. See l. 874.
- 342. The verb has here the position it would take in a dependent clause. In ordin. prose: Souft wird im...vertraut (usually anvertraut). In vertrauet (as in hauset 1. 309, gehöret 1. 312, möget 1. 350, etc.) the e of the inflexion is kept for the sake of the metre. See vertraut 1. 283.
 - 343. Fury unb aut is idiomatic for 'briefly.' Cp. Il. 1018, 3260.
- 346. Grensichlof Eger refers to the old castle of Eger on the Bohemian and Saxon frontier which is now for the most part a ruin. The citadel situated on a steep rock facing the river Eger was very strongly fortified. Schiller paid a visit to Eger from Karlsbad in 1791. Illo and Terzky were murdered at the Castle. See Act v.
- 348. Set's um Eger scil. gethan, 'Be it so, so far as Eger is concerned,' i.e. 'I do not mind Eger.'
- Sept nicht for Das geht nicht, 'that will not go off,' 'that will not do,' 'impossible.' This is a very colloquial phrase, but Wallenstein frequently uses colloquial language. Cf. also l. 1499. Schiller has purposely mixed these and similar turns into the poetic language of his drama in order to give it a stamp of naturalness. The language of Illo shows still more familiar phrases, cf. ll. 2771, 2806, or Biccol. 1. 8.
- 353. bloß is much less elegant than nur but is often used in colloquial German. It occurs again in l. 404.
 - 355. Wie billig seil. ift, 'as it is right.'
 - 358. Oftmeer, n. usually Oftsee, f. (l. 1975). See l. 230 n.
- 360. Das Reich. This is an exaggeration. The Swedes did not rescue the Empire, but the Protestant States of it.
 - 362. Berfiegelt, the usual compound is besiegelt.
- 864. Stemblings im. Note the hiatus and cp. Part I. Introd. xxiv. § 4. Wrangel describes Wallenstein's own feelings. See Dicc. II. 5, ll. 820 sqq. and 20. Xob III. 15, ll. 1973 sqq.
- 365. einer Handwoll Gelb. Gelb is the nom. in apposition after the analogy of ein Glas Baffer, ein Pfund Brot. Compare, however, eine Bolte Staubes l. 3020. A similar formation to die Handwoll is der Tußbreit. See Biccol. II. 7, l. 1057.
 - 368. Balftatt, f. (often, but less correctly, spelt Balffatt) 'battle-

field,' lit. 'place of the battle-field.' In Old German wal (with short a) meant 'battlefield,' the Old Engl. wal meant 'a fallen warrior,' also 'fallen warriors.' Other compounds with this Bai are Baibaia (baila is 'hall') which is according to Germanic mythology the place of immortality for the souls of fallen heroes; and Baibare, f. Old Norse valkyrja 'an immortal maiden who had to choose (ture, fiefen) among those slain on the battle-field (Bai).' This Bai must not be confused with (1) Babi, f. 'choice' which belongs to the same root as ich will, (2) Bai in Baififch, m. 'whale' (occasionally spek Bailfifch). It appears from the English 'whale' that the initial w is not the original sound in German but hw which appears in Mod. Engl. as wh.

372. bie Wimpel...luften, poetic for fegeln.

375. gemeinen is here an equivalent to gemeinsamen. See 1. 430. For another meaning of gemein see 1. 208 n.

376. Grengiant, viz. Pomerania, which the Swedes were most anxious to obtain and a great deal of which (Borpommern) they actually acquired by the provisions of the Peace of Westphalia (1648). See Bicc. II. 5, l. 824. Originally Pomerania was ruled by Dukes (1100—1637), it is now a province of Prussia.

377. liegt zu Boben. The usual phrase is am Boben liegen, but zu Boben fallen. Cf. 1. 1819.

380. mit Sachsen geheime Unterhandlung. In the History III. 55. 25 sqq. Schiller says: Richt bie Sachsen zu bezwingen — sich mit ihnen zu vereinigen, war sein Blan... Richts ließ er unversucht, ben Kurfürsten von ber schwebischen Allianz loszureißen. See the Introd. pp. xxx., xxxi.

383. notig achtet, in prose für notig erachtet (or für notig halt).

388. meine Sauptstabt. Wallenstein regards himself already as ruler of Bohemia.

389. Menn's. The es is the old genit. (M.H.G. es) of es (M.H.G. ez) 'If there is still time "for it".'

390. Das fteht bei mir = Das fteht in meiner Gewalt 'that rests with me.' Cf. 1. 1307.

391. vor wenig Tagen, 'a few days ago.' The phrase vor menigen Tagen is likewise possible. The uninflected form is as a rule used in a more general sense. See ll. 1428, 2041.

394. nun is used here as a causal conjunction 'as now,' 'now that.' It is possible to supply be after nun, but it is not necessary.

396. ftunde. Schiller prefers this older form to the now more usual ftunde. See Biccol. v. 2, l. 2434 n., and B. Tod ll. 1194, 1308, 1349, etc.

398. Altstabt, on the right bank of the river Moldau.

- 399. Ratschin and Meine Seite, on the lest bank of the Moldau. Ratschin (in Bohemian Hraddin) means castle-hill.
- 401. Ronjunttion, f. (four syllables), in German Berbinbung, Bereinigung. This is another instance of a foreign term current in Wallenstein's time in the formal military-political style. The verb sich mit einem tonjungieren was likewise frequently used.
 - 402. Notice that Wallenstein is not to have any pledge.
- 405. The time of action is February, 1634; the negotiations were begun soon after the battle of Lützen (Nov. 16, 1632).

SCENE 6.

- 411. Diefer is often used before proper names and other names with which in prose either per or no pronoun whatever would be used. It seems often to be used instead of per for metrical reasons. See II. 486, 2251, 3699. In other cases piefer implies a sense of contempt. See I. 2740 and the note on pies Gefchiccht I. 584; compare also the similar use of the Greek ovros.
- 416. trüg', in ordinary prose ettrüge. See also Il. 1662, 1763, 2242. In poetry simple verbs are often preferred where compounds would be used in prose. See Part I. Introd., Chapter II. A § 17 (p. xxxv.). See Il. 1357, 2615.
- 419. The French Prince Charles of Bourbon, who had fallen out with his Sovereign Francis I., entered in 1523 into the service of the German Emperor Charles V., led in 1524 an Imperial army into Provence and held a high command in the battle of Pavia (1525), where the Emperor was victorious and Francis I. was taken prisoner. He fell in 1527 in the assault of Rome, which was taken by his troops. While Wallenstein, disgusted by the feeling of becoming dependent on the Swedes, is still hesitating, he recalls to his mind the treachery of the Constable of Bourbon; after he has resolved to take the step he makes a very different comparison (II. 2, Il. 835 sqq.).
- 425. Blutsfreund, m. is an equivalent to Bermanster. In older German Sreund alone had frequently the meaning of 'relative.'
- 428. Stiebe, m., usually Stieben. The word originally had the strong declension (gen. Stiebes, acc. Stiebe), but in M.H.G. weak forms begin to be used as well as the strong ones, and now the weak forms are almost exclusively used in the oblique cases. The nominative is now either Stiebe (l. 2127) or Stieben, the genitive always Stiebens, the accusative nearly always Stieben (l. 2346). Schiller prefers the old accus. Stiebe.

- 429. Bas noch so wütend ringt, 'everyone however furiously he struggles.'
- 430. sich belongs alike to verträgt and to vergleicht.

ben... Feinb, viz. Treulofigfeit, Berrat.

- 440. 3drtlich, we should now say 3crt (l. 2340), 'delicately,' or 3art-fühlend, feinfühlend. 3drtlich (adj. and adv.) is now only used in the sense of 'tenderly loving,' e.g. eine 3drtliche Mutter. See Biccol. IV. 7, l. 2237. jener Karl, i.e. Charles the Fifth.
- 441. Ohm (or Ohm), m. is the contracted form of Oheim, more usually Oheim, m. 'uncle'; the M.H.G. forms are theim and aheim. The word is in general, and especially in the North of Germany, only used in higher style, Ontel (fr. Fr. oncle, Lat. avunculus) being used instead in ordinary conversation.

Apphere, m. Charles V. was the brother of Ferdinand I., the ancestor of the younger line of the House of Habsburg. He was the great-uncle of Ferdinand II. who was Emperor in the time of Wallenstein.

SCENE 7.

On the importance of this scene, in which the Countess Terzky accomplishes what Terzky and Illo were unable to do, viz. to prevail upon Wallenstein to take the decisive step at once, and in which she prevents Max Piccolomini from being heard, see the Introd. p. xliii. The part played by her may be compared with that of Lady Macbeth.

444. Wallenstein instinctively shrinks from hearing her, and addresses her with but little politeness. Nevertheless the Countess understands him better and has more influence with him than anyone else, his wife not excepted. In a passage which originally followed after 1. 447 Wallenstein said:

het biefe Bunge nicht an mich, ich bitt' euch!

3hr wift, fie ift bie Baffe, bie mich totet; etc.

- 445. abzulegen is unusual instead of abzustatten. ablegen means as a rule 'to put off,' e.g. Kleiber ablegen, Furcht ablegen.
- 446. 36 will nicht hoffen, lit. 'I am not inclined to hope,' is a common idiom for 'I hope not'; here 'I trust I do not.'
 - 447. bein Ansehn. Terzky has no authority over the Countess.
- 448. She refers to Frederick V., the 'Winter-king.' See Diccol. IV. 5, 1. 2058. As a matter of fact the Countess did not influence the election at all, but the old mother of Terzky had much to do with it. Frederick's weakness and incapacity are ironically alluded to in Wallenstein's retort.
 - 449. Er war barnach (now usually banach) lit. 'he was like that,' i.e.

'He was worthy of you,' 'He did you credit.' This remark is of course ironical.

woran liegt es is elliptical for w. I. e., bağ noch nichts geschen ift or bağ Bunbnis mit ben Schweben noch nicht geschloffen ift.

- 450. was er mus. In the following speeches the Countess undertakes to prove that Wallenstein has absolutely no choice left.
 - 458. Berfichert, in ordinary prose gefichert.
 - 462. Den Borfat, viz. the purpose of conspiring with the Swedes. glauben...bir gern, 'are ready to credit you with.'
- 463. mit Brief und Siegel seems to mean simply 'with authoritative documents,' 'with conclusive proofs'; the 'writing and seal' can only refer to letters signed by Terzky, as Wallenstein himself had never signed a document which might have compromised him. Cp. 1. 946.
- es...bir belegen. es refers to Wallenstein's traitorous plans. belegen, 'to lay proofs upon,' 'to prove,' 'to demonstrate.'
 - 465. Da, 'In that case.' mußten sie, 'they would be compelled.'
- 466. bift gegangen for gegangen bift. The liberty of altering the usual order of verbs is occasionally taken by all poets. See l. 504 (for fomoren (affen) and many other cases.
 - 467. bir... jugerechnet, 'put down to your account,' 'imputed to you.'
- 470. This line and the following are sometimes quoted, and may in fact be applied to more than one great historical deed.
- 474. Der Derst Biccolomini. Max comes in order to ask Wallenstein himself what his plans are, as he said he would do at the conclusion of Die Biccolomini v. 3, Il. 2610 and 2650. However the important interview does not take place before B. Lob II. 2. Some critics have started the theory that if Max Piccolomini had been admitted now, he would have persuaded Wallenstein to remain faithful to the Emperor and would have spoiled the plans of the Countess, her husband and Illo; while by refusing to see him—his good genius—Wallenstein loses his last chance, and when Max comes again (II. 2) the fatal treaty with the Swedes has been signed by Wallenstein. This theory, however, does not seem acceptable for the reasons given in the Introduction, p. xliv. There are two lines in one of the acting copies which were subsequently omitted by Schiller, but which most likely were originally intended to precede l. 474. In them Wallenstein says:

Silfreiche Dachte, zeigt mir einen Freund In biefer Angft ber fcwerbelabnen Seele.

Scarcely has he uttered these words when Max is announced, but he refuses to see him.

- 475. Wallenstein shrinks from seeing the face of his chivalrous young friend in the moment when he contemplates setting his signature to the alliance with the Swedes.
 - 479. She thinks Max comes to ask for Thekla's hand.
- 480. naφier. Wallenstein is only informed of Max's love for his daughter in l. 1598.
- 481. abjusert'gen, 'to despatch.' sertig, 'ready' really means 'ready to go.' It is derived from gapt (older gart) 'journey' and was sometimes spelled sartig.
- 483. fic fante, 'could be found.' The German reflective must often be rendered by the English passive voice. See ll. 780, 803, 2710, 2986.
- 487. bit alten Hoffnungen refers in this drama to his hopes to obtain the crown of Bohemia. See l. 233 n.
- 491. stehndes Kuses, 'at once,' corresponds to the Latin stante pede or statim (from stare) and the French de ce pas. The more usual phrase is now stehenden Kuses (l. 3811 and B. Cell I. 3, l. 333, Maria Stuart IV. 11, l. 3273), but stehendes is in conformity with the old rule that an adj. took the strong form in cases where it was not preceded by the article, e.g. gutes Mutes, reines Hergens. This rule is still observed in Mod. Germ. with sem. subst. e.g. neuer Art (l. 2488), treusoserwise (l. 1886), and with nouns in the plur. e.g. guter Dinge (l. 2782). But in the sing. of the masc. and neuter the usage is sluctuating and on the whole the weak form is preserved, e.g. alles and allen Ernstes, gleiches and gleichen Sergens. The preserence of the weak form may be due to reasons of euphony, in order to avoid the concurrence of two words ending in etc. Schiller's practice is not unisorm, but on the whole he seems to preser the weak form, see freien Suses (l. 2499), stillen Geists (l. 2552).
- 492. Schiller's account in the fourth book of his History of the Thirty Years' War often agrees very closely with passages in the play and serves to illustrate them. In this case we find the following anecdote told by Schiller (following Herchenhahn). On Wallenstein's retreat to Eger a gentleman of his suite took upon himself to urge him to seek for reconciliation with the Emperor. "Und wie ist da zu helsen?" siel der Gerzog ihm ins Bort. "Sie haben," erwiderte sener, "vierzigtausend Armitte (ducats on which the figure of an armed soldier was stamped) in der Aruhen. Die nehmen Sie in die Hand und reisen geraden Begs damit an den kaiserlichen Hos. Dort erklären Sie, daß Sie alle disherigen Schritte bloß gethan, die Areue der kaiserlichen Diener auf die Probe zu stellen und die Redlichen von den Berdächtigen zu unterscheiden. Und da nun die meisten sich zum Abfall geneigt erwiesen, so seine Kaiserliche

Majeftat vor biesen gefährlichen Menschen zu warnen. So werben Sie jeben zum Berräter machen, ber Sie jeht zum Schelm machen will. Am kaiserlichen Hose wird man Sie mit ben vierzigtausend Armirten willsommen heißen, und Sie werben wieber ber erste Friedlander werden." "Der Borschlag ift gut," antwortete Wallenstein nach einigem Nachbenken, "aber ber Teusel traue!"

- 494. Jum besten haben is equivalent to jum Narren haben. For the explanation of the idiom, see Viccol. II. 6, 1. 860 n.
- 499. For the following compare Biccol. v. 1, l. 2527 sqq. The Countess is perfectly right in her anticipations.
- 500. Der Ronig von Ungarn, i.e. the son of the Emperor, who succeeded his father as Ferdinand III. See Riccol. II. 5, Il. 800 sqq.
- 506. A description similar to the following passage is given with a very different purpose and with very different feelings by Max Piccolomini in \$1000. III. 4, ll. 1661 sqq.
- 509. Sofftatt, f. is really the place in which a court is to be held together with the buildings on it, hence 'a court.' Statt corresponds etymologically to 'stead.' Statt, f. as a noun now only occurs in poetry and in compounds, and also in anflatt 'instead of.' The common noun Statt, f. 'town' is really the same word. Staat, m. has the same double sense which we find in the English 'state,' both being borrowed from the Lat. status. Sofftaat, m. is the household of a prince, the courtiers.

goldne Schlüffel austeilen means Rammerherrn ernennen. A golden key is the badge of office of a chamberlain. See Piccol. II. 7, l. 1290.

- 510. gastfrei refers to er (l. 508), not to große. In reading a small pause must be made after gastfrei.
- 512. sid ju bescheiden weiß, nichts...ju gesten, 'knows how to restrain himself, not to be...really of any higher worth or significance.'
- 515. Prinz, we should now say furft. The term Prinz (fr. Fr. prince, Lat. principem) is now only used of the sons or the nearest relatives of kings. Reigning princes are called by their official title: Rönig, Herzog, etc.
 - 516. bann eben auch einer, 'in that case just one more.'
- 517. neuen Menschen is used here in the technical sense of homines novi, in German Emportommlinge, 'upstarts,' 'parvenus.'
- 518. ü'bernachtiges has here the very unusual sense of 'sprung up suddenly during the night and doomed to die before long,' hence 'transient,' a 'mushroom existence' which will soon be forgotten. As a rule ü'bernachtig means 'having stayed up all night,' 'overwatched,' e.g. ein übernachtiges Gesicht.
 - 519. mit gleichem Aufwand, 'with equal expenditure' (viz. of effort),

hence 'just as easily' (mit gleicher Mühe). After this line Schiller had originally the following ones which were subsequently omitted:

Ballenftein (heftig bewegt).

Subr' fie binaus,

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Las mir ben Biccolomini berein.

- Grafin. Sprich, ift's bein Ernft? Ich bitte bich! Du taunst Drein willigen, bich felbst zu Grab zu tragen, So schmählich zu versiegen, so in nichts Bu endigen bein anspruchevolles Leben?
 Richts fein, wenn man nichts war, erträgt sich leicht, Doch nichts mehr fein, gewesen sein .
- 522. Silfreiche Machte is here equivalent to Schiffal, n. His pride and ambition are strongly aroused by the words of the Countess.
 - 527. Groutbuent, 'with a boastful air.'
 - 532. ber...begonnen, elliptical for ber ich begonnen habe or ber beg. hat.
- 534. Such people are called in familiar language Gintagsflitgen. It was Wallenstein's aim to gain a lasting and assured position. As a mere general of a great army he could never expect to keep his position for a long time, and for this reason he wished to become a prince of the Empire.
 - 535. Et' is here not to be translated.
- 536. Lefung, f. (l. 3223) usually means 'watch-word.' It is perhaps derived from the verb tofen 'to listen' which has gone out of use in literary German. On another meaning of Lefung see l. 2217 n.
- 540. The Countess does not blame Wallenstein's belief in the stars, but the passage is directed against the ideas of loyalty, fidelity, etc. which the Countess considers to be superstitions cherished by ordinary mortals, but unworthy of an independent spirit such as Wallenstein. She admonishes him not to be sentimental and to see his aims in too gloomy a light, but to take the fullest advantage of the position in which he finds himself.
- 541. beines... Geiftes Meifter, usually Meifter fiber beinen ... Geift. Cf. l. 1450.
- 542. bift. Wallenstein was not yet accused of high-treason to the knowledge of the Countess, but she knew he would be.
- 544. This line has six strongly accented syllables. Such lines are not of rare occurrence in this play. See Part I. Introd. p. xxvii., and ll. 676, 830, 1974, 1977, 1994, 2014, 2071, 2204 and others. In some cases the irregularity is scarcely noticeable owing to the break caused by the change of speaker.

- 545. With this and the foll. lines cp. 28. Tell 1. 4, 11. 645-654.
- 550. In prose: 3ch ftanb feinem Bergen am nachften or 3ch war feinem Bergen ber Rachfte.
- 556. Regensburg. A reference to the Fürstentag or Rursürstentag (see Xag l. 563) which was held in June 1630 and on which Duke Maximilian of Bavaria and other Electors prevailed upon the reluctant Emperor to decree the dismissal of Wallenstein and a large part of the army. Wallenstein then retired into private life on his Bohemian estates, but he never forgot that the Emperor had sacrificed him. The proceedings and consequences of this meeting of the Electors at Regensburg (Ratisbon) are several times alluded to in the drama. See Piccol. II. 7. Il. 1166 sag.: 2B. Xob ll. 1402 sag. and 1786 sag.
 - 557. Stand im Reich or Reichsftand, 'state of the Empire.'
- 558. At that time Wallenstein was working hard to secure military and naval supremacy in Europe to the House of Habsburg.
- 562. An inn... hieltest bu... bid fest, more usually an inn. The accusative denotes the clinging to, seizing the hand of the Emperor.
 - 565. bem Bapern, viz. Maximilian Duke of Bavaria.
- **566.** Dem Übermütigen. Adjectives are not unfrequently placed with repetition of the def. art. after the substantive as if put in by an afterthought. The adj. thereby gains additional force. See Il. 986, 1202, 1203, 1221 and many others.
 - 567. bie... Burbe, viz. Wallenstein's re-appointment in 1632.
- 569. wantist qualifies the whole sentence and not guter. In prose wantist would be placed at the beginning of the sentence.
 - 571. verweigert, scil. hatte.
- 572. Wallenstein is right to some extent. His position as such was abnormal and one which could not be expected to be maintained long. See also ll. 598—9 and ll. 2123 sqq.; 2488 sqq.
- 576. bit Not. With the idea expressed here compare the fine poem called Das Schictfal by Schiller's countryman and admirer Hölderlin, whose poetry was much influenced by that of Schiller.
- 577. Figuranten is a name especially used of procession men on the stage, now usually called Statisten. Another usual name for such mere dummies is Stroßmänner.
- 578. bas 3 sichen refers to the outward signs of dignity, titles, decorations. These are called 1. 587 ber hoble Schein.
 - 579. Before Den Größten supply Die.
 - 580. fie in should be contracted into one syllable.
 - 581. bie is demonstrative 'that.'

582. bie Bestallung, 'the commission.' The now archaic verb bestallen meant in eine Stelle einsehen, ein Amt übertragen. The expression wohlbestallt, 'duly appointed,' is still much used. bestallt is the old regularly formed past partic. of bestellen (M.H.G. ich bestelle—pret. ich bestalle—past part. bestall), and from the past forms has been formed in early N.H.G. the verb bestallen. See Behaghel-Trechmann, p. 112.

584. bies Geschlecht is a biblical term (see Hebrews iii. 10 Darum ich entrüstet ward über dies Geschlecht..., or Mark ix. 19 D du ungläubiges Geschlecht...) which seems to mean 'a bad sort of people.' Here it refers to the intriguing courtiers of Vienna; in l. 3521 to men of the stamp of Illo and Terzky. In both cases Dies Geschlecht is used contemptuously. It may be rendered 'this crew.' See also Piccol. v. 1, l. 2403 Dies Geschlecht von Masser reserring to the unscrupulous advisers of Wallenstein, Illo and Terzky.

585. mit ben Draftmaschinen seiner Kunft, lit. 'wire-machines of its art,' hence 'puppets of its own creation.' In Rabale und Liebe (II. 1) some people are called contemptuously Stlaven eines Marionettenbrafts. Compare Stlaven seelen and Draft maschinen.

587. es...thut, 'does...it,' e.g. the business, 'suffices.' This is a South German idiom instead of which one would write in literary German genugt or hinreicht or simply hisft.

588. Es, viz. bies Geschlicht (l. 584), the courtiers and the Emperor.

590. ihre refers to Natur, and seine and ihm of the soll. line to Geschlecht (584). Cp. with this idea the ll. 163—6 of Der Spaziergang. The lines 583 sqq. have been rendered thus by Hunter:

For long, ay, till no more it can, this race
Makes shift to work with venal, slavish souls,
And with mere tools and puppets of its craft;
But when at last they near the precipice,
And the vain semblance will no more avail,
Then fall they into Nature's mighty hands,
That giant-spirit, that obeys none else,
Knows nought of compromises, deals with them
On her conditions only, not their own.

593. Raufe, 'bargain.' See Biccol. v. 3, 1. 2609.

594. fühn umgreisenbe, usually fühn um sich greisenbe, 'boldly progressing,' 'boldly pushing onward,' say 'daring and ambitious.' See l. 2484. um sich greisen is lit. 'to grasp round about onesels,' 'to clutch at everything within one's reach,' hence in a figurative sense 'to spread about,' 'to extend,' 'to progress.'

- 600. eigene, 'original,' 'independent.'
- 603. vor acht Sanren, in 1626 during the war against the Count of Mansfeld and the King of Denmark.
- 604. Deutschlands Rreise. The old German Empire was divided into ten circuits or districts (Rreise). Seuer has here its old monosyllabic pronunciation, it was in M.H.G. viur. Compare Cuer 1. 234.
- 608. jebe Lanbeshoheit, i.e. jeben Lanbeshorften. This was the real cause of Wallenstein's fall in 1630, when the Emperor was obliged to sacrifice him to the representations and demands of the princes of the Empire.
 - 609. Deines Sultans refers contemptuously to the Emperor.
- 618. Dem ift...so is idiomatic for Das ift...so. Dem ift...so means 'with regard to that...(it) is so.'
- 620. Thaten, e.g. the deposition of the princes of the Empire and the unlimited taxation of all the districts of the Empire.
- 621. Ordnung, s. seems to refer to the Ordnung des Reiches, 'constitution of the Empire.' It has been proposed, but with less fitness, to take Ordnung in the sense of Bestordung which it has sometimes in the writings of Schiller and his contemporaries. In his fine philosophical poem Die Kunftler Schiller addresses the artists (II. 99—100): Freut euch der ehrenvollen Stuse, | worauf die hohe Ordnung euch gestellt.
- 623. Berbrechen, n. pl. viz. gegen bie Ordnungen des Reiches. By means of these very 'crimes' against the Empire he won the Fürstenmantes! He became a Reichsfürst and with this change in his position he also changed his politics. See Piccol. II. 5, Il. 835 sqq.
- 625. Die Rebe nicht tann sein. nicht is out of place for the sake of emphasis. We should say in ordinary prose baß zwischen bir und ihm von Recht und Bflicht nicht die Rebe sein tann.
- 627. Die Summe ziehen is a technical business phrase. bie Summe, 'the total.'
- 629. By strongly appealing to his belief in the stars, Wallenstein's weak point as she well knows, the intriguing Countess at last prevails upon him to take the decisive step at once.
- 631. In Goethe's mysterious fairy-tale of the beautiful lily written shortly before this scene and published in Schiller's Goren, the decisive words are likewise Go ift an ber Beit, 'the time has come.'
- 634. Bobiat, m. (trisyllabic) is the Greek term (ὁ ζωδιακόs, supply κύκλοs) which is usually replaced by the German Xiertris, the circle containing the twelve constellations through which the sun appears to pass.
 - 648. This line is the climax of the drama, from this moment Wal-

lenstein's cause is lost and becomes soon more hopeless with every scene. This step is the one which seals his fate. See \(\pa_i\)ccol. v. 1, l. 2480. Wallenstein himself has at once a gloomy presentiment. Cf. ll. 647 sqq. And—so soon does revenge follow his treason—Wallenstein immediately sends for Octavio in order to inform the false friend of the step just taken. This is a strong case of tragic irony.

mir is ethical dat, and remains untranslated.

644. Drei Boten, probably one to ride to Prag, the other to Eger 1.832), the third perhaps to Duke Francis of Lauenburg who was to escort his wife and daughter to Holland (see Il. 1540—50).

fatteln is used, like fprengen, without its object (bas Bferb).

- 645. sein resers to the Emperor. The phrase is elliptical, supply ber mid au bieser Abat antreibt or something similar.
- 647. ich erwert' es, 'I am expecting,' 'I am prepared.' An interesting parallel from *Macheth* (I. 7) runs thus:

But in these cases

We still have judgment here; that we but teach Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return To plague th' inventor: this even-handed justice Commends th' ingredients of our poison'd chalice To our own lips.

- 649. Wer bes Drachen Bahne sat. Cadmus, the founder of Thebes, having killed a dragon, the son of Ares, sowed its teeth: there sprang up a host of armed men who at once fought and killed one another with the exception of five who were the ancestors of the Thebans. Æetes, king of Colchis, ordered Jason the Argonaut to sow some of the same dragon's teeth which Cadmus had not used and which Athena had given him, and to fight the men springing up from them.
- 652. Die boje φοηπιας, 'the expectation of evil,' 'the anticipation of misfortune.'

unter ihrem Gerzen, 'within itself.' Cf. Piccol. v. 1, 1l. 2452-3; 2B. Tob III. 18, 1l. 2133-4.

- 653. fo, 'therefore.'
- 655. Compare the similar ideas Piccol. III. 8, l. 1840; II. 6, l. 692; B. Tob l. 2883.
- bas Gerg. The true character of a man which influences his actions and thereby brings about his fate.
- 660. In his Lieb von ber Glode Schiller says, Il. 146-7: Doch mit bee Geschides Dachten | ift tein ew'ger Bund ju flechten; and in his ballad

Der Ring bee Bolpfrates 1. 52 the king of Egypt says Mir grauet vor ber Gotter Reibe. Cp. 1. 3585 n.

[After this scene, in the later part of the morning, Wallenstein actually concludes his treaty with the Swedes. Wrangel leaves Pilsen immediately afterwards.]

ACT II.

After Wallenstein has formally agreed to join the Swedes, Max separates himself from him openly, while at the same time Octavio secretly induces the majority of the generals to leave him. Buttler becomes Wallenstein's deadliest enemy but remains near him. The scenes of this Act take place at Pilsen during the afternoon of the second day, scenes 1-3 at Wallenstein's house, the rest at Octavio's.

SCENE 1.

664. er, viz. General Aldringen, called in this drama ber or Graf Miringer. See Biccol. I. 1, 1. 21 note. Octavio has received the same information in Biccol. V. 2, 11. 2580 sqq.

Eing is the chief town of Upper Austria, situated on the Danube, to the west of Vienna.

- lage. This form is due to Schiller's Swabian dialect which prefers the subj. of the pret. in the oratio obliqua even in cases where, as here, the subj. of the present (liege) would be required by the consecutio temporum. See Biccol. III. 4, l. 1603 note.
- 666. Stauenberg, now Afraumberg, is on the Moldau in the Eger district not far from Pilsen. It was the property of the general Count Marradas, and Aldringen was consulting here with Marradas and Gallas.
 - 668. spanischen is here, as osten in poetry, a dissyllabic word.
 - 669. Machft... Anstalt, 'you are... preparing.' See 1. 2209.
- 672. Wallenstein knows Octavio's nature and inclination intimately, and assigns to him a part for which he is admirably fitted. But he is almost inconceivably blind with regard to Octavio's real feelings towards him and refuses to believe the warnings of Illo and Terzky. He explains the reason of his boundless confidence in Octavio in Scene 3.
- 678. in biefem Spiel. It was not for want of personal courage. At Lützen Octavio had shown the greatest bravery.
 - 674. retteft...ten Schein, 'save...appearances.'
 - 679. zu thun (supply ift), viz. to lead on the troops to me.

- 680. After. Octavio is frequently called After or her Afte by Wallenstein and by the generals. This seems indeed to be his nickname in the camp, briefly denoting the impression produced by his ripe judgment and skill. See Aiccol. I. 4, l. 506; II. 6, l. 887; III. 2, l. 1411; IV. 6, l. 2188; Ab. Lob ll. 852, 1040, 1693, 2037. It may be noted that Wilhelm von Wolzogen, a friend of Schiller's youth and in later years his brother-in-law, had the same nickname and was called by it by Schiller himself although Schiller was his senior by three years. Possibly the poet applied to Octavio the familiar nickname half in jest to denote the superior diplomatist. Wolzogen too had distinguished himself as a clever diplomatist on several occasions.
- 681. As a matter of fact Wallenstein twice lent his own horses to generals who deserted him, first to Gallas when he was sent to bring back Aldringen (the part here given to Octavio), and afterwards to Octavio when he was sent to bring back Gallas. For the sake of dramatic concentration Schiller has given the part really played by Gallas also to Octavio. See Introd.

683. ja, 'I hope,' 'I trust.' See l. 1563 n.

Octavio leaves without having spoken a single word to Wallenstein. This is the only scene in the drama where Wallenstein and Octavio meet privately, and in the only other scene in which they appear together (\$16001. II. 7) Octavio again does not speak to Wallenstein.

SCENE 2.

In a letter to Goethe dated Febr. 27, 1798, Schiller probably refers to this fine scene in which a noble, blameless and courageous man, and one who has been so far Wallenstein's devoted friend and enthusiastic admirer, dares to call Wallenstein's deed by its real name to his face and tears himself away from his beloved general when he is unable to shake his resolution. The passage is as follows:—Besonbers bin ich stroß, eine Situation hinter mir zu haben, wo bie Aussache war, das ganz gemeine moralische Urteil über das Bassensteinische Berdrechen auszusprechen und eine solche an sich Ratur des Boralischen zu vertigen... Others reser this passage to IV. 2 but without sufficient reason. In his review of Goethe's Egmont Schiller bestowed much praise on the sine scene of the fifth act in which Alva's son visits Egmont in his prison and the son of Egmont's bitterest enemy openly consesses his love and admiration for the hero. In some respects

we have here a parallel scene to it, but this scene is more pathetic and impressive.

- 687. So bleibt's babei, 'then it is settled.' Cp. Biccol. II. 7, ll. 1259 sqq.
- 695. prufent ausquuben, lit. 'to practise while testing,' say 'to test by practice.'
- 696. Bo...ift, 'where the problem can be clearly solved.' We often say Das Exempel geht rein auf or Das Exempel geht ohne Bruch auf, 'the problem can be solved without leaving a fraction behind.'
- 699. gang stands predicatively 'whole,' 'undivided,' hence 'unhurt.' Compare the phrase von gangem Gergen, 'with all my heart.'
 - 702. ift vorhanden, lit. 'is at hand,' hence 'exists.' See 1. 61 n.
- 706. bin ich willens, 'I am resolved.' willens is a predicative genitive with the force of an adjective or past participle (entsoloffen, gefonnen).
- 711. Very important various readings to the following speeches are given in Vollmer's edition (1880) from the acting copies.

munbig, 'of age,' is derived from the old technical term bie Munb, 'power,' 'protection.' Hence munbig means 'able to protect oneself.' Die Munb has gone out of use, but munbig, Munbel, n. 'ward,' and Bormunb, m. 'guardian' are commonly used. Max implies that up to now he had allowed himself to be guided entirely by Wallenstein, now for the first time he has to decide for himself. See l. 1297.

- 714. Compare Ferdinand's words to Egmont (Act 5): Dein Rame war's, ber mir in meiner ersten Jugend gleich einem Stern bes himmels entgegenleuchtete. Cp. l. 734.
- 718. Gergen means here, as it does several times in this drama, the inner voice of conscience.
 - 727. He is right. It is not an honest war, it is treason.
 - 728. Cp. Biccol. 1. 4, ll. 500 sqq.
- 734. bet feste Stern bes Bols or bet feste Bolarstern. The pole-star is the last star in the tail of the Lesser Bear which points to the pole of the celestial sphere, i.e. the point in the firmament which remains motionless, 'fixed' as it were. For this reason it serves mariners as a compass to find their way in the night. Compare Shakespeare's Julius Caesar Act III. Sc. 1, ll. 60—62 where Caesar says:

But I am constant as the northern star, Of whose true-fixed and resting quality There is no fellow in the firmament.

737. eingewachsnen, 'grown in,' hence 'deep rooted' (eingewurzelten).

- 740. Max is afraid that the fascination of Wallenstein's look will cause him to waver in his resolution. See Biccol. III. 8, l. 1873.
 - 744. Bat gleich...fic befreit = obgleich...fic befreit hat.
 - 750. hoheitblidenben, 'august.'
- 753. sidyre, viz. virtue which esteems itself secure without really being so. Hence sidyre has the meaning of all in sidyre or welde sidy für sidyer halt.
- 755. bas giudiche Gefühl is the right feeling of a good man, the happy instinct for all that is right and good.
- 757. Berrufen is less usual than in Berruf bringen, 'to decry.' Ruf, m. is 'repute,' hence Berruf, m. 'bad repute,' 'discredit.'
 - 758. jebes machtige Bermogen, 'every great ability,' 'all lofty powers.'
- 760. in her Breiheit, i.e. as soon as a man is permitted to act with absolute freedom. Max maintains that vulgar minds will never believe that a man absolutely free from restraint will ever act from noble and generous motives. He implores Wallenstein to show that they are wrong.
- 761. Dhumacht, f. (see l. 111 n.), 'impotence' is opposed to Freiheit and refers to those who do not enjoy full liberty of action but are tied down to some prescribed line of conduct.

mag, 'cares to,' has here almost the sense of 'dares to.'

- 770. treib's ¿ur, lit. 'carry it on to,' es refers in a general way to 'your purpose'; say 'bring it to' or 'proceed to.' Max does not see that a revolt by Wallenstein without the aid of the Swedes would be a hopeless undertaking.
 - 776. verirrt, by poetic licence for sich verirrt. verirren is transitive.
- 779. This line is a familiar quotation. The general sense of the following famous passage is that young people forget that words are dangerous instruments which require most careful handling.
- 780. schwer sich hanbhabt, wie, 'is as difficult to handle as.' sich handle d.' See l. 483 n.
- 782. Der Dinge Maß, 'the judgment of things,' which can only be just if it results from the proper understanding of all their properties and conditions. Say 'things which can only be judged on their own merits.'
- 785. Phantastifc foleppt in, 'drags fantastically in,' say 'fantastically includes under.'
- 786. auf would in ordinary prose follow Besen. Besen stands for Lebewesen, Personen. The word was probably chosen by the poet because of its usual contrast with Sache.
 - 787. The lines 787—q1 are familiar quotations.
 - 792. Da, viz. in the actual world as opposed to the human brain.

- 795. In the Middle Ages the belief was current that the so-called four elements earth, air, fire, and water, were peopled and governed by spirits. The Spirit of Fire was called Salamander; the Spirit of Water, Undine; the Spirit of Air, Sylphe; and the Spirit of Earth, Gnom or Kobold. Compare the so-called Rubelfgene in Goethe's Cauft, I. Il. 1273 sqq. Fire was considered to be the most pure of the elements, hence the Calamander was looked upon as the most pure of the Spirits. It was actually believed that salamanders could live in fire and many of these reptiles were thrown into the flames. The sense of the passage is: He who can find satisfaction in a life striving after ideal aims can live as it were with good and pure spirits in the pure element of fire, i.e. in surroundings in which he is able to remain pure and blameless. Max is such a man but not Wallenstein. He is a realist, who is attracted by what the earth can give and strives after wealth and power and makes no profession of maintaining absolute integrity of character.
 - 798. bie Begierbe, 'my longings,' for earthly riches and influence.
- 799. Compare Schiller's Borte bes Bahns in which he says of bas Gud (ll. 16—17): Dem Schlechten folgt es mit Liebesblid, | Nicht bem Guten geboret bie Erbe.
- 800. bit Göttlichen or even bie Götter occurs often in Schiller's poetry, the style of which is strongly influenced by the study of the classics.
- 801. allgemeine Güter, 'goods common to all,' 'blessings which all may share.'
 - 803. erringt sich, 'is gained.' See l. 483 n. tein, viz. tein irbischer.
- 806. unterm Tage=unter bem Licht bes Tages, 'beneath the day,' 'beneath the earth.' Schiller makes use of the medieval conception that evil powers are constantly at work under the surface of the earth, who endeavour to ensnare men by offers of deceitful presents. These are wealth, power and other earthly things, by means of which ber bofe Geist (l. 799), the faliche Machte (l. 805) or Lügengeister (l. 811) seek to bring men down to their low level. Some commentators have mistaken the expression unter bem Tage for unter bem Limmel, unter ber Sonne, 'under the sun,' i.e. 'upon the earth.'

folimmqeartet, lit. 'evil-natured,' hence 'malignant.'

- 807. masht man sie geneigt, usually sich (dat.) is supplied, 'does one propitiate them.'
 - 812. berudenb = inbem fie bich beruden, 'by enticing you.'
- 816. Max was much liked by the Emperor. See Lager 1. 1038. Cp. also the advice of the Duchess B. Lob, 1. 2394.
 - 824. This is an absolute impossibility for a man like Wallenstein.

- 825. Cp. the similar idea Piccol. III. 4, ll. 1659-60.
- 827. 3ch begleite bich. Max does not wish for anything better. Cp. Biccol. I. 4, Il. 534 soq. and III. 4, Il. 1661 soq.
 - 830. Meilenzeiger, m. 'mile-indicator,' say 'mile-stone' (Meilenftein).
- 831. Gilenben, usually Gilboten, 'couriers.' See ll. 1723, 2374, and cp. Reitenbe, l. 1716.
- 832. nach Brag, in order to win the troops stationed there for his plans. See II. 1428 sqq.; nach Eger in order to instruct the commander of the fortress to make preparations for the reception of Wallenstein's regiments and his Swedish allies.
- 833. Bir handeln, wie wir muffen. This is Wallenstein's favourite idea. It is further explained by him in ll. 953 sqq.
- 836. bee is the old genit. of ber, which survives in poetry and in compounds such as been been been been been is a recent formation. See II. 1450, 3247, 3538.
- 837. bas δράβte in ber Bett, i.e. the title of Raiser. Raiser is the Greek form (Καίσαρ) of the name Caesar. It is one of the earliest Latin loan-words in German. The Russian Tsaar has the same origin. The old German Emperors claimed to be the successors of the Roman Emperors (who assumed the name of Caesares) and to be the highest princes in the world. In his ballad Der Gras von Sabburg Il. 8—10 Schiller describes the coronation of the Emperor Rudolf of Habsburg and says that the seven electors,

Bie ber Sterne Chor um die Sonne fich ftellt, Umftanden geschäftig ben Herrscher ber Welt, Die Bürde des Amtes ju üben.

- 838. witer Rom. This is not quite correct and Caesar was not so guilty as Wallenstein. Caesar crossed the Rubicon (49 B.C.) on his march against Pompeius, his rival for the supreme power, who had caused the Senate to take some one-sided measures against him. Hence witer Rom means only witer Rompeius and his party in the Senate.
- 840. et war versoren=er ware versoren gewesen. The indic. of the preterite instead of the past conditional denotes the certainty of the result if the condition is fulfilled. Cf. l. 2725; and Maria Stuart ll. 1830 and 2962; Bilhelm Tell ll. 2060 and 3198; Goethe's Torquato Tasso ll. 1462 and 1479. The same idiom occurs in Latin and French. See Eve's Grammar § 569. In prose the structure of this line would have been Barf et das Schwert von sich, so war et versoren or Hatte et das Schwert von sich, so war et versoren or Hatte et das Schwert von sich, so war et versoren or Hatte et das

841. entwaffnete, viz. mein Geer. A similar verb is abrüften (viz. fich).

848. fein Giad. Caesar is reported (by Plutarch, ch. 38) to have encouraged a boatman, who had undertaken to convey him across the Adriatic but wished to put back on account of a violent storm which had arisen, by saying to him, "Fear nothing; you carry Caesar and the fortune of Caesar in your boat." Hence Cafar and fein Giad has become a proverbial saying.

bas antre, i.e. the consciousness of the wrong connected with his deed.

SCENE 3.

- 844. Wallenstein does not choose to answer Terzky's question but betrays, by his asking for Wrangel, that Max's words have made a deep. impression on him. Nevertheless it is not to be assumed that he would ultimately have reversed his decision.
- 850. ter Echwarze selbst, 'the Evil One himsels.' Several times in this play Schiller has enhanced the tragic effect by a mysterious allusion to some evil agency by which Wallenstein is being dragged on to his ruin. For this reason Colonel Wrangel, the negotiator of the satal union with the Swedes, is made to disappear mysteriously so as to excite in superstitious minds a suspicion of diabolical agency. Der Schwarze or ber schwarze Mann is often used as an equivalent to ber Skise ber Scrife.
- 855. melionen, 'Italian.' These are not mentioned in 1.668. On melion see Biccol. IV. 5, 1. 2137 note.
 - 864. ba, 'when.'
 - 867. alt erprobtes. See the note to 1. 91.
 - 870. just, now usually eben or gerade, grade. just is going out of use.
- 873. brum taugt er bir, 'therefore he suits you.' taugen is 'to be of value.'
- 874. Beiß for 3ch weiß. See l. 339 n. ben beiben, viz. Octavio and Max.
- 877. Dorn im Auge, lit. 'a thorn in the eye,' hence 'an eyesore.' Cp. our expression 'a thorn in my side.'
- 881. Reigung, supply seine, and compare l. 304 n. Again in l. 887 meiner should be supplied before Erlaubnis.
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- 888. One of these secret messengers appears in Biccol. V. 2.
- 893. This is a fine touch of tragic irony as Wallenstein here unconsciously proves that the stars do lie—everyone else except himself being convinced that Octavio is betraying him. Compare with this line Wallenstein's remarks in 11. 1668 sqq. after he cannot doubt any longer that Octavio has been false to him, and his bitter words to Sent in 11. 3611—13.
- 897. The following account (ll. 897—942) is a much admired piece of poetry and explains at last why Wallenstein throughout seven acts of the great drama relies on Octavio almost to infatuation. With his account compare that of Octavio in Biccol. 1. 3, ll. 360 sqq., and the mysterious story hinted at by Wallenstein himself in Biccol. II. 6, l. 890.

The first two lines are a familiar quotation.

898. er refers to Mensch in Menschen. According to strict grammar an adjective or a pronoun should only refer to the whole and never to the first part of a compound noun.

Beltgeift = ber bie Belt lentenbe Geift, tie Gottheit.

- 901. Lütner Attion, on Nov. 16, 1632. On Lütner see Lager l. 677 n. Attion, f. This archaic term instead of the ordinary Echlacht (which is used by the dragoon in the 'Camp') expresses well the stiff and formal military language used by the generals in Wallenstein's time. On the excessive use of foreign words in the military and diplomatic language of the XVIIth century and Schiller's deliberate imitation of it see l. 234 note.
- 905. unterbrach would in prose be placed after Ruf. It belongs to Ruf as well as to Rauschen.
- 906. Runben, f. pl. 'patrols.' Runbe (also l. 2826) is borrowed fr. the Fr. la ronde. Instead of Runbe the term Patrouille, f. (l. 2838) is likewise used. 'To patrol' is bie Runbe machen. Der Runben Ruf is called bie Parole or bie Losung.
- 914. eine große Nummer, 'some big number.' The expression is taken from a lottery in which gamblers pile their money on the chance of some particular number turning up. In the choice of this comparison Schiller may have been influenced by Herder's before-mentioned essay Bom eigenen Schilfal. See l. 212 note.
- 916. beines Güüdes Schiff is a not uncommon expression (see the note to ber Fortuna ihr Schiff in the Lager 1. 420) and especially appropriate in this case if one remembers Wallenstein comparing himself with Caesar and wishing for his good fortune (see 1. 843 n.).
- 928. über mit has a different sense from über mich. The former expresses that the jumping of the horses went on for some time ov

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- 906. Runben, f. pl. 'patrols.' Runbe (also l. 2826) is borrowed fr. the Fr. la ronde. Instead of Runbe the term Batrouille, f. (l. 2838) is likewise used. 'To patrol' is bie Runbe machen. Der Runben Ruf is called bie Barole or bie Losung.
- 914. eine große Rummer, 'some big number.' The expression is taken from a lottery in which gamblers pile their money on the chance of some particular number turning up. In the choice of this comparison Schiller may have been influenced by Herder's before-mentioned essay Bom eigenen Schilfal. See l. 212 note.
- 916. beines Giudes Schiff is a not uncommon expression (see the note to ber Fortuna ihr Schiff in the Lager 1. 420) and especially appropriate in this case if one remembers Wallenstein comparing himself with Caesar and wishing for his good fortune (see 1. 843 n.).
- 928. über mir has a different sense from über mich. The former expresses that the jumping of the horses went on for some time over

ACT II.

the place where Wallenstein lay while uber mich means a quickly transitory movement, 'over me and away.' Cp. 1. 3050: hoch weg über ihn geht bie Gewalt ber Roffe; and Lager 1. 984.

- 929. setten, 'leapt,' 'swept.' seten used intransitively often denotes a sudden and quick movement, einen Sat machen. Sat, m. in the meaning of 'leap' is very common. seten or anseten, 'to put on,' orig. means the beginning of a movement, the first leap, hence 'leap' generally.
 - 988. Octavios, in prose Octavios Arm or ber Octavios.

erwach' ich, the suddenness of his waking up is vividly depicted by the use of the 'historical present.' Cf. Biccol. III. 3, l. 1507 n.

- 935. Mein Bruber is an expression of great familiarity. Among the generals themselves the address Gerr Bruber is not unusual. See Biccol. IV. 1, 1. 1913.
 - 936. Den Scheden, 'the dapple-grey,' 'your piebald horse.'
- 938. The curious coincidence of their dreams strengthens Wallenstein's conviction that Octavio is the friend destined for him by Fate.
- 940. Banniers is here trisyllabic, which is contrary to the Swedish pronunciation of the name. Johannes Banér was a famous Swedish general under Gustavus Adolphus; and from 1636—39 he was at the head of the Swedish troops. He was, however, not present at the battle of Lützen.
- 941. Better. As a matter of fact Wallenstein's cousin Count Berthold was wounded at Lützen and died soon afterwards at Prag.
- 942. This line is a familiar quotation to intimate that something is irrecoverably lost.
- 948. Bufall, m. It is not necessary to find a contradiction between this passage and the exclamation Gin böfer, böfer Bufall in 1. 98. Here it means 'chance' while in 1. 98 it means 'occurrence.' See the Introdp. xxxix.
- 944. Ohngefähr from the M.H.G. an gevære, 'without a snare,' 'sincerely,' hence also 'without evil intention,' 'without a special purpose'; tin Ohngefähr, 'a casual occurrence.' The usual form is now ungefähr.
- 946. Bersiegest...und verbrieft, or unter Brief und Sieges. The phrase means 'it is absolutely certain.' Cp. 1. 463. His assurance rests (1) on his dream, (2) on the fact that Octavio and he were born under the same stars (Biccol. II. 6, 1. 889).
- 958. In the rest of the scene the lines are connected by means of alternate rimes. Schiller uses them after the model of Shakespeare in order to mark forcibly the end of a scene and of a resolute and impressive speech. See the Introduction to Part I. p. xxix. § 9.

- 954. wie Meeres... Bellen, usually wie des Meeres... Bellen. This construction occurs very frequently in Schiller's poetry and is a peculiarity of his poetic style. This use of the genit. without the def. art. before a noun qualified by it is permissible in prose only in the case of a proper name, e.g. Gottes Reich. On other cases see & ager 1. 394 n. and B. Lob ll. 971, 1544, 1691, 2597, 3275.
- 955. fein Mitrotosmus. The term Mitrotosmus is borrowed from the Greek and means 'the world in miniature.' Here it denotes the inner life of the individual as contrasted with the totality of human life (Matrotosmus).
 - 958. Sie is accus. gaufelnb, 'with its jugglery.'
 - 959. See 1. 833: Bir banbeln, wie wir muffen.

SCENE 4.

Scenes 4—6 are a counterpart to 1. 5 (Wallenstein and Wrangel), being the steps taken by the Imperial party to frustrate Wallenstein's treacherous designs. They form also a contrast to the fourth act of Die Biccolomini. As Schiller could not represent on the stage all the interviews in which Octavio won over Wallenstein's generals, he has selected two of the most interesting and important ones, to serve as typical instances. These are the impetuous Isolani and the choleric Buttler—the quickness and the strength of the army (Biccol. 1. 2, l. 96)—who are won over by Octavio by very different means.

The introductory Scene 4 is missing in the acting copies, and is found only in the printed editions of the play. It shows Octavio's great care and foresight. The soldiers stationed in the court are, however, not required, as Isolani and Buttler yield without compulsion.

- 961. Rommanbo, n. is here used in the concrete sense of 'detachment,' 'guard,' but it occurs more frequently as an abstract in the sense of 'command.' See Il. 75, 824, 1554. Rommanbo here means a small detachment of men summoned to carry out a special order.
 - 962. both, 'I hope.' See ll. 46, 132.
- 964. The Regiment commanded by General Tiefenbach takes more than once the part of the Emperor against Wallenstein. See ll. 1598, 1644, and 2250; and cp. 2ager l. 840, and note to l. 1002.
- 966. Sich niemand. This can be taken in two ways, viz. either supply Last niemand (acc.) sich zeigen, 'let nobody show himsels,' or Last sie niemand (dat.) sich zeigen, 'let them not show themselves to anyone.' The latter seems to be the better construction.
 - 967. fcarf, 'closely,' 'strictly.'

970. Rassus, m. Rassus with the stress on the first syllable is now quite unusual but Rassus with the stress on the second syllable is sometimes used. Both represent the French calcul which in its turn is derived from the Lat. calculus ('reckoning,' orig. 'little stone'). Rassus represents the Latin form and accentuation, Rassus the French. Instead of Rassus we usually say Berechnung, s. Cf. l. 2860.

971. Raifers. See l. 954 n. and l. 3275.

bas Spiel ift groß, 'the play is high,' 'the stake is heavy.'

SCENE 5.

975. Soll's losgenn, 'Is it to come off?' 'is a blow to be struck?'

976. Sest ... Probe, now usually Stellt ... Probe, 'put me to the proof.'

979. bas Beite... suchen is a common idiom for flieben, weglaufen.

980. gethan, usually gehandelt. Wallenstein had just paid Isolani's gambling debts for the third time. See Piccol. 1. 1, ll. 60—64 and B. Tob, l. 1619.

987. bod, 'pray.'

988. Me Deutschen. Schiller emphasises their loyalty just as he has emphasised it in Fiesco (v. 4) when the German body-guard remains faithful to the old Duke Andreas Doria of Genoa while his Italian countrymen conspire against him.

998. runb unb nett, 'bluntly and plainly.' On runb see \(\mathbb{R}\) iccol. IV.
4, l. 1993 (Sagt's runb \(\mathbb{R}\) retus). nett, fr. the Fr. net (fr. Lat. nitidus, 'shining,' 'bright'), 'clear,' means 'plain,' but this is now quite unusual except in combination with runb. The more usual meaning of nett is 'pleasant,' 'nice.' The combination of runb and nett in the sense of 'plain,' 'outspoken' occurs again in l. 3294.

1001. Dem's sufommt, 'to whom it belongs,' 'who has a right.'

thun. The usual phrase is eine Frage an einen ftellen or richten.

1004. It is strange that Schiller has put the Imperial order into some sort of metre. It is not very smooth probably because the poet wished to distinguish versified prose from the dialogue proper.

MIS, 'accordingly,' stands here, as it often does in older Germ. for also, M.H.G. al so 'quite so.' We should now say either also, so or baber, beshalb. See Biccol. IV. 1, p. 134 (Pitt Press Series).

1008. mad' Euch, usually flatte Euch...ab or simply 3ch wûnsche Euch Giud. See l. $445~\mathrm{n}.$

1018. bem Raifer absoluten, 'break your oath to the Emperor,' 'renounce allegiance to the Emperor.' In l. 1020 Majestat is the dative. Cp. l. 2317. A different construction (with the accus.) occurs l. 2438.

Cp. also the phrase fein abgeschmorener (or abgesagter) Seint, 'an enemy who has renounced all dealings with a man,' which thus becomes an equivalent to sein geschmorener Seint 'his sworn enemy,' 'his prosessed soe.'

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1021. \$4tt' ic, the subj. denotes the unreality. 'When do you say that I...said so?'

1029. Sheim, m. stands here again in the old sense of 'villain' (Shurfe), 'traitor.' See the notes to Niccol. IV. 7, l. 2271; V. 1, l. 2292, and B. Tob ll. 2073, 3234. In this play Sheim is mostly equivalent to Berrater.

1030. The secret order and Octavio's firmness suffice to bring round the 'faithful Isolani' (Biccol. II. 7, l. 1276), but they fail to impress the stern Buttler. Wallenstein's opinion of Isolani's desertion is expressed in III. 7, ll. 1619 sqq.

1031. in Gutem or gutwillig, 'with good grace.'

1033. leichten Eruppen, viz. the Croats, whose commander he was, and the chasseurs (Golfische Bager). See 1. 1561.

1037. Gebentt mir's...beim Raifer, 'Do not fail to mention to the Emperor.' mir's, the es refers to the following wie...gefunden (habt). mir is the dative of interest; 'mention it in my favour.'

1043. war' mir auch...entfchlüpft, 'even if I should have let slip,' 'even if I may have uttered.'

1044. übern for über ben is colloquial and is, as a rule, avoided in higher diction. See l. 2041 and unterm ll. 806, 2800.

SCENE 6.

With this scene compare Die Biccolomini, Act IV. Scene 4.

1053. geftern, viz. the night of the banquet. See Biccol. IV. 6, ll. 2168 sqq.

1054. Bohl gar, 'Possibly even.'

1055. jener Bunic, viz. the wish of a good mutual understanding. In the stage manuscripts Octavio had even desired Buttler to share his comfortable quarters at Pilsen but had met with a cold refusal.

1060. The phrase in Rechnung bringen or in Rechnung stellen or simply anrechnen (sometimes jurechnen) means 'to put down to someone's account.' Cp. auf Rechnung sehen, 1. 65.

1662. Mifverstandnisse, n. pl. Octavio hints that concerning a matter of importance Buttler may have been misinformed, at the same time

furnishing him with an excuse for leaving Wallenstein and holding out an assurance of pardon from the Emperor.

1066. See Biccol. 1. 1, l. 41.

1066. hatt' ich... ju geben. By using the subj. Octavio intimates politely that he has the wish and is in the position to give advice.

1071. teuer, 'dear,' 'precious,' 'difficult to obtain,' 'scarce.' Cp.

1074. Wallenstein had informed Octavio first of all. See l. 658.

1080. unsintterer, invisible to Wallenstein, who so far is completely in the dark as to their plans.

1081. erflart ihn in bie Acht, 'declares him to be an outlaw.' See the Introd. p. xxi. This Acht, f. 'outlawry,' 'attainder' is not the same word as Acht, f. 'attention,' 'heed.' The former is M.H.G. Ahte (with long a), the latter M.H.G. ahte (with short a, derived fr. the verb M.H.G. ahten, O.H.G. ahten, 'to notice,' 'to consider'). From the former Acht is derived the verb Achten = in bie Acht erflaren (Aiccol. v. 1, l. 2500; B. Tob III. 10, l. 1739; IV. 2, l. 2447); a compound of Acht (with the inorganic & commonly found in the case of femin. nouns) is Achtsbrief, m. l. 3513.

1090. raft corresponds here exactly to our 'rashly.'

1099. Dant som Saus Oftreich used to be a familiar quotation in diplomatic Prussian circles after Herr v. Vincke had quoted them ironically in 1850 in the Prussian Chamber. During the reign of the Emperor Maximilian I. the house of Habsburg was first called Saus Ofterreich (l. 3224); this designation became common under the descendants of the Emperor Ferdinand I. Cp. span's Dantbarteit (l. 1919) and ll. 3249 sqq.

1102. Ihr suchtet barum nach (or Ihr tamet barum ein), 'you petitioned for it.'

1106. The story here related by Buttler is also mentioned in the fourth book of the *History*, but with regard to Illo. The motive of Wallenstein is said to have been the same, viz. to estrange the general from the Emperor. It is not said that Illo ever learned that Wallenstein had duped him. The story seems to be devoid of any historical foundation; it is in fact most likely one of the many malicious inventions of Wallenstein's enemies. Schiller has, however, made use of the story as it was an excellent dramatic means of bringing Buttler round, whose offended pride and ambition caused him, when all other motives had failed, not only to leave the cause of Wallenstein but to seek for merciless revenge. Nevertheless it is clear that this intrigue—the only

one of its kind occurring in the whole drama—lowers the character of the hero. But Schiller did not intend his Wallenstein to be altogether great and free from blame in his conduct towards his generals. This is also seen in the despicable trick by which he consents to be put in possession of the signatures of the generals. (Biccol. II. 6, L. 909.)

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1112. meinesgleichen, 'my equals,' 'my fellow-officers.' In middle High German we find min geliche, 'the equal of me.' In the forms meines, beines, seines, etc., the ess has been erroneously added to mein, bein, sein which really represent the old genit. min, etc. In early XVIth century German there occur such phrases as man sand bes Mans Ciciquen nicht; man sand sein Geichen nicht, 'one did not find the like of him,' 'one did not find his like,' sein being the genit. of er. By the side of sein Gleichen there occurs in the XVIth century seines Gleichen, and the phrase is now used only in this stereotyped sorm.

1120. Schmach. In his rage Buttler makes use of exaggerated expressions. See & ager II. 440 sqq.; Biccol. IV. 4, II. 2006 sqq.; and the note to Biccol. I. 1, p. 231.

1127. ein Spanier. This expression is characteristic of the hatred with which Wallenstein's friends regarded the Spaniards and the Court party. Cp. 1. 1865.

1128. Sunfer is used here in a contemptuous sense. Say 'stripling.'

1136. Durch Bufall. Of course Octavio had been furnished with the letter on purpose to win Buttler back by means of it. See Biccol. 1. 3, ll. 284 sqq.

1151. Mittel, n. 'means,' say 'instrument' (Wertzeug, n.).

1160. See Biccol. 1. 1, 46 sqq. It is a clever stroke of the Court to give the regiment to Buttler, who will now be sure to use it against Wallenstein. And at the same time by confirming his appointment as Major General, the Emperor confers upon Buttler an honour similar to the one refused before. Thus 'the wrong' done him is 'made good.'

1169. By allowing this exclamation of Buttler's to pass without remark and changing the subject of conversation Octavio undoubtedly encourages Buttler in his murderous intent. In vain does he attempt to justify himself at the end of the play (v. 11, ll. 3784—5), he is morally guilty of Wallenstein's murder. See Buttler's words ll. 3785—6 and ll. 3804—3809. Line 3758 does not prove much against it.

1172. Biel andre, now usually Biele andere. Their names are mentioned II. 5, l. 989; III. 6, ll. 1567—8.

1179. 3dy barf Gudy traun, viz. as far as his loyalty to the Emperor is concerned.

- 1182. The idea of a good or guardian angel occurs several times in our drama, cf. Biccol. V. I, l. 2280; 28. Xob IV. 12, l. 3173.
- 1186. Isolani attempts at once to re-ingratiate himself. He may have heard of Illo's threats (l. 883).
 - 1187. fellten wir, 'am I to think that we should.' Cp. l. 1209.

SCENE 7.

Max is in ber befrigsten Gemütsbewegung as he comes directly from his conversation with Wallenstein (II. 2).

- 1194. tam for ware...getommen. The indic. of the preterite stands here again instead of the past conditional in order to indicate that the result feared has actually occurred (es ift bahin gefommen), while ftunbe fitly denotes that things do not 'stand' otherwise, that the wished-for state of things has not been attained. For tam see 1. 840 n. war and cp. Eve, Grammar § 569; Whitney, Grammar § 332, 1, e; Brandt, Grammar § 340, 3. On ftunbe see 1. 396 note.
 - 1196. Rraft, f. 'strength' stands here for Ginflug, m. 'influence.'
- 1201. Du...verberbest une, 'you are ruining us.' There are two verbs verberben in German. The original (strong) one makes in the second pers. ind. pres. bu verbirbst, 'you are ruined,' while the later derived (weak) verb makes bu verberbest 'you are ruining.' In modern German the form verberbest (pret. verberbte) is very rarely used and either replaced by the strong vertirbst (which is, however, not considered to be good literary German, see Heintze, Gut Deutsch, p. 42) or, usually, by the phrase bu strings use the strong vertirbs.
 - 1205. hintergangen, 'deceived,' by hiding his evil plans from him.
- 1209. bis babin, 'so far,' viz. bis zu Ballensteins Abfall, bis er nicht mehr zurück tann.
- 1210. Octavio is rewarded for his services with the rank of gart. See the last line of the play. So far Max is right, but in his excitement he forgets to treat his father with due respect. His suspicion is unfounded. Schiller did not intend to represent Octavio as actuated by any base motives. See the Introd. pp. xlii, xliii.
- 1212. bit Matur, 'my nature,' 'my character.' On the use of the def. article with the sense of a possessive pron. see l. 111 n. and ll. 1213, 1242, 1324, 3559.
 - 1213. freie, viz. 'free from suspicion,' 'guileless' (unbefangene, arglofe).
 - 1216. Sie, viz. Thekla. ja, 'surely.' See l. 683 n.
- 1220. In prose unentweiste would be placed besore Ort and in ber Menschlichteit after Ort.

1221. Menichlichfeit, f. is here equivalent to Renichheit, not to Sumanitat. in ber Menichlichfeit, 'in human nature.'

1228. was menschlich ift, 'what can be done by a man.' Cp. l. 2328.

1230. Gergen means here the 'inner feeling.' In other passages of this scene, and also in II. 2, 1. 718, it has the meaning of 'conscience.'

1942. Schmerz bes Tobes, i.e. totlichen Schmerz (ber Trennung auf immer).

1243. Iofen, because the most intense grief is flare or frampfhaft.

1247. This line is highly characteristic of Max and also of his beloved Thekla. Each of them is, in Schiller's philosophical language, είπε [φόπε Θεείε whose feelings are so refined that they cannot be led astray by following the impulses of their inner consciousness. In the most difficult decisions Max knows that he can confidently listen to the inner voice in his heart. Cf. ll. 1262—63. And when finally he is afraid that his feeling may get perplexed too, he confidently appeals (l. 2303) to the 'unerring and pure heart of Thekla.'

1249. ich barf's nicht benten has here the sense of 'I dare not think it,' not 'I am not allowed' or 'I need not think it.' In this case ich barf has taken the place of the old ich bar, ich tar, 'I dare,' which was already dying out in the XVIIth century. Instances of this use occur in German writers down to the present century.

1250. bid...vertaufft. The price would be Thekla's hand. Cf. ll. 1309 sqq.

1268. So for Ebenfo, 'just as.'

1264. ich seb, 'I shall see.' His gloomy presentiment is actually fulfilled, but in a different way from what he expects. Max does not leave the good cause, but dies gallantly at the head of his regiment.

1265. beiner, viz. beines Namens. I shall never do anything of which a Piccolomini ought to be ashamed. See l. 1251.

1267. Lothringen, Aoscana, Aiefenbach are infantry regiments called after their leaders. Cf. l. 1578. The Eufvolt is mentioned l. 3031.

1270. On the glorious end of the Pappenheimers see 11. 3054 sqq.

1274. Mein Sohn. After the general and the representative of the Emperor has spoken, the father takes leave of his son.

1277. verhüllt, 'wrapped up,' 'veiled.'

After 1279. nach verschiebenen Seiten is symbolical.

With this scene the Diccolomini originally ended in the acting copies. See Introd. p. xiv. The action of the play from the beginning of the Lager to this point occupies 36 hours. During the following night most of the generals leave with their regiments.

ACT III.

In the acting copies Balleniteins Aob began with this act. See Introd. p. xiii. The various scenes of this unusually long act take place at Pilsen during the morning and forenoon of the third day. See the Table, Introd. p. xiv. During the course of this act everything turns against Wallenstein, he learns that most of the generals have left him, that Octavio has deceived him, that Prag is lost, and, at the end of the act, part of his troops revolt openly against him, and Max also leaves him, taking four regiments with him.

SCENE L

This scene is in some respects a continuation of \$\partial{1}\text{iccol}\$. III. 4—6. These latter scenes are supposed to take place immediately before the great banquet of the generals late in the afternoon of the first day. Hence Thekla has not seen Max during the whole of the second day. This scene must be supposed to take place rather early in the morning as the Camp is still perfectly quiet (cf. l. 1427).

Thetia. Wallenstein's daughter (whose real name was Maria Elisabetha and who was only fourteen years old) was in fact residing at this time with the Duchess, her mother, at Bruck on the Leitha. For the reason why Schiller introduced her into his drama see Introd. pp. xlv, xlvi.

Fraulein von Reubrunn, Thekla's devoted lady-in-waiting, is a ficti-

1284. war' ich...gab' es, 'am I to think that I am...that there are.'

1290. Note that the scene ends with an unfinished line and that the rest of the line begins the next scene. This is done in order to mark the quick continuation of the action. See III. 2 and 3; 6 and 7; v. 6 and 7, and Biccol. III. 2, 3, 4.

SCENE 2.

1300. nach ber Mutter ihrem instead of nach bem ber (or Eurer) Mutter. ihrem is of course pleonastic, ber Mutter is the genit. For this colloquial expression, which is not admissible any longer in good German, see Lager II. 420 and 740, and Biccol. IV. II. 2058 and 2129.

1307. Es fieht bei Euch = Es fieht in Eurer Gewalt, Es hangt von Ench ab, 'It rests with you.' Cf. l. 390 n.

1811. Braucht's baju meiner? See l. 124 n.

1324. Die Meinung = meine or unfre Meinung. See l. III n.

1327. Unglimpf, m. 'want of consideration,' 'injury,' 'insult.' Glimpf, m. itself, which originally meant 'suitableness,' is now rarely used, but the adjective glimpfich, 'gentle,' 'kind' and the verb verunglimpfen, 'to disparage' (see & ager 1. 505) are not uncommon.

1331. Mit samt, 'together with,' often spelt mitsamt (or mitsammt) with the stress on the second word, is a pleonasm instead of the usual mit or the poetic samt (l. 2638); here mit intensifies samt, which by itself means 'together with.' It is in M.H.G. samt, older sament with inorganic t.

 $\mathfrak D$ meine Mutter! This exclamation shows Thekla's unselfishness. Her first thought is of her mother.

1335. Die Meinung, viz. Die öffentliche M. See Biccol. II. 6, 1. 882.

1338. jammervolle has here the unusual meaning of ungludselige, 'unhappy,' not the ordinary one of erbarmliche, 'pitiable,' e.g. ein jammervoller Mensch.

1345. Die talte Schredenshand. This expression seems to be a reminiscence of Goethe's Sphigenie I. 3 where we read of Clend, das jeden Schweisenden... | mit talter, fremder Schredenshand erwartet. The same expression was subsequently used again by Schiller in Die Braut von Messina IV. 4, ll. 2308—0, when Isabella says:

Es zieht mich graufend bin und zieht mich ichaubernb Dit buntler talter Schredensband gurud.

1346. foounernt has here and l. 1452 a causative sense, 'exciting horror.' Cf. l. 1384 n.

1348. bas bange Borgefühl. See Thekla's monologue, Piccol. III. 9. In the scenes Piccol. II. 3 and III. 4 her peace of mind is, however, not yet troubled.

1349. bie Ungsüdssterne. Note the use made of astrological expressions by nearly everyone in Wallenstein's surroundings. Cp. ll. 629, 734, 2435, 2850 and others. Of course the expression is here only used figuratively.

1354. So, 'in that way,' 'then.'

1357. Idst with the direct object is poetic for veridst. See 1. 416 n. von einem lassen, 'to give a person up,' is quite common.

1358. ber lingfüdliche! Again she thinks of his and not of her own fate. See l. 1331 n.

1362. If hier, viz. zu fassen or notig. He must leave us; he has no option.

SCENE 3.

1366. foredhaft, 'liable to be frightened,' 'timorous.'

1870. This refers to the Imperial message delivered by the Baron of Questenberg (Piccol. II. 7) that Wallenstein should send eight regiments of cavalry to accompany Don Fernando, Infant of Spain and Cardinal of the Catholic Church, on his way from Milan to the Netherlands. The regiments petitioned to be left with the rest of the army, and Wallenstein told Questenberg that he saw through the Court intrigue to weaken his army. See Lager II. 690 sqq.; Piccol. II. 7.

1373. ift's aus, 'it is over,' 'all is over.' Cp. l. 2057.

1376. Dafür would not be used now with ruhig but barüber or bestwegen; nor would bavor be used. We might say bavor feib nicht bange.

1377. ber... Mann, 'that unbending and stern man.'

1881. treibt is used intransitively, 'turns round.'

1384. fturjetohend and somindesne seem to qualify Rande and not er. somindesne, 'dizzy,' has here the sense of 'causing giddiness' which it has in the common phrase eine somindesne Sobe, 'He ever drew me on along the precipitous edge of an abyss which threatened ruin and caused giddiness.' Cf. 1. 1346 n.

1385. Eas bir...nicht verseiben, 'do not allow yourself...to be put out of conceit with...,' 'do not conceive an aversion to.'

1387. ben Stanb, viz. ben Cheftanb, 'wedlock.' The Duchess and Thekla had been summoned to the Camp under the pretext that the princess was to be married. See Piccol. II. 2, ll. 639 sqq.

1389. This is indeed tragic irony, as Thekla has just discovered that her hopes of marriage will be ruined for ever.

1392. Setwete has here, as several times in the drama (Biccol. I. 4, l. 428; III. 8, l. 1794), the meaning of Sete. Originally jetweter, M.H.G. ietweder, from ie deweder, means 'each one of two.' The M.H.G. deweder means 'the one or the other of two,' the prefixed ie 'ever' turns this into 'the one and the other of two.' See l. 1854.

1394. Dir mirb is poetic for Dir mirb zu teil, 'to your share will fall.' See Biccol. I. 4, l. 412 and B. Tob l. 1835.

1401. This line may be taken to refer to Wallenstein's successes in the wars against Venice, King Frederick V. of Bohemia, Count Mansfeld, and King Christian IV. of Denmark.

1405. Arguddnisch and sinster are adjectives referring back to Geist. Arguddnisch because the Emperor had suddenly sacrificed him to his enemies.

1408. ben bunfein Runften, i.e. astrology. As a matter of fact Wallenstein's predilection for astrology showed itself previous to 1630.

1409. noch beglüdt, scil. haben, 'have ever yet made happy.'

1410. Guern has the stress. 'Others see it in another light.'

1418. Bus ich fagen wollte? stands here elliptically for Bus war es, bus ich...? As a rule it is used not as an interrogative but as a relative ellipse: Bus ich fagen wollte (ift bies).

1422. Bill geben, 'is about to go.' See Sie will fterben 1. 2675.

SCENE 4.

This family scene contrasts strongly with the outbreak of the storm immediately following it. But even this scene is much less idyllic and much more tragic than the family scenes Biccol. II. 3 and 4. Wallenstein does not resort to his family circle merely in order 'to spend a cheerful hour' with his dear ones, but he comes to inform the Duchess of his rupture with the Emperor.

1427. ftill, all the more as most of the regiments have left secretly.

1437. Bolfer = Truppen (l. 1436). See l. 337 n.

1445. ber Lügengeist. Cp. 11.-811-12. We are reminded of the witches in *Macheth* and of Banquo's words (1. 3):

But 'tis strange:
And oftentimes, to win us to our harm,
The instruments of darkness tell us truths;
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest consequence.

This is another case of tragic irony. Wallenstein is deaf to the true warning spirit, and calls it lying and mischievous. Imelmann has pointed out an interesting parallel in Herder's before-mentioned essay. See l. 212 n.

1447. betrügliche is unusual instead of betrügerische or trügerische.

1451. It is the consciousness of his base action which makes Wallenstein uneasy and almost afraid in the presence of the stern old soldier. The wrong which Wallenstein has actually done to Buttler and which is here not alluded to is, however, very much greater than the wrong for which he reproaches himself. It is not probable that Illo is aware of Wallenstein's intrigue in the matter of the letters, and in fact the whole passage seems hardly consistent with the truth of such an intrigue-

1462. schaubernt, 'and makes me shiver.' See l. 1346 n.

1660. He does not count Octavio and Max who were informed the day before.

1462. einmal, 'for once,' 'this once.'

1466. fie, viz. the Duchess. Cf. l. 1539.

1469. Fertigfeit, f. viz. her skill in playing the guitar.

1478. ben bösen Damon. Compare the case of David's being summoned to play the harp before Saul in order to drive away the evil spirit which the Lord sent to trouble him.

1476. beinem, in prose beinen. The dative is here a dat. of interest, 'let your father hear (for his enjoyment) a specimen of your skill.'

1488. Lanen, f. pl. 'caprices.' Laune, M.H.G. lane, comes orig. fr. the Lat. luna, 'moon'; in M.H.G. it means 'phases of the moon,' 'changeableness of fortune,' 'instability of humour,' 'caprice.' Cf. in French avoir des lunes, and the Engl. 'lunacy,' etc. The word is an interesting relic of the medieval belief in the influence of the moon on the disposition of the mind.

1487. Wallenstein had not seen his daughter for many years. See Biccol. II. 3, Il. 724 sqq.

1483. es...verret. The Countess does not dare to inform Wallenstein of the chief reason of Thekla's behaviour.

1494. Diese Reise. Thekla had fallen in love with Max Piccolomini during the time he escorted the ladies from Carinthia (l. 1541) to Pilsen. See Biccol. I. 1, l. 31.

1499. If her Sunge toll? 'Is the youngster mad?' seems almost too colloquial but by the side of the loftiest and boldest poetic turns Schiller has often introduced familiar expressions which produce a good effect in their place and prevent the diction of the play from becoming too formal and untrue to real life. See the note to 1. 348.

1500. Run...horen. This refers to Biccol. III. 8, Il. 1770 sqq.

Die Brieblanberin, say 'Friedland's daughter.' Wallenstein thinks only of the advantages which the union with Thekla would have for Max. He cares nothing for the affection of the young couple for each other.

1501. Der Ginfall gefällt mir is of course ironical.

1512. Gibam, m. is a more poetic term than the usual Schwiegersohn or Tochtermann.

1513. auf Europens Thronen. See Biccol. II. 3, ll. 751—3. Europens, in foreign semin. proper names we find a double form of the gen. sing. either in .6 or in .ens, e.g. Eva, Evas or Evens; Approbite, Approbites or Approbitens. But Evas, Europas is now more common. Latin inflexion is occasionally, though now very rarely, found, e.g. Evac. Cf. 1. 1966.

- 1516. mit....toften. toften takes either mir or mid; in older Germ. the accus. was more frequent. Schiller uses both cases and seems to prefer the dat. See l. 3435 and Goedeke, Critical Ed. v. lxv—lxvi.
- 1528. Here Wallenstein's selfish ambition is most clearly expressed. By it he not only ruins himself but the happiness of all those nearest to him, his wife, his daughter, his friend Max.
- 1524. Alles fet ich bran, 'I stake everything,' is a gambling term. Compare the phrase an or auf eine Ratte feten.
- 1527. was sich gern hat und liebt, 'those who love one another.' Notice the idiomatic use of the sing. of the neuter pronoun and cp. Schiller's Lieb von ber Glock, l. 193: alles rennet, rettet, flüchtet.
- 1528. fein bürgerlich, 'in the true bourgeois fashion.' In this and some other expressions such as fein langlam, fein suberlich, fein fromm, the adv. fein (which is unaccented) has the colloquial sense of 'truly' or 'very.' The adv. būbsch is used in the same sense. būrgerlich signifies 'in a homely way,' i.e. without regard to considerations of rank or wealth, which in the union of high-born people have often more weight than true affection.
- 1530. ben Kranz...feten, 'put the crown.' Kranz, 'crown,' 'garland,' is here taken from the language of architecture. The 'crown' or 'pinnacle' indicates that the building has been successfully finished.
- 1534. Losquichlagen, lit. 'strike away,' hence 'barter away,' 'sell off,' is an auctioneering expression. schlagen refers to the strokes of the hammer.
- 1538. [cmintelnt communite, 'which is unsafe on account of its giddy height,' say 'the giddy tottering structure.'
- 1540. Entredt's occurs in all the stage-manuscripts and in the earliest printed editions. It seems to refer to Wallenstein and Thekla. The Countess invariably addresses Wallenstein by bu, hence Entredt's cannot refer to him alone. Some critics who are of opinion that Wallenstein alone is addressed here propose to write Entredt's and declare the traditional spelling to be an original mistake which was overlooked by Schiller. This alteration is possible and makes very good sense, but it is not absolutely necessary, hence the old reading has been adhered to.
- 1545. bes Trieblands was the usual form in the time of Schiller and Goethe (cp. Die Leiben bes jungen Werthers), but now we say either bes Triebland or, usually, Trieblands. The form bes Trieblanders (Lager 1. 346) is still admissible.
- 1547. Sn Golland, probably because it was far away, safe, and not Swedish. Cf. also l. 1759 n.

1548. Intherische. On the accentuation of lutherisch, see l. 297 note.

1549. Strang Stang won Lauenburg was at first in the service of the Emperor, but went over to the Elector of Saxony, by whom at the end of 1632 he was elevated to the rank of Field-marshal. He had taken part in the battle of Lützen and had been near King Gustavus Adolphus in his last moments. He took an active part in the negotiations which Wallenstein shortly before his murder conducted with the Saxons and with the Swedes. At the time of our drama he had just been sent by Wallenstein in order to ask Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar to push on with his Swedish troops as quickly as possible to Eger. The part here attributed to him by Schiller is purely fictitious. On Der Lauenburger see 1. 885 n.

1551. Der's ... balt, 'who sides.'

SCENE 5.

From this scene till the end of Act III. the situation of Wallenstein becomes more embarrassed and gloomy with every new scene.

1561. heat nacht, 'last night.' The orders of Octavio have been promptly executed.

bie Idger, viz. Holls reitende Idger, two of whom appear in the Lager where they play a prominent part.

1563. ja, 'I understand.' See l. 683 n.

Scene 6.

Here Illo follows again, as in I. 3, immediately after Terzky as the bringer of bad news. His appearance always marks a further development as he is more impetuous than the cool and calculating Terzky.

1567. Efterhasp and Raunit are not mentioned in Die Biccolomini and never appear on the stage. Eight other generals are reported as missing in ll. 1655—6.

1570. Aperese. The use of the Christian name does not seem to suit the high style of the tragedy. Schiller has only used it four times in the whole drama, each time with a view to mark thereby the high excitement of the speaker. Besides this line and l. 1592, we hear the Duchess address her husband as Albrecht (and bu) l. 2010, while he calls her Clisabeth (and Sie) in Biccol. II. 2, 1. 646.

1573. erfunftelt, lit. 'gets by artificial means,' 'shows artificially,' hence 'feigns,' 'assumes.' ber Bruber, i.e. Wallenstein.

1578. Tiefenbach, i.e. the regiment commanded by Tiefenbach.

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1579. aufziehn = auf Bache ziehn, 'mount the guard.' Terzens Grena-

1580. von Buttlern. In modern German we should say von Buttler and in the accusative Buttler.

Runbschaft, f. has here the sense of Runbs, Rachricht, 'news.' Its usual meaning is 'intelligence' obtained by reconnoitring.

1581. bir is the dative of interest. This is another piece of tragic irony as the spectator knows what Buttler's intentions really are.

1587. lenten fich, 'are governed,' See the note to l. 483.

1588. Compare with this line l. 275 from Schiller's Glode:

Deifter muß fich immer plagen.

SCENE 7.

1599. bie Ballonen, viz. the Pappenheim Cuirassiers commanded by Max Piccolomini. 'Walloon' is a name given to the romanised Celts in the southern part of Belgium. The Germanic inhabitants of the northern part are called Flemings (Flamsanber). The 'Walloons' speak a French patois. Two Walloons of Max's regiment play a prominent part in the Lager 11. 673 sqq.

1600. Iaffen..., 'admit,' 'allow to come near.'

1601. halten fich gesett, 'keep settled,' 'keep quiet.'

1608. Larmen, m. 'noise,' here 'disturbance,' instead of which Larm, m. is now used, occurs again in ll. 1725 and 3366. In the time of Luther the forms Larmen (from the French alarme from Ital. all[e] arme 'to arms') and the shortened Larmen were both in use. The reason of the disturbance is explained in Scene 10.

1611. geglaubt, supply hattest. The sense is 'you have not.'

geftern abends, 'yesterday in the evening,' usually geftern abend, 'yesterday evening.'

1614. See l. 681 n. Schiller follows here Khevenhiller's account.

1615. Einmal für allemal, in ordinary prose Gin für allemal.

1618. war for et war where et would have a special stress in prose.

1620. Sahr hin! 'go away,' 'go to.' Cf. l. 1705, and Laf fahren bahin in Lager l. 1092 n.

1626. was stands here as it frequently does in Schiller's poetry for etwas. See l. 3653. The abbreviated form is in this case less usual than in phrases like was Gutes, was Criftculides. Das Schiff. See l. 916 n.

1631. wirtharn. wirthar, lit. 'carrying with it the qualities of a host,' hence 'hospitable,' is very rarely used except in the compound unwirthar. Instead of wirthar we say wirthin or gastling.

1635. Ger3, n. means here 'feeling,' 'sympathy.' Ger3 is often used in this sense if preceded by fein. See l. 314 n.

bem Gebautensofen. On the use of the sing. denoting a class of men, see the note to l. 66.

- 1637. Des lebens Bilber refers to the events of life which produce impressions or pictures on the mind.
- 1638. 'Nought falls into the quiet depths of a bosom' means that thoughtless and superficial men, such as Isolani, have no depth, no heart which could keep ideas.
- 1640. das Cingemeide is equivalent to das Innere, 'the inmost parts.' See also l. 2103. The use of Cingemeide, lit. 'intestines,' 'entrails' with the meaning of either 'heart' or 'compassion' is not uncommon in the poetry of Schiller and Goethe. Cp. the use of the Greek σπλάγχνα. See also B. Lell I. 3, l. 365 Sabt Ihr denn gar fein Cingemeid? or Mignon's song (in Goethe's novel Bilhelm Reifters Lehriahre IV. 11) Es brennt mein Cingemeide, and also in his song Lenner und Enthusiaht l. 38: Die Cingemeide brannten, 'my heart was burning.'
- 1642. jenen tiefgefurchten refers in the first instance to Octavio, whom Terzky and Illo attack wherever there is an opportunity. The next scene, for which this line seems to be a preparation, proves at last to Wallenstein that they have been right. The line may also refer to Buttler. Compare Caesar's words in Shakespeare's play Act I., Sc. 2:

Let me have men about me that are fat; Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights. Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look; He thinks too much; such men are dangerous.

SCENE 8.

- 1648. Meuterei, f. 'mutiny' seems to be a loan-word from the Dutch muyterije which was introduced in the xvith century by German soldiers who had served in the Netherlands. The old verb meuten, 'to mutiny' (which is now replaced by meutern) came likewise from the Dutch muyten; from it was derived bet Meuter (now usually Meuterer) 'the mutineer,' which Schiller has used in 1. 1718 and in other plays. The Dutch words go back to the French mutiner and émute (subsequently émeute), which are connected with the Low Latin mota in the meaning of 'expedition.'
- 1644. There are two unaccented syllables after the third accented one. Cp. l. 1817 (after the fourth), and Part I. Introd. p. xxvi. This is on the whole of rare occurence in 2B. Xob.

1645. Pflichtvergefine. Pflichtvergeffen is said of a man ber seine Pflicht vergeffen hat. The past part. has here an active sense. Cf. l. 2364.

Schelmen, m. pl. The old weak declension (gen. des Schelmen, plur. die Schelmen) has been replaced in North Germ. and in the mod. lit. lang. by the strong (des Schelms, die Schelms), but the weak form survives in compounds, e.g. das Schelmenstäd.

1648. Gelaffen for Bleib gelaffen, '(Remain) calm,' 'be calm.'

1651. From here to the end of the scene Wallenstein remains silent. So... hintersaffen, 'These, they say, were the instructions lest behind by him.'

bab'. The subj. as the words of the Tiefenbacher are reported.

1652. eigenhanbig, viz. unterschrieben, 'signed by the Emperor's own hand.'

1654. Obersten, m. pl., 'chiefs,' 'generals' is here used as synonymous with Generale (l. 1656). Nowadays Oberst means only 'Colonel,' the commander of a regiment. On the development of meaning of the German military terms see F. Haberland's essays Krieg im Frieden. Lüdenscheid, 1893 and 1895.

1655. Montecuculi is mentioned Viccol. IV. 3, l. 1953; Caraffa in Viccol. II. 6, l. 1006.

1657. berett instead of beretet, 'talked over,' 'persuaded,' the shorter form being used for the sake of the metre. berett used as an adj. means as a rule 'eloquent.' See verabrett l. 2750 and cp. l. 4 n.

1659. not jungst erst, 'still only recently,' 'only quite recently.' This refers to the scenes Piccol. 1. 3 and 5.

SCENE Q.

1668. The sense of the following passage is that the stars only indicate such occurrences as take place within the ordinary compass of Nature and obey the laws of Nature. Whatever is against Nature cannot be foreseen by means of astrology. Octavio is a monster, his behaviour violates every law of Nature.

1675. Mbergiaube, m. which usually means 'superstition' seems here to signify 'excess of faith.'

mensation Gestalt, the human form, man, as the most noble in nature.

1678. 'There is even some sort of religion in the instincts of beasts,'

i.e. even the brutes do not betray their friends.,

Religion, f. is here used in a more general sense for a feeling created by God (even if not directed towards him) which makes men and beasts abhor certain actions. 1681. This line is sometimes used as a familiar quotation.

1683. mrin gerates. Although Wallenstein has deceived the Emperor just as much as Octavio has deceived him, yet he feels that there is a difference between his conduct and that of Octavio. Wallenstein has been sacrificed by the Emperor once and is going to be sacrificed again, hence he tries to persuade himself that he is only acting in self-defence. But he has never done any harm to Octavio, in fact he has up to the last always treated him as his most intimate friend. Cp. ll. 2102—29. He cannot say of him as he says when he hears of Isolani's desertion: Rein meniotic Band ift unter uns gerriffen (l. 1633).

1686. ruφίωs, 'ruthlessly,' 'wickedly.' ruφίωs (with long u) is M.H.G. ruochelds meaning 'without care,' subsequently 'without consideration,' hence 'bad.' The Engl. 'reckless' corresponds to it etymologically but has remained nearer the orig. meaning. A Muφίωρες (l. 3787) is a 'reprobate,' a 'ruffian.' The ruф in ruφόωτ 'notorious,' 'rumoured' is not related to ruφίω, but represents Muf, m. 'fame.' The word occurs again in l. 2077.

SCENE 10.

From this point to the end of the play Buttler comes into the foreground and takes the part of Octavio who has gone to direct the operations against Wallenstein. Once more Wallenstein makes the fatal mistake of confiding blindly in the man who has vowed to ruin him. This scene contains several striking passages of tragic irony.

1689. bu. In his emotion Wallenstein for once addresses Buttler by the familiar bu which he uses in speaking to Octavio, Max, Terzky, the Countess and Illo. In later scenes he addresses him again by the more formal 35r (l. 2373 and others). As a rule in this drama 35r is the usual form of address, bu is the expression of familiarity or of high emotion (ll. 2010, 2012, 2958, 2971), and Sie denotes formality (ll. 2391 and 2394). The Duke and the Duchess usually address one another by the ceremonious Sie. Thekla calls her father Sie (ll. 2948 sqq.) as was the rule for children in speaking to their parents even at the beginning of the present century.

1691. Freundes, in prose eines Breundes. For the omission of the article see 1. 954 n.

1694. Dreißig Sahre is an exaggeration. Octavio was sixteen years younger than Wallenstein. It was only after his return from Italy

(where he had been in command of two regiments before Mantua) in 1631 that he became one of Wallenstein's most trusted officers. He distinguished himself greatly at Lützen and was ultimately entrusted with the command of the whole cavalry forces. In Biccol. II. 6, 11. 886—7 Wallenstein says that he has gone through sixteen campaigns with Octavio.

1695. ausgesebt, 'lived through,' is used here obviously for the sake of parallelism with ausgehalten. We should usually say burchlebt or possibly burchgesebt. ausseben usually means leben bis and Ende, leben bis an den Tod, but here leben bis zu diesem Augenblick.

1702. sid is a dative of interest.

1703. Note the alliteration in liftig lauernb, langfam.

1713. Note the emphatic threefold repetition of et. Cp. Biccol. 11. 6, 1. 1000, (36 nict).

1715. Best gilt es fchnellen Rat, viz. ju finben.

1716. Graf Rinsty. The presence of Kinsky at Prag is a happy invention of Schiller's to account for his absence from the Camp. As a matter of fact he was with Wallenstein at Pilsen and followed him to Eger where he was murdered together with Terzky, Illo and Neumann.

1718. Meutern is not contracted from Meuterern. See l. 1643 n.

1724. Sum! At once Buttler shows himself as Wallenstein's evil genius. He has come on purpose to tell Wallenstein the bad news that Prag is lost, that all the regiments have left him, and that he and his friends have been outlawed.

1736. Budweis, Tabor, Braunau, Königingraß are Bohemian towns while Brunn and Inahm are situated in Moravia.

1740. While Terzky is dismayed and Illo storms, Wallenstein exhibits a sublime composure. Octavio's treason has stung him to the quick, but the imminent danger has no other effect than to arouse his courage and put a stop to all further hesitation. Notice the use of rime to effect an impressive conclusion of his speech.

1748. This line has become a familiar quotation. Cp. a parallel line from Franz Grillparzer's fine tragedy Sapphe (v. 6):

Bebeugt erft zeigt ber Bogen feine Rraft.

1746. Da, 'when,' 'while,' 'as long as.'

1748. für mein Gaupt, as outlaws were vogelfrei, i.e. were liable to be killed by anybody. See ll. 3513—14.

SCENE II.

1755. Benn es...fehlichlägt, lit. 'if it strikes the wrong way,' 'if our plans fail.'

bem Schweben, 'the Swedes.' See l. 66 n., ll. 1969, 1973, and l. 2820 bem Schwebischen.

1759. bet Pfalggraf, i.e. Briebrid von bet Pfalg, the Winter King. After the battle of the White Hill (1620) he lived as an exile at the court of several princes, but mostly in the Netherlands.

1763. We suspect that she will not survive the fall of her idol Wallenstein. See v. 12, ll. 3856—63.

SCENE 12.

1774. Iernen belongs to vernehmen and to ertragen.

1776. not has in this phrase the sense of an adjective (notig). Cp. the similar phrase es is mir Isib.

1781. Thekla prevents her aunt from pronouncing the fatal words, viz. er ift geächtet. When the Countess collects herself she passes over this point in silence (ll. 1783—85).

1782. ftanbhaft for fei (or bleibe) ftanbhaft. See gelaffen 1. 1648-n.

1783. The following three lines are wonderfully concise. They completely crush the Duchess.

SCENE 13.

With this scene begins a new set of scenes which comprises all the remaining scenes of this act. In the stage manuscripts a new act began with this scene, viz. the second act of Ballenfteins Lob. See the table given in the Introd. p. xiv.

This second monologue of Wallenstein stands in a strong contrast to the first (I. 4). Now, after all his schemes have failed completely, the Duke rises once more in all his greatness. All hesitation is over, he is full of confidence in himself and eager for action. This monologue further develops the thoughts expressed ll. 1740—48.

im Garnisch. Here Wallenstein appears for the first time in the play in full armour. The armour indicates the state of open war with the Emperor which begins with this scene.

1786. Du... Detavio is a line often quoted but usually misquoted Du haft's gewollt, Octavio.

1788. ging is not quite correct. Wallenstein was not present at the

Surftentag, but stayed at Memmingen where he was informed of his dismissal.

1790. ibr, you and your allies, i.e. the Court party.

1792. Da... Stamm is another familiar quotation. With the following compare Egmont's words in the prison scene (Act v): Benn Sturme durch Iweige und Blatter fausten, Aft und Bipfel sich knirrend beugten, blieb innerst doch der Kern bes herzens ungeregt.

1794. sproffend, 'sprouting,' 'budding forth.' Compare Schiller's words in the History Book IV: Schuell und schredlich fturgen alle seine Entwurfe zusammen, tauschen ihn alle seine hoffnungen. Ginsam fieht er da, verlaffen von allen, benen er Gutes that, verraten von allen, auf die er baute. Aber solche Lagen sind es, die den großen Charafter erproben. In allen seinen Erwartungen hintergangen, entsagt er keinem einzigen seiner Entwurse; nichts giebt er verloren, weil er sich selbst noch übrig bleibt.

1795. Soon cinmal, viz. in 1632. See l. 289 n., and Biccol. II. 7, ll. 1154 sqq.

1797. This refers to the battle of Breitenfeld, Sept. 17, 1631, in which Tilly's army was routed by Gustavus Adolphus. (See Schiller's *History*, Book II.)

1798. 2m 2ech. When the Swedish army forced the passage across the Lech, Tilly, who bravely defended his position, was mortally wounded and died soon afterwards at Ingolstadt. (See Schiller's *History*, Book III. 13, 10 sqq. in the Pitt Press Edition.) After the death of this great general—who was the only rival Wallenstein had among the generals of the Emperor and of the Catholic League—the Emperor was obliged to re-appoint Wallenstein on almost any terms.

Fort, m. which corresponds etymologically to the English 'hoard,' originally means 'treasure,' subsequently also 'place where treasures are kept,' hence 'place of refuge.' From 'place of refuge,' 'protection' the word subsequently obtained the meaning of 'protector,' 'help.' The word is still used in this sense but only in higher diction. In older church hymns God is often addressed mein \$56fter Fort or mein treuer Fort.

1801. Coffourg, f. is the official name of the Imperial palace at Vienna.

1803. Da. The negotiations with Wallenstein were really begun earlier, immediately after the battle of Breitenfeld. With the following cp. Illo's account in Biccol. I. 2.

1807. Läger, n. pl., now usually Lager. The older German form instead of the present Lager was Leger, Läger, M.H.G. leger. The Middle German form used by Luther was Lager, and through Luther's influence Lager became the word used in the literary language, and its plural was

Lager without modification. In the XVIIth century Lager was still used as well as Lager. The plural Lager in the sense of Herriager occurs still occasionally, especially in South German.

1810. wimmelt... ju, 'flock in crowds to.' Cp. 11. 2802-3.

1811. altbefannten, the stage manuscripts have allbefannten.

1812. benfelben is grammatically correct, but in prose we should say 36 fuble, baß ich noch berfelbe bin...or 3ch fuble mich noch ebenso ftart wie bamals.

1813. This line has become a familiar quotation. It is, however, not Schiller's own invention, for the poet had met the doctrine that anima struit sibi corpus in early years in the Theoria medica vera of the physician Stahl, which was published in 1708. In Schiller's early philosophical dissertation (1780) Bersuch über ben Zusammenbang ber tierischen Natur bes Menschen mit seiner geistigen he says in § 22: In biesem Berstande also kann man sagen, die Seele bilde den Korper, ohne ein Stahlianer zu sein (Hempel ed. XIV. 138). And in his sine philosophical essay über Anmut und Bürde he says Endich bildet sich der Geist sogar seinen Körper (Hempel ed. XV. 182).

1816. mohi, 'it is true,' 'indeed.'

1819. Boben, supply geschmettert. Schiller, however, frequently uses zu Boben for am Boben. Cf. l. 377 n.

1820. He had in fact only 1200 men when he arrived at Eger, according to other accounts still less. Whole regiments had deserted him on his way from Pilsen. In this calculation he does not count the troops commanded by Max.

1821. Morgen, i.e. on the fourth day. But the Swedes were delayed by two fights on their way to Eger and could not save Wallenstein.

1822. sechsesniausens. For so many Wallenstein had asked I. 5, l. 283. Wrangel promised 15,000 (I. 5, l. 333), and Terzky (IV. 7, l. 2756) speaks only of 12,000. See l. 2756 n.

1828. vor neun Sahren, viz. in 1625 when he fought against the states of the Lower Saxon Circle (see 1. 604 n.) and King Christian IV. of Denmark. He began with 20,000 to 25,000 men, but subsequently his army was increased to more than double that number.

SCENE 14.

Note that the Cuirassiers approach him directly without the intervention of their Colonel Max Piccolomini. They have an exceptional position in the army (see £ager II. 680 sqq.), call themselves proudly Wallenstein's own regiment (l. 1872), and are by far the most high-minded among the soldiery.

1825. sie resers to the ten Cuirassiers. The Cotta editions print Sie as if the pronoun reserved to Neumann. This is, however, most likely a mistake. Neumann is addressed by Terzky by the samiliar bu (see Biccol. IV. 3, l. 1936). He might be addressed 35r, but Sie is out of the question. See the note to l. 1689.

SCENE 15.

ein Gefreiter, 'a lance-corporal' is a soldier 'exempt' (gefreit = freed) from mounting guard, a soldier who now holds the rank between the common soldier (ber Gemeine) and the corporal (Unteroffizier) and who is often called upon to take and here really takes the place of the corporal. The noun is the past partic. of freien in the now obsolete meaning 'to free,' 'to exempt from' (in which sense the compound befreien is now always used). The meaning of another freien is 'to woo' or 'to marry.'

1883. Deffischen for hessischen Soldaten or simply Hessen. Similarly Schwebischen for Schweben l. 2820. Cp. Rappenheimischen l. 2196 n. Landgrave William of Hesse was one of the first German princes who joined Gustavus Adolphus.

1839. Altenberg was the name of the hill and village to the west of Nürnberg. It was strongly fortified and also called ber Burgstall or bit alte Eeste (l. 1920). During the memorable weeks (July to Sept. 1632) preceding the battle of Lützen Wallenstein desended this position successfully against the violent attacks of the Swedes led by the king himself.

1840. hinweg zu nehmen, in prose only wegzunehmen.

1841. An intimate acquaintance with the common soldiers is recorded of many great generals, e.g. Epaminondas, Caesar, Napoleon I. Schiller has here attributed this characteristic to Wallenstein probably under the influence of Goethe's Egmont, where Count Egmont says (Act II.) "3ch vergesse niemanden leicht, den ich einmal gesehen und gesprochen habe." See the Introd. p. xlvii.

1843. Gewehr, n. has here the general meaning of Baffe, Behr and not the modern meaning of 'rifle.' The command Gewehr in Arm is no longer used in the German army. in stands for in'n for in ben.

1846. Dübalb. The name is spelt differently in the authorities, viz. Duvall, Dubaldt and Dubadel. He was, however, not captured before Nürnberg, but on Oct. 10, 1633 at Steinau. Cp. Biccol. II. 7, l. 1114.

1847. Rurenberger instead of Murnberger for the sake of the metre.

1863. Gin taiferticher Brief is the letter left behind by Octavio (l. 1652) and not Kinsky's letter (ll. 1729—30).

aubanben. Cf. l. 61 note.

1854. Sahn', f. Sahne (l. 1895) or Kahnlein was used in older German instead of the modern Kompanie (infantry) or Schwabron (cavalry) or Batterie (artillery). Zinkgref writes (XVIIth century): als etliche Sahnen Bolfs burch ein Dorf zohen and Schiller uses the term more than once in this and other plays, e.g. in Die Jungfrau von Orleans, Prolog ll. 346—8:

Ein eing'ger Ritter nur, hört' ich ergablen, Sab' eine schwache Mannschaft aufgebracht, Und gieb' bem König zu mit sechzehn Fahnen.

1855. jur Gache, 'to our business,' 'to the point.'

1856. The exact repetition of the beginning shows that the lance-corporal has carefully prepared his speech.

1857. Bflicht, f. we should now rather say Gehorsam, m. But cp. Lager l. 879 wir aber steben in bes Kaisers Rsicht, and B. Cob l. 2317. auffünden is poetic instead of auffündigen.

1858. seift. He reports the exact words of the Imperial letter. Cp. 1. 1864.

1862. The regiment Lothringen is here passed over. See l. 1267.

1866. Lug und Trug is a common phrase. There are many phrases in German the characteristic of which is that one thing is expressed from two different sides by two different words which are usually either connected by rime or by alliteration. For the former cp. Rat und That, Gut und Blut, schlecht und recht, schalten und walten, etc., for the latter Leib und Leben, Behr und Baffe (l. 3335), Bind und Better, did und dunn, etc. A peculiarity of these phrases is that they are so much fixed that the order of the two chief words can under no circumstances be altered, one cannot say recht und schlecht, etc. There is a third category, in which the words connected occur always in the same order and express one general idea but are not connected by either rime or alliteration, e.g. Sammer und Schabe, Ketten und Bande, Lummer und Not, wüst und leer, etc.

spanistic. In the mouth of all the adherents of Wallenstein the word spanists is a synonym of treulos, sinterlistig. Cf. l. 1127 n. and ll. 1919, 2821.

1871. This line is a much used familiar quotation.

1872. bies entbietet bir, 'this is the message which...sends you.' Cf. Biccol. II. 6, l. 814 n.

1873. Rriegeszepter, n. is poetic. In prose we should say Kommanbostab or Eeloherrnstab, m. (l. 2125).

1876. Belbhauptmann, m. is a term employed by Luther (e.g. Genesis xxi. 22) denoting the chief commander of the army. Schiller uses the term in Lager 1. 774. In our scene we find 1. 1841 Belbherr (also 1. 1722), in other passages General II. 1835, 1692, 711, etc. In the list of dramatis personae of Die Biccolomini Wallenstein is called Generaliffums, but never in the play itself. The ordinary modern prose term is Oberbefehlsbaber.

1877. Like their Colonel, the Pappenheimer agree to join Wallenstein in open resistance so long as he does not commit treason. Cf. ll. 768 sqq.

1882. unfre Reiterpflicht, 'our duty (as soldiers),' 'our (troopers') duty.'

1889. Braucht for Es braucht. See the note to l. 124.

1890. This is just what Wallenstein tries to avoid during the whole conversation.

1894. in her Herreswoge, 'in the sea of troops.' bit Boge seems to stand here for the totality of waves. See 1. 66 n.

1895. bie Fahnen say 'the squadrons' and see l. 1854 note. While in the case of all the other regiments Wallenstein has only looked at them as a whole body, he has taken an interest in every individual soldier belonging to the Pappenheim Cuirassiers.

1897. Cp. Lager 1. 339 where ber Gehorsam is called blind. The order is here called blind because it is given without any consideration for individuals.

1900. euch...ju sassen angesangen (habt). sich sassen has here the sense of 'to become considerate,' 'to become conscious of one's worth' and denotes a gradual process. The usual meaning of sich sassen is 'to compose onesels,' 'to quiet down' and is used of a momentary emotion. Cf. the words of the first Cuirassier Lager 1. 963: Rann ich im Rrieg mich boch menschlich sassen.

1901. Sm roben Canbuert. 'In this rough trade (of war).' It must be admitted that Wallenstein's words addressed to the common soldiers are somewhat high-flown and exaggerated. Cf. Biccol. 1. 2, 1. 182.

1904. Der eignen Stimme Recht, e.g. in the choice of their leader and the exercise of their own laws. See Lager Il. 675 sqq.

1905. haft bu...verfahren. bift bu...verfahren would be equally correct.

1918. greifen Saupte. Wallenstein is purposely exaggerating in order to excite the sympathy of the Cuirassiers. He was only just fifty years old (see Il. 2548—9) and does not in any other part of the play appear old. Compare his words to Gordon v. 4, Il. 3564—5 and Thekla's words in Biccol. II. 3, Il. 740—1. He was born on Sept. 15, 1583.

1923. Bartifa'ne, f. 'partisan' is the name of a kind of halberd, the etymology of which is as yet unexplained. It was a lance provided with a double-edged axe under the spear-head. The word occurs again in 1. 3048. This weapon was used in the XVIth and XVIIth centuries.

1924. With this line compare Agnes Sorel's words in Die Jung frau von Orleans 1. 4, ll. 817-8: Laf uns ... bie Gewölfe über uns | Bur Dede nehmen und ben Stein jum Pfühl.

1926. Mansfelb. See Lager l. 140 note.

1927. Schlangenfrümmen, f. pl. 'snaky windings,' is a very unusual word. Instead of Arümme we should now say as a rule Arümmung. The subst. Arümme is derived fr. the adj. frumm, 'bent,' 'crooked,' as Süte fr. gut, Hart, etc. It is a common word in older German and often used by poets of the XVIIIth century. See Biccol. I. 4, l. 468.

1928. With these words comp. those of the first Cuirassier, 2ager 11. 920 sqq.

1934. biefer taiferliche Süngling, viz. the King of Hungary, the son of Ferdinand III., who succeeded his father in 1637 as Ferdinand III. Cf. Biccol. 1. 2, 1. 208; II. 5, 11. 799 sqq.; v. 1, 1. 2528; B. Xob I. 7, 11. 500 sqq. After the death of Wallenstein he took the supreme command of the army which he had coveted for a long time and, after having taken Regensburg, defeated the Swedes in the great battle of Nördlingen.

1935. Olyweig, m. The olive tree is the symbol of peace as the laurel is the symbol of military glory. See Biccol. III. 6, l. 1656, where Max says of Wallenstein: Ex wire ben Olyweig in ben Sorbeet flechten.

1949. With this view cp. Biccol. 1. 4, ll. 561 sqq.

1973. The view expressed in this and the following lines, not that which he expressed in his conversation with Wrangel, is Wallenstein's real opinion. But cp. Piccol. II. 5, ll. 823—44. He does not, however, mention that he intends to win the crown of Bohemia from the Emperor.

1976. Mir ift's, supply zu thun. See 11. 298 n. and 2068 n.

1978. gemeine, 'of mean estate,' refers here to the low social position of the men, but in the following line gemein is used in a moral sense.

1981. Fünfzehn Sahr, viz. from 1618 to 1633. The time of action of this play is really February, 1634.

1985. nirgends fein Richter. The emphatic double negative, which was quite common in older German (and also in Greek), is still frequent in colloquial language, but is not in accordance with the modern literary language which was influenced by Latin syntax. Cp. &ager l. 878 n. and R. Hildebrand, Vorträge und Aufsätze p. 219.

1988. This is an allusion to the famous Gordian knot which was cut by Alexander the Great.

SCENE 16.

Buttler of course knows that Wallenstein is receiving the deputation and rushes in on purpose to frustrate the Duke's endeavours to retain them. His three exclamations serve to arouse the suspicion of the Pappenheimers who are nearly won and his announcement causes them to leave Wallenstein immediately.

1992. Gutgefinnten, 'well-affected,' i.e. men faithful to the Emperor.

1996. pflangen ... auf, 'hoist.'

2000. bebeute fie, 'direct them,' 'set them right.' See Lager l. 715 and Biccol. IV. 7, l. 2222 and B. Sob l. 2211.

2003. mein böser Damon. This is true, but in a much stronger sense than Wallenstein is aware of. Cf. l. 1182.

2005. sie, viz. the deputation of the Pappenheim Cuirassiers.

2006. Die Rasenden refers to Terzky's regiments.

SCENE 17.

2010. In her great excitement and anxiety the Duchess addresses Wallenstein by his Christian name and bu. As a rule she calls him mein Gemahl and Sie. On the forms of address occurring in this play see the notes to ll. 1571 and 1689.

2011. The comma after nicht shows that the sentence is not complete. Supply langer zu schweigen or ihnen bie Bahrheit langer zu verhehlen.

2018. über is short for übergegangen, übergetreten. See 1. 2038 and 1. 58 n.

2019. The Duchess means that Thekla's lover is free from guilt but her husband is not.

2022. Scherfenberg. In Schiller's authorities Khevenhiller and Herchenhahn Wallenstein's Oberhofmeister is called Gotthard von Scherffenberg.

2023. In the present critical condition of affairs Wallenstein obviously does not dare to send the ladies at once to Holland (l. 1549).

2039. Sagbaug, m. 'stock of hunters.' These were presented to Max by the Duke on the afternoon of the first day (after he had escorted the ladies safely to Pilsen). See Biccol. II. 4, l. 768.

SCENE 18.

2053. Compare l. 3113.

2054. tausent Connen. The same expression occurs again in 1. 3171.

2055. Base. This form of address is here and 1. 2390 only used to denote samiliarity; Piccolomini and the countess were not at all related. Perhaps Max calls her Base because she is Thekla's aunt, just as he

calls the Duchess Stater L 2391. The Countess, who is the confidant of the lovers, calls him Setter L 2242. See Siccol. III. 3, L 1412 n.

2005. is foun nick, in order to avoid the repetition of box instead of the more usual best in nick...foun.

2005. 34 hab' et, supply in thum. See the notes to II. 298 and 1976. principles of a coquitted, viz. from the possible reproach that

I have left her whom I love and espoused the cause of the Emperor.

2071. her Ther...unh, 'such a fool as to.' This is a common mixture of two constructions, viz. Der Ther sein, ber...läft and Cin Thor sein unb... laffen.

2073. Cocim, m. is here again equivalent to Berrater. See l. 1029 n.

2003. Right... noch occurs frequently in poetry instead of weber... noch.

2001. bet... Firment refers here to the fire in a volcano.

2003. fifter is used here again proleptically in the sense of 'which they believe to be secure' or 'which they wish to be secure.' Cf. L 753 n.

2003. geftlichen has bere the sense of einlabenben, gewinnenben.

2007. Beile, f. is often used in poetry in its old sense of Beit.

2003. latet fich and (or entlatet fich), 'discharges itself,' 'bursts forth.'

2100. Treibt, 'rushes on.'

2161. granfenter stands here and l. 2134 for Granfen erregenter or granfiger. Note the very frequent occurrence of present participles with a causative (or factitive) meaning in Schiller's poetry. See schauter b schauter erregent or schaufig l. 1346 and cp. ll. 1384, 1452. With this simile compare the equally beautiful one of the torrent destroying the hut in Goethe's gauge Part 1 (Balb und \$5516), ll. 3348 sqq.

2106. Der Abgrund, 'pit,' 'abyss,' stands for Die Bolle.

2110. Basilissen (lit. 'little king'), 'cockatrice.' It was a fabulous animal having the body of a cock and the tail of a serpent; it was supposed to have the power of killing by its look anyone on whom it fixed its eyes. It was represented with a mitre-shaped crest and hence called βασιλίσκος, 'little king.' This Basiliss is several times mentioned in the Old Testament (e.g. Is. lix. 5, xi. 8; Jer. viii. 17). There is a lizard known by the name of Basiliss which has of course none of the fabulous qualities ascribed to the monster of this name. Schiller several times in his poetry alludes to the Basiliss and Basilissenblid e.g. in Maria Stuart III. 4, l. 2441, and in his ballad Der Ramps mit bem Drachen l. 227. In this case, however, her Basiliss seems to stand instead of hie Schlange, the phrase eine Schlange am Busen begen being proverbial. Cp. Æsop's well-known fable. In this sense Schiller uses it

again in Die Braut von Meffina when Isabella says of her son Don Cesar (Iv. 5, ll. 2496-7) Ginen Bafilisten | hab' ich erzeugt, genahrt an meiner Bruft.

2118. Sm Gerzen meines Gerzens corresponds exactly to our 'in my heart of hearts,' 'in my innermost heart.' The phrase, which also occurs in his letters on Don Carlos, in Die Braut v. Meffina II. 5, l. 1467: Sns Gerz des Gerzens hab' ich ihr geschaut, and in Goethe's song An Mignon IV. 4 (Gerz im Gerzen), seems to be an importation from the English and was probably borrowed from Shakespeare. Cp. Hamlet III. 2, ll. 785qq.:

Give me the man

That is not passion's slave and I will wear him In my heart's core, aye in my heart of hearts.

- 2123. This view of Wallenstein is not free from sophistry. The great authority given to him would seem to imply a high degree of confidence on the part of the Emperor. It is true that the conditions under which Wallenstein agreed to take the supreme command were such as to cause the Emperor a justifiable uneasiness as to his General's ambitious plans. The exceptional and unnatural relation of the Duke to the Emperor was certain not to last longer than the exceptional circumstances which had invested Wallenstein with his dangerous power. He knew this as well as the Court party at Vienna. Cp. ll. 575 sqq. and Gordon's words ll. 2488 sqq., but also 549 sqq.
 - 2125. ben Felbherrnstab, viz. for the second time, in 1632.
- 2138. Der Bater Doppelioulo means that each father is guilty. In prose: Die Sould beiber Bater.
- 2139. This line is an allusion to the well-known story of the Trojan priest Laokoon as told by Vergil in his *Encid* II. 213—15.
- 2140. ber Bater unversohnter haß, which brings about the ruin of the children who love each other, is the subject of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet, and of Heinrich v. Kleist's early and impressive tragedy Die Familie Schroffenstein.
- 2143. im \$\paragrightarrow\$ minterlager = im \$\mathbb{B}\$ interlager wor \$\paragrapha rag. This refers to the Bohemian Campaign in 1620, immediately after the battle of the White Hill (Nov. 8, 1620). According to this statement Max must have been in Germany and in the Imperial army almost from the beginning of the great war. If we assume Max, the 'tender boy' who acted as ensign, to have been at the time about 14 years old, he would be in February 1634 about 27 years of age. Cp. \$\paragraphiccolor 1.4, 1.482 and III. 5, 1.1704 (where \$\paragraphi\$n should be \$\paragraphi\$nfactors.)

ACT III.

- 2146. gewichtigen is as a rule no longer used of material objects. But we say Eine gewichtige Entscheidung, ein gewichtiges Wort.
- 2150. ich pflegte beiner, in ordinary prose ich pflegte bich. The construction with the genit. is the older one and is still used in poetry.
- 2164. Bon Kindesbeinen an, 'from your infancy.' A common phrase instead of which may also be said either von Kindesbeinen auf or von Kindebeit auf (or an).

2172. goldnen Gnabenfettlein. See Lager 1. 73 and 28. Lob Il. 3250 and 3530 sqq. The dimin. denotes here contempt.

- 2173. Bibberfell refers to the order of the Golden Fleece. This famous order of Knighthood (la brden de Toyson de oro) was instituted by Duke Philip the Good of Burgundy in 1429 and subsequently adopted by his successors on the thrones of Austria and Spain. It was only given to princes or very distinguished persons. Wallenstein was a Knight of the Golden Fleece (l. 3779), so was Egmont (see Goethe's tragedy, Act III.). The name is of course derived from the old Greek story of the Argonauts.
- 2179. Seport bu bir? This and the following sentences are indeed Wallenstein's true opinion and betray his boundless assumption and his excessive demands as to the complete self-effacement of his friends.
- 2191. The ring is the special characteristic of Saturn, the 'moons' would point rather to Jupiter. The combination merely stands for all that belongs to the sphere of a planet.

SCENE 19.

2196. Die Bappenheimischen for Die Bappenheimischen Kuraffiere. See l. 2222 Die Buttlerischen and l. 3299 bie Tergibschen.

find abgesessen, 'have dismounted.' The opposite, aufsiten, occurs Lager l. 113.

2200. vorziehn, 'draw in front (of the gate),' 'draw across the gate.'

2201. Rettenfugein, f. pl. 'chain-shot.' Rettenfugein was the name given to two iron balls joined by a short chain, which inflicted most terrible wounds.

2204. in ber Ordnung, 'in their ranks.'

SCENE 20.

2216. Schiller took the names of these gates from Matthaeus Merian's *Topographie von Böhmen*. He also possessed a detailed map of the Pilsen district.

2217. 20fung stands here for 'word,' 'signal for the attack.' Cp. l. 536 n.

2219. 3hn ... einteilen, 'wedge him ... into.'

2223. werfen fie for merfen fie jurud, 'overthrow them,' 'beat them.'

2228. tauben Grimm. In the second book of his History (Hempel ed. XII. 156) Schiller speaks of the tauber Grimm ber Ballonen aus Bappenheims Secr. Cp. also blinbe But l. 2253 and Biccol. II. 7, l. 1040 which frequently occurs in Schiller's poetry.

2235. Gang, m. is here a fencing term meaning 'pass,' 'round,' 'encounter,' just as in English the word 'go' is colloquially used. Gang is in this case only one portion of a longer fight and is still much used as a duelling term.

2239. barf, 'need,' instead of which we now say brauche.

2245. Gelobt. See the promise given to Octavio Il. 1272-3.

2250. Er fturgt. He was not killed at Pilsen but murdered at Eger.

2259. Das, usually bessen, as the ordinary construction is sich einer Ehat ertühnen (ersrechen). The construction of neuters of pronouns is, however, sometimes rather lax. Or Das may stand elliptically for Das au thun.

freventito with inorganic t for freventic. The adj. frefen is a doublet of frefel, which has gone out of use.

2264. Eas seen. The sing is used as it is a common phrase, but the plural occurs in get act (l. 2268) addressed to the bystanders.

2267. Attan, m. 'balcony,' has here the stress on the first syllable while the ordin. pron. is Atta'n. The word is orig. fem. bie Attane and was borrowed at the end of the fifteenth century fr. the Ital. altana, 'a high gallery with balustrades,' fr. alto, Lat. altus, 'high.' The word, after dropping its final e in the South German fashion, seems to have changed its gender by joining the class of words such as Roman, Orfan.

2269. Bette, n. is the older form of Bett and is still much used. The rebels are compared to a river which has overflowed its banks.

SCENE 21.

2277. Unwürbig is here of course an adverb. Unwürbig somer bebrangt, 'in undeserved distress.'

2281. This momentary hesitation in the terrible conflict of feelings is true to nature and does not in the least lower the character of Max. No doubt he will himself ultimately know what to do and perform his duty, but Schiller has introduced this mental distress to show that the high-minded Max is no mere machine of duty but subject to hums

doubts and struggles, and especially to show his entire confidence in his beloved one.

2287. schreienben for the usual himmelschreienben. Etwas schreit jum Himmel is really a biblical term, cf. Gen. iv. 10. In Bilhelm Tell III. 3, 1. 1840 Schiller uses the term schreienbe Gewalt.

2288. an tes gurften Saupt gefrevelt, 'committed a crime against the life of the prince.'

2294. Gin Scanblieb, 'a shameful song,' sav 'a by-word.'

2395. Ballensteiner usually means 'Wallenstein's men,' 'Wallenstein's soldiers,' but here 'Wallenstein's family.' This would be expressed in prose by Ballensteins.

Stimme ber Babrbeit. See Biccol. III. 5, 1. 1726.

2297. ber Bunfc stands for felbftfüchtige Bunfche, verfonliche Intereffen.

2305. Giudiichen is here almost an equivalent to Guten, Schulblosen, a man who being a favourite of the supreme powers is fortunate enough to keep himself free from error and guilt and is happy because he is innocent. See 1. 755 and several passages in Schiller's poems, e.g. Der Genius II. 37 sqq., Die Kraniche des Idvius, Stanza 16.

2309. This is a strong appeal to the 'beautiful soul' whose unerring instinct is the best guidance in moral conflicts.

2312. Es gilt nicht, 'the aim is not.' Cf. 1. 2777.

2313. This line seems to mean only 'that is a question that you might well ponder with your wise judgment,' 'consider this prudently.'

2314. Rube, f. is Gewiffenerube, 'peace of mind.'

2318. bes Octavio. Max even addresses his father several times by his Christian name, which sounds somewhat strange. See l. 1210 and Piccol. V. 1, ll. 2267, 2294, 2339.

2819. vatermörberische. See ll. 1253-4.

2322. Die Erinnen, Greek al 'Epwies, 'the Furies,' the Rachegittinnen (l. 2425). They were supposed to punish with special severity offences against parents. They play a great part in Schiller's ballad Die Rraniche des Ibhius and in Goethe's play Iphigenie, when they plague Orestes for the murder of his mother.

2328. Das Große, i.e. Das Erhabene, Das Heroische, that which involves a sacrifice of ordinary human feeling.

2331. The following passage has been thus rendered by Hunter:

-O, all the free and goodly impulses

Of hospitality, the pious trust

Of friendship—these are sacred too, they are

The heart's religion, and will call for vengeance

On the barbarian who, outraging them, Makes Nature shudder! Think of this, and lay All in the scale, and let thy heart decide.

2334. bie Schauber ber Ratur means the horror of Nature at unnatural excesses.

2335. fie refers to Natur.

2388. erften, i.e. before (l. 2271) the troubles of Wallenstein and his family caused Max to waver.

2340. garte means 'of delicate feeling.' Say 'generous,' 'noble.'

2355. Auf unferm Saupte, 'on our head' for 'on our heads,' 'on us.' By the use of the sing. Saupte the Wallenstein family is, as it were, personified. Cp. also sentences such as wir hatten alle bas Schwert in ber Sand. It should not be understood that 'on our head' means 'on the head of the family' viz. 'on Wallenstein.' In one of the editions occurs the mistaken reading Sause. With the whole passage compare Piccol. III. 9, ll. 1899 sqq.

After 2359. Binat Servinanous. This cry was actually raised at the banquet at Eger when Illo, Terzky, Kinsky and Neumann were suddenly attacked by Buttler's dragoons and killed. It is a happy idea of Schiller to have brought it in here.

SCENE 22.

2362. fie gaten michts auf is really a business term 'they did not give anything for,' hence 'they did not set any value upon,' 'they were not impressed by.'

2365. jum Borte fommen, usually ju Borte fommen.

2367. betaubend, 'deafening' viz. his voice. This is the worst of all blows to Wallenstein. He suddenly becomes aware that he has overrated the impression he can produce on his troops, that his look has lost its power over them.

SCENE 23.

2372. Rommendant is the form occurring in Schiller's XVIIth century authorities. We now say Rommandant. See Il. 2639, 3461, 3730 and &ager 1. 67.

2873. Gordon, the governor of Eger, was a Protestant Scotchman while Buttler was a Catholic Irishman.

After 2377. bem Mar...rufen, 'call for Max.' The dat. is more impressive than the usual accusative (ben) Mar.

After 2378. ibm...beitommen, 'get at him,' 'come near him.'

2384. Bufte, because henceforth Life for him will be barren and devoid of love and interest.

2394. geten Sie mir for 'you wish to hold out to me' as she does not really give him hopes. His misery is certain. He knows that he will not be able to save Wallenstein by his intervention at Vienna, and the enmity of the fathers is bound to ruin the happiness of the children.

2396. Blendwerf, n. 'false show,' 'illusion.' Berf as the second part of some compounds, the first part of which is a verb, denotes a thing which is destined either to carry out or to undergo the action of the verb. Blendwerf, 'a thing that dazzles,' Schniquerf, 'a thing that is carved,' 'carving,' etc.

2398. ein Mittel, viz. to attack the approaching Swedes, to prevent their union with Wallenstein and to find his death in the encounter.

After 2403. Buttler verweigert seine Sand. This refusal is bound to produce a deep effect on the spectators who are aware of Buttler's dark plans, while Wallenstein and his supporters believe that Buttler refuses his hand because Max is going to leave Wallenstein.

2404. Des Raisers Act. This is not correct historically. Wallenstein was indeed deposed, but he was not then put under the ban of the Empire. Cp. Biccol. v. 1, l. 2500, and the Introd. p. xxi.

giebt...preis, 'gives...to be the prey,' 'exposes.' preisgeben orig. means 'to give up as a booty,' 'to give up entirely'; preis, fr. the French prise, means 'what has been taken,' 'booty.' It is not connected with Preis, m. 'price' or with Preis, m. 'praise,' which are both borrowed fr. the French prix (old Fr. pris, Lat. pretium).

2405. Mortinecht, m. 'base assassin.'

2407. fromme has here again not the usual modern sense of 'pious' but means 'honest,' 'trusty,' 'faithful.' It is thus an equivalent of treu in the following line. Cp. fromme Ereue, 1. 436.

2413. Here Max betrays more clearly what he is planning.

2420. The picture is that of a swimmer who is being dragged down and drowned by the weights at his feet.

2425. Der Rachegottin, viz. Nemesis, who is going to ruin the happiness of the houses of Wallenstein and Piccolomini. The Cuirassiers clinging to Max will be involved in the downfall of the latter and will share the tragic end of their gallant leader.

ACT IV.

The scene of action of the last two acts is the town of Eger on the western frontier of Bohemia. The time of this act is the late afternoon

(IV. I—8) and evening (IV. 9—I4) of the fourth day. See Introd. p. xv. The evening of the third and the earlier part of the fourth day are spent by Wallenstein on the march from Pilsen to Eger. According to history Wallenstein entered Eger on February 24, 1634 at 4 p.m., ill and with only a small following. There is a fine picture by Piloty of Wallenstein entering Eger. Schiller was familiar with the locality. During his stay at Karlsbad in the summer of 1791 he had taken the opportunity of visiting Eger and of seeing the house in which Wallenstein was murdered.

In bet Burgermeifters Baufe. In 1. 2602 the name of the mayor is mentioned (Bachhalbel). Schiller has here again purposely deviated from history. Wallenstein resided at Eger in the house of Alexander Pachhelbel (this is the usual spelling) but he was not the mayor of the town. The Pachhelbels were one of the best families of Eger and Wallenstein had several times on previous visits to the town stayed in their house. On several occasions a member of their family had held the office of mayor but at that time they were disqualified on account of their Protestantism. In fact Alexander P. had been exiled (in 1629) as a Protestant and had died in the neighbouring town of Wunsiedel in 1633. The actual mayor of Eger in 1634 was Paul Junker, a strict Roman Catholic, an utterly uninteresting personage whom Schiller fitly supplanted by a member of the well-known Pachhelbel family. Since 1850 the house has been used as the town hall. In 1634 it belonged to A. Pachhelbel's widow. Wallenstein was murdered in the corner room of the left wing in the front part of the house.

SCENE 1.

Buttler's short but impressive monologue shows that henceforth this gloomy and unbending man will be the relentless foe of Wallenstein. For another monologue of Buttler which was subsequently suppressed by Schiller see Appendix I. B.

2428. Et ift herein. In a similar way in Goethe's Egmont (Act IV.) the Duke of Alva watches Egmont as he enters the palace little dreaming of the doom that awaits him there.

2429. Rechen, m. is here 'portcullis' (bas Saligitter) which was let down in front of the gate of the fortress to block the entrance. It is originally 'a rake' (to which word it corresponds etymologically), and in l. 3036 it means 'a barrier (of pikes).'

2430. Brude = Bugbrude, f. 'draw-bridge' across the river Eger.

2431. Sich belongs to hob as well as to nieterließ.

guhanben. Cf. 1. 61 note.

1864. Sahn', f. Sahne (l. 1895) or Sahnlein was used in older German instead of the modern Kompanie (infantry) or Schwabron (cavalry) or Batterie (artillery). Zinkgref writes (XVIIth century): als etliche Sahnen Bolfs burch ein Dorf zohen and Schiller uses the term more than once in this and other plays, e.g. in Die Jungfran von Orleans, Prolog ll. 346—8:

Ein einz'ger Ritter nur, bort' ich ergablen, Sab' eine ichwache Mannichaft aufgebracht, Und gieb' bem Konig zu mit fechzehn Sahnen.

1855. jur Sache, 'to our business,' 'to the point.'

1856. The exact repetition of the beginning shows that the lance-corporal has carefully prepared his speech.

1867. Bficht, f. we should now rather say Gehorsam, m. But cp. Lager 1. 879 wir aber fieben in bes Kaisers Bflicht, and B. Tob 1. 2317.

auffunben is poetic instead of auffunbigen.

1858. feift. He reports the exact words of the Imperial letter. Cp. 1. 1864.

1862. The regiment Lothringen is here passed over. See l. 1267.

1865. Lug und Trug is a common phrase. There are many phrases in German the characteristic of which is that one thing is expressed from two different sides by two different words which are usually either connected by rime or by alliteration. For the former cp. Rat und That, Gut und Blut, schen, Behr und Rasse (l. 3335), Wind und Wetter, etc., for the latter Leib und Leben, Wehr und Wasse (l. 3335), Wind und Wetter, bid und dunn, etc. A peculiarity of these phrases is that they are so much fixed that the order of the two chief words can under no circumstances be altered, one cannot say recht und scheh, etc. There is a third category, in which the words connected occur always in the same order and express one general idea but are not connected by either rime or alliteration, e.g. Sammer und Schabe, Retten und Bande, Rummer und Not, wust und seer, etc.

spanische. In the mouth of all the adherents of Wallenstein the word spanisch is a synonym of treusos, hinterlistig. Cf. 1. 1127 n. and ll. 1919, 2821.

1871. This line is a much used familiar quotation.

1872. bies entbietet bir, 'this is the message which...sends you.' Cf. Diccol. II. 6, l. 814 n.

1873. Rriegeszepter, n. is poetic. In prose we should say Rommanboftab or Beloherrnstab, m. (l. 2125).

1876. Ethhauptmann, m. is a term employed by Luther (e.g. Genesis xxi. 22) denoting the chief commander of the army. Schiller uses the term in Lager 1. 774. In our scene we find 1. 1841 Ethhert (also 1. 1722), in other passages General II. 1835, 1692, 711, etc. In the list of dramatis personae of Die Riccolomini Wallenstein is called Generaliffimus, but never in the play itself. The ordinary modern prose term is Oberbefchlehaber.

1877. Like their Colonel, the Pappenheimer agree to join Wallenstein in open resistance so long as he does not commit treason. Cf. ll. 768 sqq.

1882. unfre Reiterpflicht, 'our duty (as soldiers),' 'our (troopers') duty.'

1889. Braucht for Es braucht. See the note to l. 124.

1890. This is just what Wallenstein tries to avoid during the whole conversation.

1894. in her herreswage, 'in the sea of troops.' bie Boge seems to stand here for the totality of waves. See 1. 66 n.

1895. bit Sahnen say 'the squadrons' and see l. 1854 note. While in the case of all the other regiments Wallenstein has only looked at them as a whole body, he has taken an interest in every individual soldier belonging to the Pappenheim Cuirassiers.

1897. Cp. Lager 1. 339 where ber Gehorsam is called blind. The order is here called blind because it is given without any consideration for individuals.

1900. end...au fassen angesangen (habt). sich sassen has here the sense of 'to become considerate,' 'to become conscious of one's worth' and denotes a gradual process. The usual meaning of sich sassen is 'to compose onesels,' 'to quiet down' and is used of a momentary emotion. Cs. the words of the first Cuirassier Lager 1. 963: Rann ich im Rrieg mich boch menschlich sassen.

1901. Sm roben Sanbwert. 'In this rough trade (of war).' It must be admitted that Wallenstein's words addressed to the common soldiers are somewhat high-flown and exaggerated. Cf. Piccol. 1. 2, l. 182.

1904. Der eignen Stimme Recht, e.g. in the choice of their leader and the exercise of their own laws. See Lager II. 675 sqq.

1905. haft bu... verfahren. bift bu... verfahren would be equally correct.

1918. greisen Saupte. Wallenstein is purposely exaggerating in order to excite the sympathy of the Cuirassiers. He was only just fifty years old (see ll. 2548—9) and does not in any other part of the play appear old. Compare his words to Gordon v. 4, ll. 3564—5 and Thekla's words in Niccol. II. 3, ll. 740—1. He was born on Sept. 15, 1583.

1922. Partisan' is the name of a kind of halberd, the etymology of which is as yet unexplained. It was a lance provided with a double-edged axe under the spear-head. The word occurs again in 1. 3048. This weapon was used in the XVIII and XVIII centuries.

1924. With this line compare Agnes Sorel's words in Die Jungfrau von Orleans 1. 4, ll. 817-8: Laf uns ... bie Gewolfe über uns | Bur Dede nehmen und ben Stein aum Bfubl.

1926. Mansfeld. See Lager 1. 140 note.

1927. Schlangenfrümmen, f. pl. 'snaky windings,' is a very unusual word. Instead of Krümme we should now say as a rule Krümmung. The subst. Krümme is derived fr. the adj. frumm, 'bent,' 'crooked,' as Güte fr. gut, Güte fr. hart, etc. It is a common word in older German and often used by poets of the XVIIIth century. See Riccol. 1. 4, l. 468.

1928. With these words comp. those of the first Cuirassier, lager Il. 920 sqq.

1984. biefer faiferliche Süngling, viz. the King of Hungary, the son of Ferdinand II., who succeeded his father in 1637 as Ferdinand III. Cf. Biccol. I. 2, l. 208; II. 5, ll. 799 sqq.; V. I, l. 2528; 28. Xob I. 7, ll. 500 sqq. After the death of Wallenstein he took the supreme command of the army which he had coveted for a long time and, after having taken Regensburg, defeated the Swedes in the great battle of Nördlingen.

1935. Olymeig, m. The olive tree is the symbol of peace as the laurel is the symbol of military glory. See Biccol. III. 6, l. 1656, where Max says of Wallenstein: Ex wire ben Olymeig in ben Sorbeet stechten.

1949. With this view cp. Biccol. 1. 4, ll. 561 sqq.

1973. The view expressed in this and the following lines, not that which he expressed in his conversation with Wrangel, is Wallenstein's real opinion. But cp. Piccol. II. 5, ll. 823—44. He does not, however, mention that he intends to win the crown of Bohemia from the Emperor.

1976. Mir ift's, supply zu thun. See 11. 298 n. and 2068 n.

1978. gemeine, 'of mean estate,' refers here to the low social position of the men, but in the following line gemein is used in a moral sense.

1981. Fünsichn Sahr, viz. from 1618 to 1633. The time of action of this play is really February, 1634.

1985. nitgends fein Richter. The emphatic double negative, which was quite common in older German (and also in Greek), is still frequent in colloquial language, but is not in accordance with the modern literary language which was influenced by Latin syntax. Cp. &aget 1. 878 n. and R. Hildebrand, Vorträge und Aufsätze p. 219.

1988. This is an allusion to the famous Gordian knot which was cut by Alexander the Great.

SCENE 16.

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Buttler of course knows that Wallenstein is receiving the deputation and rushes in on purpose to frustrate the Duke's endeavours to retain them. His three exclamations serve to arouse the suspicion of the Pappenheimers who are nearly won and his announcement causes them to leave Wallenstein immediately.

1992. Gutgesinnten, 'well-affected,' i.e. men faithful to the Emperor.

1996. pffangen ... auf, 'hoist.'

2000. beteute sie, 'direct them,' 'set them right.' See Lager 1. 715 and Biccol. IV. 7, 1. 2222 and B. Tob 1. 2211.

2008. mein böser Damon. This is true, but in a much stronger sense than Wallenstein is aware of. Cf. l. 1182.

2005. fie, viz. the deputation of the Pappenheim Cuirassiers.

2006. Die Rafenben refers to Terzky's regiments.

SCENE 17.

2010. In her great excitement and anxiety the Duchess addresses Wallenstein by his Christian name and bu. As a rule she calls him mein Gemahl and Sie. On the forms of address occurring in this play see the notes to ll. 1571 and 1680.

2011. The comma after nicht shows that the sentence is not complete. Supply langer qu schweigen or ihnen die Bahrbeit langer qu verhehlen.

2018. über is short for übergegangen, übergetreten. See l. 2038 and l. 58 n.

2019. The Duchess means that Thekla's lover is free from guilt but her husband is not.

2022. Scherfenberg. In Schiller's authorities Khevenhiller and Herchenhahn Wallenstein's Oberhofmeister is called Gotthard von Scherffenberg.

2023. In the present critical condition of affairs Wallenstein obviously does not dare to send the ladies at once to Holland (l. 1540).

2039. Sagbjug, m. 'stock of hunters.' These were presented to Max by the Duke on the afternoon of the first day (after he had escorted the ladies safely to Pilsen). See Piccol. II. 4, 1. 768.

SCENE 18.

2053. Compare l. 3113.

2054. tausend Sonnen. The same expression occurs again in l. 3171.

2065. Base. This form of address is here and 1. 2390 only used to denote samiliarity; Piccolomini and the countess were not at all related. Perhaps Max calls her Base because she is Thekla's aunt, just as he

calls the Duchess Mutter l. 2391. The Countess, who is the confidant of the lovers, calls him Better l. 2242. See Biccol. III. 3, l. 1412 n.

2065. ich fann nicht, in order to avoid the repetition of bas instead of the more usual bas ich nicht...fann.

2068. 3ch hab' es, supply ju thun. See the notes to 11. 298 and 1976.

2069. freigesproden, 'acquitted,' viz. from the possible reproach that I have left her whom I love and espoused the cause of the Emperor.

2071. ber Thor...und, 'such a fool as to.' This is a common mixture of two constructions, viz. Der Thor sein, ber...laßt and Ein Thor sein und... laffen.

2073. Scheim, m. is here again equivalent to Berrater. See 1. 1029 n.

2083. Nicht...noch occurs frequently in poetry instead of weber...noch.

2091. bas... Element refers here to the fire in a volcano.

2095. sider is used here again proleptically in the sense of 'which they believe to be secure' or 'which they wish to be secure.' Cf. 1.753 n.

2096. gaftlichen has here the sense of einlabenben, gewinnenben.

2097. Beile, f. is often used in poetry in its old sense of Beit.

2098. labet fich aus (or entlabet fich), 'discharges itself,' 'bursts forth.'

2100. Treibt, 'rushes on.'

2101. grausender stands here and l. 2134 for Grausen erregender or grausiger. Note the very frequent occurrence of present participles with a causative (or factitive) meaning in Schiller's poetry. See scaubernd for Schauber erregend or schaufig l. 1346 and cp. ll. 1384, 1452. With this simile compare the equally beautiful one of the torrent destroying the hut in Goethe's Faust Part I (Balbund Schile), ll. 3348 sqq.

2106. Der Abgrund, 'pit,' 'abyss,' stands for Die Bolle.

2110. Bafilisten (lit. 'little king'), 'cockatrice.' It was a fabulous animal having the body of a cock and the tail of a serpent; it was supposed to have the power of killing by its look anyone on whom it fixed its eyes. It was represented with a mitre-shaped crest and hence called βασιλίσκος, 'little king.' This Bafilist is several times mentioned in the Old Testament (e.g. Is. lix. 5, xi. 8; Jer. viii. 17). There is a lizard known by the name of Bafilist which has of course none of the fabulous qualities ascribed to the monster of this name. Schiller sever it mes in his poetry alludes to the Bafilist and Bafilistenblid e.g. in Maria Stuart III. 4, l. 2441, and in his ballad Der Rampf mit bem Drachen l. 227. In this case, however, ber Bafilist seems to stand instead of bie Schlange, the phrase eine Schlange am Bufen begen being proverbial. Cp. Æsop's well-known fable. In this sense Schiller uses it

again in Die Braut von Meffina when Isabella says of her son Don Cesar (IV. 5, ll. 2496-7) Einen Bafilisten | hab' ich erzeugt, genahrt an meiner Bruft.

2118. Sm Gerzen meines Gerzens corresponds exactly to our 'in my heart of hearts,' 'in my innermost heart.' The phrase, which also occurs in his letters on Don Carlos, in Die Braut v. Meffina II. 5, l. 1467: Sns Gerz des Gerzens hab' ich ihr geschaut, and in Goethe's song An Mignon IV. 4 (Gerz im Gerzen), seems to be an importation from the English and was probably borrowed from Shakespeare. Cp. Hamlet III. 2, ll. 78sqq.:

Give me the man

That is not passion's slave and I will wear him In my heart's core, age in my heart of hearts.

- 2123. This view of Wallenstein is not free from sophistry. The great authority given to him would seem to imply a high degree of confidence on the part of the Emperor. It is true that the conditions under which Wallenstein agreed to take the supreme command were such as to cause the Emperor a justifiable uneasiness as to his General's ambitious plans. The exceptional and unnatural relation of the Duke to the Emperor was certain not to last longer than the exceptional circumstances which had invested Wallenstein with his dangerous power. He knew this as well as the Court party at Vienna. Cp. Il. 575 sqq. and Gordon's words Il. 2488 sqq., but also 549 sqq.
 - 2125. ben Felbherrnftab, viz. for the second time, in 1632.
- 2138. Der Bater Doppelschuld means that each father is guilty. In prose: Die Schuld beiber Bater.
- 2139. This line is an allusion to the well-known story of the Trojan priest Laokoon as told by Vergil in his *Encid* II. 213—15.
- 2140. ber Bater unversohnter haß, which brings about the ruin of the children who love each other, is the subject of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet, and of Heinrich v. Kleist's early and impressive tragedy Die Familie Schroffenstein.
- 2143. im \$\parag'[\text{op}\text{cn} \text{\text{\text{Binterlager}}} = im \text{\text{\text{Binterlager}}} vor \text{\text{\text{Prag.}}}. This refers to the Bohemian Campaign in 1620, immediately after the battle of the White Hill (Nov. 8, 1620). According to this statement Max must have been in Germany and in the Imperial army almost from the beginning of the great war. If we assume Max, the 'tender boy' who acted as ensign, to have been at the time about 14 years old, he would be in February 1634 about 27 years of age. Cp. \$\paragraphi\text{ccol.} \text{ I. 4, l. 482} and III. 5, l. 1704 (where \$\paragraphi\text{n}\$ should be \$\paragraphi\text{afactor}.

- 2146. gewichtigen is as a rule no longer used of material objects. But we say Gine gewichtige Enticheibung, ein gewichtiges Bort.
- 2150. ich pflegte beiner, in ordinary prose ich pflegte bich. The construction with the genit. is the older one and is still used in poetry.
- 2164. Bon Kinbesbeinen an, 'from your infancy.' A common phrase instead of which may also be said either von Kinbesbeinen auf or von Kinbestein auf (or an).
- 2172. goldnen Gnabenfettlein. See Lager 1. 73 and B. Lob 11. 3250 and 3530 sqq. The dimin. denotes here contempt.
- 2173. Bibberfell refers to the order of the Golden Fleece. This famous order of Knighthood (la brden de Toyson de oro) was instituted by Duke Philip the Good of Burgundy in 1429 and subsequently adopted by his successors on the thrones of Austria and Spain. It was only given to princes or very distinguished persons. Wallenstein was a Knight of the Golden Fleece (l. 3779), so was Egmont (see Goethe's tragedy, Act III.). The name is of course derived from the old Greek story of the Argonauts.
- 2179. Seport bu bir? This and the following sentences are indeed Wallenstein's true opinion and betray his boundless assumption and his excessive demands as to the complete self-effacement of his friends.
- 2191. The ring is the special characteristic of Saturn, the 'moons' would point rather to Jupiter. The combination merely stands for all that belongs to the sphere of a planet.

SCENE 19.

2196. Die Bappenheimischen for Die Bappenheimischen Kuraffiere. See 1. 2222 Die Buttlerischen and 1. 3200 bie Tergibichen.

sind abgesessen, 'have dismounted.' The opposite, aussiten, occurs Lager l. 113.

2200. vorgiehn, 'draw in front (of the gate),' 'draw across the gate.'

2201. Rettenfugein, f. pl. 'chain-shot.' Rettenfugein was the name given to two iron balls joined by a short chain, which inflicted most terrible wounds.

2204. in ber Orbnung, 'in their ranks.'

SCENE 20.

2216. Schiller took the names of these gates from Matthaeus Merian's *Topographie von Böhmen*. He also possessed a detailed map of the Pilsen district.

2217. Lofung stands here for 'word,' 'signal for the attack.' Cp. l. 536 n.

2219. 36n...einteilen, 'wedge him...into.'

2223. werfen fie for merfen fie jurud, 'overthrow them,' 'beat them.'

2228. tauben Grimm. In the second book of his History (Hempel ed. XII. 156) Schiller speaks of the tauber Grimm ber Ballonen aus Bap-

penheims her. Cp. also blinbe But l. 2253 and Biccol. II. 7, l. 1040 which frequently occurs in Schiller's poetry.

2235. Gang, m. is here a fencing term meaning 'pass,' 'round,' 'encounter,' just as in English the word 'go' is colloquially used. Gang is in this case only one portion of a longer fight and is still much used as a duelling term.

2239. barf, 'need,' instead of which we now say brauche.

2245. Gelobt. See the promise given to Octavio Il. 1272-3.

2250. Er stürjt. He was not killed at Pilsen but murdered at Eger.

2259. Das, usually bessen, as the ordinary construction is sich einer That ertühnen (exsteden). The construction of neuters of pronouns is, however, sometimes rather lax. Or Das may stand elliptically for Das du thun.

frevention with inorganic t for frevention. The adj. frefen is a doublet of frefel, which has gone out of use.

2264. Eas seen. The sing is used as it is a common phrase, but the plural occurs in gest act (l. 2268) addressed to the bystanders.

2267. Altan, m. 'balcony,' has here the stress on the first syllable while the ordin. pron. is Alta'n. The word is orig. fem. bit Altane and was borrowed at the end of the fifteenth century fr. the Ital. altana, 'a high gallery with balustrades,' fr. alto, Lat. altus, 'high.' The word, after dropping its final e in the South German fashion, seems to have changed its gender by joining the class of words such as Roman. Orfan.

2269. Bette, n. is the older form of Bett and is still much used. The rebels are compared to a river which has overflowed its banks.

SCENE 21.

2277. Unwürbig is here of course an adverb. Unwürbig schwer bebrängt, 'in undeserved distress.'

2281. This momentary hesitation in the terrible conflict of feelings is true to nature and does not in the least lower the character of Max. No doubt he will himself ultimately know what to do and perform his duty, but Schiller has introduced this mental distress to show that the high-minded Max is no mere machine of duty but subject to hum^c

doubts and struggles, and especially to show his entire confidence in his beloved one.

2287. schreienden for the usual himmelichreienden. Etwas schreit jum himmel is really a biblical term, cf. Gen. iv. 10. In Bilhelm Tell III. 3, 1. 1840 Schiller uses the term schreiende Gewalt.

2288. an tes Surften Saupt gefrevelt, 'committed a crime against the life of the prince.'

2294. Gin Schanblich, 'a shameful song,' say 'a by-word.'

2395. Ballensteiner usually means 'Wallenstein's men,' 'Wallenstein's soldiers,' but here 'Wallenstein's family.' This would be expressed in prose by Ballensteins.

Stimme ber Bahrheit. See Biccol. III. 5, 1. 1726.

2297. ber Bunfc stands for felbftfüchtige Bunfche, perfonliche Intereffen.

2805. Giudichen is here almost an equivalent to Guten, Schuldsofen, a man who being a favourite of the supreme powers is fortunate enough to keep himself free from error and guilt and is happy because he is innocent. See 1.755 and several passages in Schiller's poems, e.g. Der Genius II. 37 sqq., Die Kranice des Ibulus, Stanza 16.

2309. This is a strong appeal to the 'beautiful soul' whose unerring instinct is the best guidance in moral conflicts.

2812. Es gilt nicht, 'the aim is not.' Cf. l. 2777.

2313. This line seems to mean only 'that is a question that you might well ponder with your wise judgment,' 'consider this prudently.'

2314. Rube, f. is Gewiffenerube, 'peace of mind.'

2818. bes Octavio. Max even addresses his father several times by his Christian name, which sounds somewhat strange. See l. 1210 and Biccol. v. 1, ll. 2267, 2294, 2339.

2819. vatermörberische. See 11. 1253-4.

2822. Die Erinnyen, Greek al 'Epurbes, 'the Furies,' the Rachegottinnen (l. 2425). They were supposed to punish with special severity offences against parents. They play a great part in Schiller's ballad Die Kraniche des Ibhius and in Goethe's play Ibhigenic, when they plague Orestes for the murder of his mother.

2328. Das Große, i.e. Das Erhabene, Das Heroische, that which involves a sacrifice of ordinary human feeling.

2331. The following passage has been thus rendered by Hunter:

-O, all the free and goodly impulses

Of hospitality, the pious trust

Of friendship—these are sacred too, they are

The heart's religion, and will call for vengeance

On the barbarian who, outraging them, Makes Nature shudder! Think of this, and lay All in the scale, and let thy heart decide.

2334. bie Schauber ber Ratur means the horror of Nature at unnatural excesses.

2335. fie refers to Natur.

2338. ersten, i.e. before (l. 2271) the troubles of Wallenstein and his family caused Max to waver.

2340. garte means 'of delicate feeling.' Say 'generous,' 'noble.'

2355. Auf unserm Saupte, 'on our head' for 'on our heads,' 'on us.' By the use of the sing. Saupte the Wallenstein samily is, as it were, personisied. Cp. also sentences such as wir batten alle bas Somert in ber Sand. It should not be understood that 'on our head' means 'on the head of the samily' viz. 'on Wallenstein.' In one of the editions occurs the mistaken reading Sause. With the whole passage compare Piccol. III. 9, ll. 1899 sqq.

After 2369. Bivat ferbinanbus. This cry was actually raised at the banquet at Eger when Illo, Terzky, Kinsky and Neumann were suddenly attacked by Buttler's dragoons and killed. It is a happy idea of Schiller to have brought it in here.

SCENE 22.

2362. fit gaten midsts ouf is really a business term 'they did not give anything for,' hence 'they did not set any value upon,' 'they were not impressed by.'

2865. jum Borte tommen, usually ju Borte tommen.

2867. betaubend, 'deafening' viz. his voice. This is the worst of all blows to Wallenstein. He suddenly becomes aware that he has overrated the impression he can produce on his troops, that his look has lost its power over them.

SCENE 23.

2872. Rommendant is the form occurring in Schiller's XVIIth century authorities. We now say Rommandant. See ll. 2639, 3461, 3730 and Rager 1. 67.

2373. Gordon, the governor of Eger, was a Protestant Scotchman while Buttler was a Catholic Irishman.

After 2377. bem Max...rufen, 'call for Max.' The dat. is more impressive than the usual accusative (ben) Max.

After 2378. ibm...beitommen, 'get at him,' 'come near him.'

- 2384. Bufte, because henceforth Life for him will be barren and devoid of love and interest.
- 2394. geben Sie mir for 'you wish to hold out to me' as she does not really give him hopes. His misery is certain. He knows that he will not be able to save Wallenstein by his intervention at Vienna, and the enmity of the fathers is bound to ruin the happiness of the children.
- 2396. Biendwert, n. 'false show,' 'illusion.' Bert as the second part of some compounds, the first part of which is a verb, denotes a thing which is destined either to carry out or to undergo the action of the verb. Biendwert, 'a thing that dazzles,' Sonitwert, 'a thing that is carved,' 'carving,' etc.
- 2398. ein Mittel, viz. to attack the approaching Swedes, to prevent their union with Wallenstein and to find his death in the encounter.
- After 2403. Buttler verweigert seine Sand. This refusal is bound to produce a deep effect on the spectators who are aware of Buttler's dark plans, while Wallenstein and his supporters believe that Buttler refuses his hand because Max is going to leave Wallenstein.
- 2404. Des Raisers Act. This is not correct historically. Wallenstein was indeed deposed, but he was not then put under the ban of the Empire. Cp. Biccol. v. 1, l. 2500, and the Introd. p. xxi.
- giebt...preis, 'gives...to be the prey,' 'exposes.' preisgeben orig. means 'to give up as a booty,' 'to give up entirely'; preis, fr. the French prise, means 'what has been taken,' 'booty.' It is not connected with Preis, m. 'price' or with Preis, m. 'praise,' which are both borrowed fr. the French prix (old Fr. pris, Lat. pretium).
 - 2405. Mortfnecht, m. 'base assassin.'
- 2407. fromme has here again not the usual modern sense of 'pious' but means 'honest,' 'trusty,' 'faithful.' It is thus an equivalent of tree in the following line. Cp. fromme Ereue, 1. 436.
 - 2413. Here Max betrays more clearly what he is planning.
- 2420. The picture is that of a swimmer who is being dragged down and drowned by the weights at his feet.
- 2425. Der Rachegöttin, viz. Nemesis, who is going to ruin the happiness of the houses of Wallenstein and Piccolomini. The Cuirassiers clinging to Max will be involved in the downfall of the latter and will share the tragic end of their gallant leader.

ACT IV.

The scene of action of the last two acts is the town of Eger on the western frontier of Bohemia. The time of this act is the late afternoon

(1v. 1—8) and evening (1v. 9—14) of the fourth day. See Introd. p. xv. The evening of the third and the earlier part of the fourth day are spent by Wallenstein on the march from Pilsen to Eger. According to history Wallenstein entered Eger on February 24, 1634 at 4 p.m., ill and with only a small following. There is a fine picture by Piloty of Wallenstein entering Eger. Schiller was familiar with the locality. During his stay at Karlsbad in the summer of 1791 he had taken the opportunity of visiting Eger and of seeing the house in which Wallenstein was murdered.

In bes Burgermeiftere Baufe. In 1. 2602 the name of the mayor is mentioned (Bachhalbel). Schiller has here again purposely deviated from history. Wallenstein resided at Eger in the house of Alexander Pachhelbel (this is the usual spelling) but he was not the mayor of the town. The Pachhelbels were one of the best families of Eger and Wallenstein had several times on previous visits to the town stayed in their house. On several occasions a member of their family had held the office of mayor but at that time they were disqualified on account of their Protestantism. In fact Alexander P. had been exiled (in 1629) as a Protestant and had died in the neighbouring town of Wunsiedel in 1633. The actual mayor of Eger in 1634 was Paul Junker, a strict Roman Catholic, an utterly uninteresting personage whom Schiller fitly supplanted by a member of the well-known Pachhelbel family. 1850 the house has been used as the town hall. In 1634 it belonged to A. Pachhelbel's widow. Wallenstein was murdered in the corner room of the left wing in the front part of the house.

SCENE I.

Buttler's short but impressive monologue shows that henceforth this gloomy and unbending man will be the relentless foe of Wallenstein. For another monologue of Buttler which was subsequently suppressed by Schiller see Appendix I. B.

2428. Gr ift berein. In a similar way in Goethe's Egmont (Act IV.) the Duke of Alva watches Egmont as he enters the palace little dreaming of the doom that awaits him there.

2429. Repen, m. is here 'portcullis' (bas Sallgitter) which was let down in front of the gate of the fortress to block the entrance. It is originally 'a rake' (to which word it corresponds etymologically), and in l. 3036 it means 'a barrier (of pikes).'

2430. Brude = Bugbrude, f. 'draw-bridge' across the river Eger.

2431. Sich belongs to hob as well as to nieterließ.

2634. Die Schidsalsgöttin, 'the goddess of Destiny.' The tone of this monologue is rather high-flown and not quite in keeping with the character and education of Buttler. The classical allusions to bie Schidsalsgöttin and ber Serb ber Laren (l. 2441) are not very natural in his mouth. He does not seem to speak here quite in his own name but rather as one who has been chosen as the blind instrument of Fate.

2485. Thub is the old pret. of etheben, M.H.G. erhuop, instead of which ethob is now commonly used. Thub and the subj. ethübe survive in poetry and in archaic style; bob occurs ll. 3450, 3567.

bein... Meteor for bas Meteor, welches bu bift. Wallenstein himself is the meteor.

2438. bie... Fahnen abgeschworen. absorbien is usually construed with the dat. of the person and with the acc. of the matter. See ll. 1018, 2317.

2441. Gerb ber Laren is a poetic phrase for Baterland. See l. 2434 n. Laren are usually domestic deities, but sometimes the term is used, as here, in a wider application for *Lares publici*, 'gods of the town or country.'

2444. The first Rache refers to Wallenstein's revenge on the Emperor, the second to Buttler's revenge on Wallenstein. As early as Dec. 1797 Schiller intended to have the figure of Nemesis put on the title-page of his drama. Cp. the passage from his *History* (Book IV.)... bie rachende Remesis wollte, das der Undantbare unter den Streichen des Undants erliegen sollte.

SCENE 2.

The Scotchman Gordon who plays a prominent part in the last two acts of this drama is placed in strong contrast to the Irishman Buttler. In him Wallenstein finds quite unexpectedly an advocate and well-wisher. If Buttler may be said to continue the rôle of Octavio, the devoted Gordon takes up that of Max Piccolomini. But in the face of Wallenstein's treason he cannot do more than plead the cause of Wallenstein with Buttler and endeavour to dissuade the Duke from taking the last step: he cannot save Wallenstein from the punishment due to his crime. The historical John Gordon had, like Buttler, risen from the ranks, and had been appointed by Wallenstein to the post of Colonel and Governor of the fortress of Eger. At first when Wallenstein entered the fortress Gordon was disposed to take his part, but when Buttler showed him the Imperial decrees and the orders sent by Piccolomini and Gallas, he remained faithful to the Emperor. Schiller has sketched the character of Gordon with a great deal of poetic freedom. He has made him a much nobler character than he really was,

he has made him the companion of Wallenstein's youth and has contrasted his views and career strongly with those of his great friend. He has also, for the sake of dramatic concentration (see Introd. p. xx.), entirely suppressed Gordon's compatriot Lesley, who shared the command of the place with Gordon. As in the case of Sesina and others, two characters are run into one.

2448. General, m. In the previous acts Buttler is usually called Obrift or Oberft, 'colonel.' But the titles Obrift and General are used almost as synonyms in this play. Cf. also Biccol. II. 1302 and 1330. In Lager 1. 443 Buttler is called Generalmajor.

2452. treu, usually treulich or getreulich.

2455. The usual construction is Eurer Orbre mich ju fügen or Rach Eurer Orbre mich ju richten. blindlings = unbebingt, 'unconditionally.'

2460. This description of Wallenstein is not historically correct. He was utterly broken down in health when he entered Eger.

2463. Des Amtes Rechenschaft is poetic for Rechenschaft über mein Amt or von meinem Amte.

2467. wog ... mir for wog ... mir au, 'weighed out to me.'

2474. He had with him only five squadrons, that is one regiment. With these and Buttler's dragoons he had a little over 1000 men.

2477. ihn gu liefern is short for ihn auszuliefern.

2479. In the following sympathetic comments on Wallenstein's deeds and fortunes, in pointing out the limits of human activity and the dangers of exceeding them, Gordon expresses himself almost in the fashion of the Greek chorus in order to evoke our sympathy for the hero of the play. This has been pointed out by Körner (Letter to Schiller of April 9, 1799).

2482. This expresses exactly the poet's own view. See the \$\pi\tag{1} \tag{1} \tag{1}. 117.

2483. bunfesspmantense, because his authority was but ill-defined and his official position full of contradictions.

2484. um sich greist der Mensch, 'man is aggressive,' 'man must advance.' See l. 595 n.

2487. tiefgetretne Spur. tieftreten (or breittreten), 'tread down and make deep (broad) by means of marching,' hence eine tiefgetretne Spur, 'a beaten track.' Cp. breitgetretne Sabriftraße, Biccol. II. 6, l. 955.

2492. mochte, 'might be able.'

2493. fefte. The usual form for the adv. as well as for the adj. is now feft, in older German the adj. was fefte and the adverb fafte.

2496. Die Schweben find im Anmarfc. This announcement is re-

peated again and again as the play goes on, and what seems likely to save Wallenstein only serves to hasten his destruction.

2500. No direct mention of this promise is made in the interview with Octavio, 11. 1180—82.

2509. Gebordt for Darf geborden.

2510. Schergen bet Sefettet, say 'slaves of law.' Scherge orig. means 'leader of a troop' and belongs to Schar, 'crowd,' 'troop.' It subsequently took the meanings of 'sergeant,' 'beadle,' and of 'soldier,' 'servant.'

2513. enggebundene. Cp. Goethe's Iphigenie l. 29, Wie enggebunden ift bes Beibes Glud.

2521. We should expect either hoher Chr' und Burbe or hohen Chren und Burben.

2523. Farbe hielt, 'was staunch to him,' 'stood by him.' The phrase Farbe halten is commonly used to denote that somebody or something keeps its colour, does not easily change, is faithful or is genuine. In the same way we say Farbe betennen, 'to give one's true opinion,' and er ist in ber Bolle gefarbt, 'he is a true...,' e.g. ein in ber Bolle gefarbter (Demotrat), 'a staunch (democrat).'

2527. Sugenofreunds. The following is a free invention of Schiller.

2538. If es an bem is a familiar phrase for If es ber Fall. The phrase really means 'Is it now at (=has it reached) that point.'

2543. bas Los == bas Schidfal, 'Fate.' See 1. 3180.

2545. The following account is supplemented by Wallenstein himself, Il. 3542 sqq. Burgau was originally the capital of a small Swabian Margravate between Ulm and Augsburg. It is now a small Bavarian town. We are not particularly well informed about Wallenstein's stay at Burgau—hence Schiller was all the more free to work out poetically this episode of the Duke's early life. Gordon never was a page at Burgau. See l. 3543 n.

2548. ftrebte, 'strove,' say 'cherished high aspirations.'

2549. zwanziejahr'gen. On Wallenstein's age at the time of his death see l. 1918 n. The following account is eminently fitted to arouse our sympathy (see \$rolog ll. 104—5 Die Kunft foll ihn auch eurem Gerzen menschich näher bringen). It is a master-stroke of the poet to give us here when the end is drawing near a retrospective view of the hero's early youth which was so full of promise.

2560. In the relation of this incident Schiller followed the account of Murr which is, however, not well authenticated. According to Murr this happened in 1604, at the castle of Innsbruck.

2563. ließen sich...spüren, 'allowed themselves...to be noticed,' 'were noticed.'

2565. er wurde tatholisch. This is Murr's account. As a matter of fact Wallenstein, whose parents were Utraquists (see Biccol. IV. 5, l. 2085), became a member of the Roman Catholic Church in 1599 at the Jesuits' College of Olmütz.

2567. umgefehrt is very unusual instead of umgewandelt or verwantelt.

2568. begunstigt. On the want of the inflexion see 1. 16 n.

befreites, 'exempt' viz. from reverses and misfortunes. A synonymous expression is gefeites, 'one who wears a charmed life.' This belief explains many actions of the Duke.

2569. This line and the following are similar to some passages in Egmont. Cp. especially in Act II. the scene between Egmont and his private secretary.

2573. separated by the following line.

2574. But is the older form instead of which wurte is now used in ordinary prose. warb occurs chiefly in poetry and in higher prose diction. wurte is derived fr. the pl. wurten where the u is historically right. There existed in the older state of the German as well as of the English lang. a difference in the radical vowel of the sing. and of the plur. of the preterite of most strong verbs. This old Germanic distinction was subsequently given up, but cp. the Engl. 'was' and 'were'; also cp. 'began' and 'begun,' 'drank' and 'drank,' etc. (also the Gm. half, hulfe; fluth, fluthe, etc. in which the forms in a were originally peculiar to the sing., those in u or u to the plural and subjunctive. But cf. 1. 2880 n.).

Graf (1617), Fürst (1622), Gerzog (1624), Dictator (1632). The use of Dictator in the old Roman sense of absolute commander, Generalissimo, is very appropriate. Wallenstein became Dictator by the covenant of Znaim (-Göllersdorf) in 1632.

SCENE 3.

- 2579. free. There were very many free towns in Germany in olden times, but their number is now reduced to three, viz. Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck.
- 2580. Mbler, m., the Eagle in the Imperial coat of arms. The source of the following discussion is Matthaeus Merian's *Topographie von Böhmen*.

2582. specifiumeers, in reality over 300. Eger was pawned in 1315 by the Emperor Louis the Bavarian to John of Bohemia.

2583. Daber rubrt's bag, 'that is the reason why.'

2585. fargeffiert is a technical term. fargeffiert really means 'cross-barred' (vergittert) and comes fr. the Lat. cancellare, 'to arrange cross-wise' (hence often 'to cross out,' 'to cancel'), fr. cancelli, 'lattice-work.' The lower half of the Eagle in the coat of arms of the town was obliterated up to the neck with white and red bars above which only the top of the wings appeared.

etwa, 'possibly,' 'perhaps.' The prefix et denotes indefiniteness (cp. etwas, etlich), and wa is the older form of the modern wo. Thus etwa originally means 'anywhere,' 'somewhere,' and subsequently 'somewhere about,' 'perhaps.'

2586. verbientet is the subj. of modest statement, 'I should say....' By it a thing is stated not as an objective fact but as a matter of opinion. He speaks like the future King of Bohemia.

2588. Aufwieglervolf, n. 'seditious people.' Wallenstein's admonition is by no means out of keeping with his character. Although himself a rebel against the Emperor he always insisted on orderly government.

2589. 's...erfcomingen, lit. 'to reach (it) by swinging or soaring,' hence, 'to reach it by effort,' viz. the sum required. Say 'stand it.'

2590. Again we learn that the troops are not maintained by the Emperor. See the £ager ll. 882 sqq. and Biccol. II. 7, ll. 1148 sqq.

2592. noth, 'still,' viz. after the violent measures which were taken at different times to undo the work of the Reformation, especially in 1629 and again in 1632, when Wallenstein himself, after he had driven the Saxons out of Eger, expelled the Protestant Hussites from the town.

2595. The Jesuits tried their utmost to overthrow him. During the last years of his command he did not admit any Jesuits into his camp.

2597. Μεβόμφ, n. 'Mass-book,' represents the Roman Catholic, Bibel the Protestant faith. See l. 208.

2598. all cins, usually gan; cins, 'all the same.' Wallenstein's indifference to religion is historical. There were many Protestant officers in his army. See also Eager 1. 319 and Biccol. II. 7, 1. 1269.

2599. Glogau is a town in Silesia. Grossglogau (which was at that time a Dukedom) was for a time given to Wallenstein (April, 1632) in order to compensate him for the loss of Mecklenburg till he could be rewarded by a Reichsfürstentum.

2600. Evangelischen is synonymous with Broteftanten and gutherifden.

2602. erlauchter. erlau'cht is the old past part. of erleuchten and translates the Latin illustris, serenus. See Durchlauchtigfeit Lager l. 874 n.

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2604. Erfüllung ber Beiten (or Fülle ber Beiten) is a biblical term to denote the fulfilment of something long ago predicted and expected. It is a fine touch of tragic irony that the whole ingenious explanation given by Wallenstein is wrong. In l. 2606 he means by Die Gohen the Emperor and not himself, and it does not seem to occur to him that the blood-stained daggers may indicate his own doom.

2606. This refers to the House of Habsburg ruling in Spain and in Austria. spanishe because Spanish influence was paramount at the Court of Vienna.

2611. This was possibly suggested to Schiller by Moser's Patriotisches Archiv, in which it is told that a Jesuit pretended to have seen three suns at the same time on April 14, 1632.

2612. Davon, usually Bovon or von benen (von welchen).

2614. Der mittlere. Does Wallenstein refer to himself as the protector of the Protestant faith and the destroyer of the Catholic rule of Austria and Spain? He wants to ingratiate himself with the Protestant mayor of Eger and to appear as the defender of tolerance and the supporter of broad modern views. The effect of this conversation with the mayor on the citizens of Eger is grimly alluded to by Buttler in ll. 3214—22.

2615. gogen's auf is archaic instead of bezogen's auf.

pich Türken. The empire of the Ottoman Turks reached its highest pitch of development under Soliman II. (1520—66), the Magnificent, the contemporary of Charles V. Even after his time for over a century the Turks were a great source of danger to the Empire and war broke out between them and the Emperor in 1661 and again in 1682. In 1683 the Turks even laid siege to Vienna and nearly captured it.

2616. Without mentioning names Wallenstein hints at Austria and Spain.

2619. biten Mbenb, 'this evening'; it would have been more accurate to say 'this afternoon.' The firing heard by Wallenstein was caused by Octavio's attack on the Swedes stationed at Neustadt. Schiller has purposely expressed himself rather vaguely. The chronology in this and a few other passages of Act IV. has given rise to a great deal of discussion, but by assuming two battles of Neustadt everything is made quite clear. See the Introd. pp. xvi, xvii.

2624. Reufigdt and Beiben are small places about 7 German miles

(l. 3079) to the South of Eger on the high road to Regensburg, from which town the Swedes are supposed to approach. See the map.

2628. Sechimethal is an abbreviation of Souchimethal (as Sochen is a common abbreviation of Souchim). Joachimsthal is a Bohemian town to the North-East of Eger at the southern exit of the passes leading from Saxony across the Erzgebirge into Bohemia. See the map. Apparently Wallenstein expects some allies from the North as well as from the South, although the main force (12,000 men) of the Swedes is approaching from the South. The German silver coin Thaler (value 3 Mart=3 shillings) is an abbreviation of Souchimethaler as these coins were first struck in 1519 at Joachimsthal.

2629. Arfebusierer, the usual plural is now Arfebusiere, like Mustetiere, Grenabiere, etc.; but cp. Sellebarbierer, p. 163. For the explanation of the word see Lager 1. 652 n.

2631. Berten, n. pl., means in military language 'fortifications.'

2633. bet Rheingraf, i.e. Count Otto Ludwig von Salm. It was in fact Berhard of Saxe-Weimar. Perhaps Schiller substituted the Rheingraf out of consideration for the Weimar Court. See l. 332 n.

2884. Basteien. Bastei', s. 'bastion' is a loan word fr. the Ital. bastia fr. bastir (cf. Fr. bâtir) 'to build.' The synonymous word Bastio'n, s. from the Fr. bastion (m.) and Ital. bastione (m.) is also derived fr. bastir. The German equivalent to Bastei is Boswers, 'bulwark' fr. the old verb bolon, 'to pile up,' hence 'something piled up.' See 1, 2396 n.

2637. This order reversing all that he has done proves to Gordon that the Duke is really a traitor (ll. 2446, 2479).

2640. Somefier is short for Somegerin. The Countess several times addresses Wallenstein by the familiar Bruber.

2641. nicht has here its original meaning of 'nought.' Lit. 'here is nothing of my staying,' hence 'I can (or shall) not stay any longer.'

SCENE 4.

2644. Beitungen, f. pl. like the Engl. cognate word 'tidings,' is often used in the sense of Nadrichten. Cp. Boft in Siegespost 1. 3389.

2648. Airforment is a four hours' journey from Weiden on the way to Eger. See the map.

2649. Rach Connenuntergang, i.e. of the previous day. These lines refer to the first battle of Neustadt. See the Introd. p. xvi.

2650. Lachau is a Bohemian place to the North-West of Pilsen. See

the map. Max had endeavoured to prevent the Swedes from reaching Wallenstein by dashing on their unguarded right flank. The victory of the Swedes and the continuation of their march is only apparently to Wallenstein's advantage. It is really fraught with disaster, for it ruins the happiness of his house (by the death of Max) and it also hurries on his own death. The constant repetition of 'the Swedes are coming' drives Buttler to act immediately.

2653. geblieben often stands short for auf bem Plat geblieben, 'remained on the battle-field,' 'killed.' See 1. 2673.

2660. Supst is here to be pronounced as a dissyllable. Colonel de Suys was an able officer of Dutch origin and the proper Dutch pronunciation of the name is 'Sois.' He is mentioned in the important scene Biccol. II. 7, II. 1196 sqq. As a matter of fact Suys was at that time in command of troops stationed near Prag.

SCENE 5.

2665. bem Rheingraf. The word Rheingraf is here treated as a proper name, but in prose it would have to be inflected bem Rheingrafen. The same use occurs in Biccol. II. 7, l. 1034.

2671. übermaltigt is here used without an object (fie). We might say bie Dberhand gewonnen, or gefiegt in this absolute way.

2674. In his distress Wallenstein wants to go himself to see the messenger, but Illo brings the fatal news without betraying the slightest emotion at the untimely death of Max.

2675. Sie will fterben, 'she is on the point of dying,' 'she is dying.' See l. 1422 n.

SCENE 6.

2692. Bürge...für ben Musgang. Not a word of this occurs in the scene between Buttler and Octavio (II. 6) in which Buttler asks to be left with his regiment near Wallenstein but refuses to inform Octavio of his plans. But several times in his conversations with Gordon, Buttler asserts that he has undertaken the full responsibility for preventing the junction of Wallenstein with the Swedes. This is, however, a mere pretext to carry out his designs the better. In spite of his statement in 1. 2737 he never swerves from his purpose of destroying Wallenstein.

2698. The short lines express the extreme excitement of the speakers. From 1. 2705 to 1. 2727 the dialogue is carried on in short epigrammatic sentences, which gives it great animation. This is called technically stichomythia (στιχομυθία) 'talking in [alternate] lines.' Stichomythia is

common in the Greek tragic writers and also in Shakespeare and was successfully imitated by both Goethe and Schiller. In modern English drama also we find this form of dialogue not unfrequently employed.

2704. Uttel, n. is a popular shortened form of Uttell. Cp. Drittel for britt Leil. It occurs again in l. 3790, but in l. 3798 we find Uttell. Buttler means that the judgment is implied in the execution. Nevertheless he implicitly admits that a formal judgment is wanting. This was really the case, but in Schiller's drama the Duke is throughout represented as being outlawed by an Imperial decree. Line 2704 does not agree with this.

2710. nimmt ſi...jurud, 'is taken back,' 'can be taken back.' See l. 483 n.

2716. These words seem hardly appropriate in the mouth of so stern a warrior. The real design of Wallenstein as Schiller represents him (probably in accordance with historical truth) was to force the Emperor to bring the war to an end. From 1634 the war raged on for 14 years longer.

2718. Onabenengel, m. The Imperial mercy is thus personified.

2719. bit Armee is an exaggeration. Only the Pappenheimers were annihilated.

2722. sein Berhängnis, n. Buttler is fond of saying so during the scenes of this act. But it is true that the very victory and progress of his friends kill Wallenstein.

2725. tausent is used indefinitely for a large number. Cp. 11. 2054, 3171.

tamen um for waren (ficher) umgefommen. See 1. 840 note.

2743. bit Gewalt ber Sterne. Schiller makes Gordon find some excuse for Wallenstein in his belief in the stars and their influence on his actions. See Brolog II. 109 sqq. At the same time Gordon overrates the influence of Illo and Terzky over Wallenstein. Not their bad advice but Wallenstein's insatiable ambition is the cause of his ruin.

2750. Berabrebt for Berabrebet. See berebt 1. 1657 n.

SCENE 7.

2756. amolftausend, but see ll. 333 n., 1822 n. Wallenstein expected 16,000. The smaller number may be explained in different ways. Either the Swedes sent less men than they first promised, or the 12,000 men coming from the South were to be reinforced by a smaller number (3000—4000) approaching from the North via Joachimsthal. We need not assume that Schiller has been careless in giving the numbers.

- 2757. After refers to Buttler, the true successor of the stern and silent Octavio, whose very nickname he seems to have inherited.
 - 2764. bas alte Saupt, viz. Octavio.
 - 2765. On the enjambement see l. 33 n.
 - 2766. fürsten, 'elevate to the rank of princes.' See 1. 3866.
 - 2771. mein ew'ger Bant is one of the vulgarisms of Illo's language.
- 2778. Guer Regiment, i.e. Buttler's dragoons. As a matter of fact Gordon gave the banquet, but it would not suit the character of Gordon as sketched in this drama.
- 2779. Safinacht, f. 'carnival.' It was really the Saturday before Shrove Tuesday. Safinacht is now generally pronounced and spelt Fastnacht, but Schiller wrote Sasinacht which is probably more correct, meaning originally 'night of revel.' The substitution of Sastnacht for Fastnacht would in that case be due to clerical influence.
 - 2781. Avantgarbe, f. The German word is Bortrab, m. (l. 3021).
 - 2785. In Schiller's History this saying is ascribed to Neumann.
 - 2797. ftehn=Stand halten, wiberfteben. See Biccol. I. 3, L. 319.
- 2806. sid...int Mug' geschlagen haben is not a frequent or very elegant expression in German. It seems to be a Gallicism. Cf. the French se mettre le doigt dans l'ail. Its meaning is 'to do oneself a great injury.'
- 2811. Guter is a lengthened form instead of the ordinary and historically correct Guer. It is not yet sanctioned, although it, as well as unferer for unfer, occurs not unfrequently in the classical writers. See Brandt, Grammar § 82.
- 2814. vergnügt has not here the usual meaning of 'pleased' but is equivalent to sufrieben, 'content,' 'satisfied.' ich bin vergnügt is equivalent to ich begnüge mich, ich laffe mir genügen.
 - 2816. bestellen, 'arrange,' 'provide,' 'care for,' 'attend to.'
 - 2820. Dem Schwedischen. See the notes to 11. 1755 and 1833.
- 2828. teiner soll sich für kaiserlich bekennen. Besore Illo and his friends were murdered at the castle of Eger the cry was raised Ber ift gut faiserlich? while the soldiers called out Bivat Ferdinandus. See 1. 3207.
- 2827. das Wort, 'the watch-word,' for das Losungswort, die Losung, die Barole.
- 2829. quitt, the German equivalent is los or lebig. quitt is borrowed fr. the Fr. quitte fr. Middle Latin quittus, quietus, 'quiet,' 'pacified,' hence 'satisfied' with regard to a thing.
- 2831. This is the last scene in which Terzky and Illo appear. Their end is strikingly alluded to in 11. 3664—5. On the subject of their murder there exists a fine ballad by Theodor Fontane called Schloß

Eger which begins: Larment im Schlof ju Eger | über tem Ungarmein | fiten bie Burtenträger | herpost Ballenstein. See Th. Echtermeyer's Auswahl deutscher Gedichte (Halle, 1893), No. 179. An old engraving by M. Merian (1593—1650) representing the murder of Wallenstein and of his friends is reproduced in Winter's History of the Thirty Years' War, pp. 486—7.

SCENE 8.

2840. bit Burg is situated high up in the town and somewhat apart from the other buildings.

2847. unter for untergegangen. See 1. 58 n.

2862. erschneiben, like the Fate who cuts the thread of life.

2865. Brettspiel, n. means 'game of draughts,' usually for Damespiel.

2857. Anfand nahm et. See l. 102 n.

Ehr' und Burbe...wurseln und...spielen is very unusual instead of um Chr' und Burbe...wurseln und spielen. This construction is probably a Gallicism. Compare jouer sa vie.

2861. bineingereconet, 'included in his calculation.'

2862. jener bort seems to refer to the great mathematician Archimedes of Syracuse. When the Romans, after a prolonged siege, took Syracuse by storm (in 212 B.C.), some Roman soldiers found him musing in the midst of some mathematical figures. He called out to them 'Do not disturb my circles,' but they killed him. The sing. 3irtel is strange as one thinks of the Latin Noli turbare circulos meos. The allusion is a very vague one. The only point of comparison seems to lie in the fact that Wallenstein will be overtaken by death, like Archimedes, unawares and in the midst of all his schemes. The allusion seems rather out of place in the mouth of Buttler, but in this act Buttler uses classical terminology more than once. See Il. 2434 and 2441 jener bort cannot possibly refer to Max as has been suggested, jener and bort are very fitly used to suggest that Buttler probably has got the story from hearsay and does not remember the names. 'He will fall like that other man there who fell in the midst of his circles.'

2866. Cetithaten is a compound which does not appear to occur anywhere else. It is formed on the analogy of Großthaten and Gutthaten.

2875. Busammentunft, f. stands for Busammentommen or Busammentreffen.
2876. With this sentence cp. Goethe's Egmont Act v. (Egmont to Ferdinand): Es glaubt ber Mensch, sein Leben zu leiten, sich selbst zu führen, und sein Innerftes wird unwiderstehlich nach seinem Schicksal gezogen.

2877. Spielwert, n. usually Spielzeug, n. or Spielball, m.

2880. \$41f's. The older form \$41f's is still the more commonly used of the two.

2883. Cp. Der Bug bes herzens ift bes Schidfals Stimme, Biccol. III. 8, 1. 1840.

2887. Staffel, f. 'steps,' 'ladder,' is here poetic for Stufenleiter or simply Leiter. See Lager l. 435. Its Low German equivalent is Stapel, 'pile,' 'dock-yard.' Cp. Engl. 'staple.'

2888. Cp. Act v. 2, 1l. 3294—95 and the words of Bolingbroke to Exton at the conclusion of Shakespeare's *Richard II*:

They love not poison that do poison need, Nor do I thee: though I did wish him dead, I hate the murderer, love him murdered.

2896. enterest. The idea expressed in this line was further developed in a second monologue by Buttler, which was to follow this scene and to conclude the first series of scenes of Act IV., which would thus have been introduced and ended by a monologue spoken by Buttler. The second monologue was, however, subsequently suppressed by the poet. It is printed in Appendix I. B. He is forced to murder Wallenstein by the shame which he feels at the thought that he had himself intended to support the Duke in his treason against the Emperor. Though Octavio alone knows of his intended treason, he feels that there is a stain on his honour which only the Duke's blood can wash away.

2898. This appeal of the good-natured Gordon seals the Duke's fate. If Buttler has so far been at all moved by his words, now he hardens his heart. Once more his pride is wounded and he becomes inexorable.

2899. Gerg, 'the inner consciousness'; Meinung, 'opinion of others,' 'public opinion.'

2906. anschlagen, 'estimate,' 'tax.'

2910. In l. 2879 Buttler talks of Notwendigfeit, but here he gives the principal reason of Wallenstein's ruin. It is his Bille.

2911. einen Felsen. With this and the foll. cp. Homer's Iliad XVI. 33 sqq. and Vergil's Æneid IV. 365 sqq. These passages may have influenced Schiller, who knew Homer well and had himself translated the fourth book of Vergil. Cp. also Goethe's Germann und Dorothea IV. 228.

2914. Gin Gott. This imitation of the language of the ancient classics occurs frequently in Schiller's poetry. See l. 3132 and cp. also

his poem Die Burgschaft l. 65: und ein Gott hat Erbarmen, and Goethe's Taffo v. 5, Il. 3432-3: Und wenn ber Mensch in seiner Qual verstummt, gab mir ein Gott, qu sagen, wie ich leibe.

SCENE Q.

In the stage manuscripts this scene is preceded by the two scenes which are now placed at the beginning of Act v. See the Introd. p. xv. Scenes 9—14 are closely connected. They contain details of the death of Max and the tragic end of the love of Max and Thekla. Thekla leaves to die beside her lover's grave.

- 2924. unbereitet, in ordinary prose unvorbereitet. In his warm sympathy and his full understanding of Thekla's feelings Wallenstein for once appears as a truly loving father, and father and daughter are reconciled. Cp. the final embrace between Max and Octavio II. 6.
- 2928. beiner Mutter liebenbe Bestalt is somewhat formal instead of beine liebenbe Mutter, say 'your mother's loving face.'
- 2958. In her excitement the Duchess addresses her husband by the familiar bu and he answers in the same way 1. 2971.
 - 2961. ig. 'indeed.' 'even.'
 - 2963. Berftellen, usually Bieberberftellen, 'reestablish,' 'redeem.'
- 2965. ungleich has here the unusual meaning of meiner Matur nicht gleich = unrichtig. uneben is sometimes used with the same meaning. Cp. also the Lat. iniquus. Say 'may not think amiss of me.'
- 2978. Gelbin. The unfortunate girl comports herself with true heroism in the following scene. Nothing can be less appropriate and less in the spirit of Schiller than to take Thekla as a sentimental girl incapable of controlling her feelings.
- 2984. buftern Ginfamteit. It is a fine touch of the poet that towards the end of the drama the courageous Countess becomes more and more depressed and full of evil forebodings, while in spite of all his reverses Wallenstein becomes more calm and confident with every scene and thus reveals his real greatness of character.
- 2995. mir wibert is rare for mich anwibert or mir wiberlich (wiberwartig, zuwiber) ift. Luther has was meiner Seelen wiberte anzurühren, Job vi. 7, and Euphorion says in Fauft II. 3, ll. 9781—2: Das leicht Errungene | bas wibert mir.

SCENE 10.

The narrative of the Swedish captain in its noble simplicity is a much admired piece of composition and a fine imitation of the 'messengers' reports' in the Greek tragedies, which Schiller studied with

great pleasure and profit preparatory to writing Ballenfield. In a drama such purely epic pieces can be but of rare occurrence but this passage and also 'Wallenstein's dream' (ll. 897 sqq.) are full of the highest dramatic interest. This scene and the two next were done into English verse by Carlyle (Life of Schiller, pp. 126—30) who says 'the fate of Max and Thekla might draw tears from the eyes of a Stoic.' The account of Max's death and burial is a free invention of the poet, who for a long time was uncertain what would be the most fitting death for Max. At last he decided not to represent him as killed by the bullets of the enemy, but trampled to death under the hoofs of the horses of his own Cuirassiers. In describing his death he moreover availed himself of the account given by Théramène of the death of young Hippolyte in Racine's tragedy Phèdre (v. 6, ll. 1498 sqq.) and in describing his burial he made use of an actual occurrence at the burial of the soldier poet Ewald von Kleist. See l. 3062 n.

3016. The first gefast means 'prepared' (auf, for), the second 'collected,' 'calm.'

3018. After Wallenstein had signed the military convention with them, the Swedes naturally did not expect an attack from his troops.

nicht gewärtig = nicht gefaßt auf, 'not expecting,' fr. gewarten, an old verb meaning 'to look forward to.'

3020. gegen Mbenb, i.e. the evening of the third day. On the much disputed chronology see Introd. pp. xvi, xvii.

Bolte Staubes, usually Bolte Staub like ein Glas Baffer.

3025. gesprengt, we should expect sprengent. The past part stands as if tamen or tomment preceded it.

3026. Bethad, m. 'barrier of trees cut down,' 'barricade (of trees).' The noun is derived fr. verhaden, 'to cut up (trees),' in military language 'to fence with an abatis.' The word Bethau, m. has the same meaning.

3031. bas Susvoit, viz. the Tiefenbach, Lothringen and Toscana regiments. See ll. 1267-8.

3036. einen Rechen von Piten...farr, 'a bristling barrier of pikes.' On Rechen see l. 2429 n. The usual word in this connexion would be Ball or Balb. The men armed with Piten (l. 3204) were called Piteniere. farr may be taken as a predicative adjective.

3039. This line is a familiar quotation. Say 'wedged into this confined terrible strait.'

3045. sprengt...fein...Roß is the causative of springen and means springen machen, springen saffen. It is now used without an object if it means 'to gallop,' e.g. Die Kurassiere sprengten heran, 'the cuirassiere

came galloping on.' Schiller uses fprengen frequently with a direct object. See Piccol. 1. 1, l. 26 n., Der Kampf mit bem Drachen l. 143, and cp. the Engl. 'to prick.'

3048. Partisan with apocope of final e for Partisane. See l. 1922 n.
3050. Die Gewalt der Rosse instead of die gewaltigen Rosse, 'the furious rushing steeds,' is a common construction in Schiller's poetry. The adject, qualifying a noun is turned into a noun qualified by the other noun in the genit. case, e.g. der Iweige Grün=die grünen Iweige. For others see the note to Piccol. III. 8, 1. 1758. On the whole passage cf. Lager 11. 980 sqq. It is also possible to translate literally.

3060. Max does not intentionally destroy his regiment, but it is characteristic of the love of his men that they do not want to survive him. See ll. 1882—3 and 2726.

3062. In what follows Schiller has immortalised an actual occurrence which at the time created much sensation in Germany. In the battle of Kunersdorf (1759), in which the great Frederick's army was defeated by the Russians and Austrians, the Prussian major Ewald von Kleist, the friend of Lessing and the author of fine odes and other poetry, was severely wounded and died soon after a prisoner in the hands of the Russians. When the gallant officer was to be buried and his sword was missing, the Russian commanding officer placed his own sword on the coffin, many Russian officers followed in the funeral procession, and the dead body was saluted with military honours by the Russian garrison. Lessing has alluded to this magnanimity towards a fallen enemy in the 13th of his famous Litteraturbriefe. It has been suggested, but without sufficient reason, that 11. 3062—72 were a later interpolation by Schiller.

3069. feiner Sitten, 'of his manners,' 'of his character.'

3076. beigefest is a synonym of bestattet, beerbigt, begraben. beisesten means originally 'to put down by the side of something else,' subsequently is was used euphemistically for 'to put down by the side (of other dead people),' 'to bury.'

3078. Rathrinenstift. In this compound the old weak genit. of Rathrine survives. Cp. Marienbilt, etc.

3081. Salfenberg is situated between Neustadt and Tirschenreut.

3082. Sedenborf. The name is invented by the poet. Schiller knew a vert von Sedenborf at the Weimar Court.

3084. mensation. The captain had shown his sympathy by not exulting over the victory of his countrymen and by giving Max all due honour.

SCRNR II.

- 3095. geliebt, supply hatteft.
- 8100. Notice the stichomythia in the following dialogue.
- 3109. Barb ibm fanft gebettet, 'Did he find a soft couch?'
- 8115. Gnabenbilbe. Gnaben is the old weak gen. sing. of Gnabe, f. Gnabenbilb, n. is an image of the Holy Virgin or of a saint which is believed to bestow blessings on its worshippers. Say 'shrine.'
 - 3118. fennt stands for erfennt.
 - 3121. Ravalier, m. 'equerry (in waiting).'
 - 3131. mit Ihnen, now usually aus Ihnen.
- 3133. Thekla is resolved to die by the side of her lover's grave, but she does not yet know, nor does she wish to reflect, how she is to die. Her ultimate fate has not been indicated by the poet in clear words. The curiosity of many readers wished for a more definite answer. Schiller replied to their enquiries, refusing any further explanation, in the delicate little poem Thetla, Gine Geisterstimme. See Appendix II. A.
 - 3137. nenne is the subj. for nennen foll.
- 3140. des Schmerzens, now des Schmerzes. The older genit. Schmerzens (still older Schmerzen, weak gen. of der Schmerze, now Schmerz) survives in compounds, e.g. Schmerzenstind. The form des Schmerzes, which is now used, is of recent origin after the analogy of Scherzes.
 - 8148. hohlen, i.e. devoid of body, devoid of life.
 - 8150. Cp. Schiller's poem Raffanbra, Stanza 14.

SCENE 12.

With this monologue cp. Biccol. III. 9. This was a favourite passage with Körner. (See his letter to Schiller of April 9, 1799.)

- 3157. Saumnis, f. is poetic and rare instead of (unebeln) Saumens.
- 3161. Notice the use of rime from this point to the end of the scene, adding to the pathos of the lines.
 - 3163. This line is a familiar quotation.
 - 3164. sein Gehalt, m. orig. 'its contents,' say 'its value,' 'its flower.'
- 8168. The reference is not quite clear. It certainly does not mean that she dreamt of two such hours which were to come to her at some future time. Her dreams carry her back and her thoughts dwell fondly on her happiness in the past. If we take zwei literally and Stunden vaguely we may think of the hour of Max's first declaration (Biccol. III. 3, ll. 1488 sqq.) and of the happy hour before the banquet (Biccol. III. Scenes 4—6). But as in Schiller's language zwei is often

used vaguely like ein paar, for 'a couple of,' 'a few,' the sentence may with better reason be taken to imply merely that she thought of those few blissful hours of love before Fate marred her happiness. In looking back on the short period of her undisturbed happiness, her love seems to her but a short dream, hence 'I dreamt of....' On Exaum see 1. 3446 n. Instead of himmelschonen, which is formed after the model of wunterschon, we should usually say himmilschonen.

8170. mit flösterlichem Bagen, 'with the shyness of a novice.' Thekla had been brought up in a convent. See Biccol. II. 4, l. 727.

3171. taufent Connen, hyperbolically of the dazzling light of love. See l. 2054.

3173. sabelhasten, i.e. days filled with unreal dream-like fancies. The whole dream-world of childhood is as it were a fairy-tale. See Biccol. III. 4, l. 1625, in which Max speaks of the Marchen meiner Rinberjahre. In Die Braut von Messina I. 7, l. 710, Don Manuel speaks of stuher Kindheit dammerhellen Tagen. Carlyle says 'childhood's fairy-land.'

3175. erft, viz. after I had left the convent and entered the world. On the deep effect produced on Max by his meeting Thekla, see \$\(\pa_i\)ccol. I. 4, ll. 500 sqq.

3178. Bartiche has here the sense of liebliche or anmutige, which it often has in South German. Cp. l. 440 n.

3179. unter ben. Here Schiller avoids using the contracted form untern as unsuited to so tragic a narrative. But see 1. 806.

3180. 206 bes Schönen. This line is a familiar quotation. Schöneseems here to be equivalent to sittlich rein, the Greek καλοκαγαθών. Cp. 1. 3453, and Schiller's poem Rānie printed in Appendix II. B.

SCENE 13.

This scene and the following were omitted by Schiller in the acting copies. They were not acted on the Weimar stage. See the letter to Goethe dated March 17, 1799.

3184. This answer shows the great devotion of the equerry. He and Fräulein Neubrunn stand by Thekla to the last, just as the Cuirassiers refuse to leave Max.

ACT V.

The scenes of this act follow immediately after those of Act IV. The time of action is the night of the fourth day. See Introd. p. xiv.

SCENE 1.

In the stage manuscripts this scene and the following were placed at the beginning of Act IV. and the last act of the drama began with the present Scene 3. From Schiller's letter to Goethe of March 8, 1799, we learn that these two scenes were written by him with the purpose of enlarging the final portion of his tragedy after most of the other scenes had been completed. Many critics would wish to see them omitted in order to pass on without interruption from Thekla's grief and flight to the last pathetic scenes in which Wallenstein appears. The first scene, in which Major Geraldin without any objection consents to murdering Illo and Terzky, gives us full information as to the way in which they were to be killed and were really killed. The second scene, in which Buttler has the greatest difficulty in gaining over the two unscrupulous captains, forms a strong contrast to the preceding one. The murder of Illo and Terzky at the banquet may be contrasted with Die Biccolomini Act IV.

Geralbin was Oberstwachtmeister, commander of a squadron, in Buttler's regiment of dragoons.

3205. Effaal nebenbei is here the 'room adjoining the dining-room.'

3206. auf. Gefest. On the enjambement see 1. 33 n.

3207. 2Ber...taifertich? This was actually the cry raised. See l. 2823 n.

3209. beibe, viz. Illo and Terzky. In fact Kinsky and Neumann were killed at the same time.

8215. Crétaren sich für ihn, in consequence of the hopes held out by Wallenstein in his conversation with the mayor (IV. 3). This incident was invented by the poet to give another reason for Buttler's anxiety to kill the Duke without delay. As a matter of fact Wallenstein intended to force the citizens by all sorts of means to take the oath of allegiance to him. They were summoned to appear before him the next morning, but when they assembled they were much relieved on being informed that no such oath would be required.

3217. Friedensfürsten. See l. 287 (Rriegesfürsten) and ll. 1950 and 1981 sqq.

3220. Bache...thun is much less usual than Bache...ftebn (or halten).

SCENE 2.

This grotesque and almost burlesque scene preparatory to the murder is clearly intended by way of contrast to set off the gloomy and pathetic scenes by which it is surrounded. It seems to have been

written under the influence of similar scenes in Shakespeare's plays. In the murderers of Wallenstein there is not an atom of tragic feeling. They are just like the common herd of Wallenstein's soldiery, who will only follow him as long as he is powerful and prosperous, but who will desert, and if need be murder him the moment Fortune has declared against him. The importance of this scene has been well discussed by Kuno Fischer, Schillerschriften 1. 2, 109 sqq. (Schiller als Komiker).

The two captains, who are, like Geraldin, officers in Buttler's regiment, form a most striking contrast to the high-minded Swedish captain who has only just left the stage (IV. 10) and also to Colonel Wrangel (I. 5). Of the two captains, Deveroux is the more intelligent and the more energetic, Macdonald is little more than his echo. Notice the very quick and animated way in which the conversation is carried on between the three accomplices. Buttler is as resolute and as clever as usual, but nowhere does his character sink down to a lower level than in this scene.

Deverour (or Devereur) is in most accounts mentioned as the only leader of the murderers. Schiller found the name of Macdonald in Murr's account of the catastrophe.

- 3228. nahmft uns...für ihn in Pflicht, 'you swore us in in his name.'
- 3239. Solvaten ber Fortuna is the exact name for them. See Lager Il. 420 sqq. and Il. 348 sqq. Schiller found the expression Solvaten von ber Fortuna in his sources.
- 3242. Fortune maden. The French term is characteristic of the XVIIth century. We now say either Glud or Carriere maden. In the following lines Schiller has purposely used many foreign terms current at the time, e.g. Orbonnan (3244), plentib (3253), Surament (3268).
- 3244. Orbonnang, f. The word is here used in the sense of Befelt; the only mod. meaning of the Orbonnang is the military term 'an orderly,' in which the abstract 'order' is put for the bearer of the order.
- 3245. fahen (read fahn) is the historically correct old infinitive which has been supplanted in modern German by fangen. The form fahen was, however, often used in the language of the XVIIth century and the compound empfahn (for empfangen) is used by poets of the present day.
- 3250. borten is an enlarged form of bort. In occurs in poetry, but is especially characteristic of colloquial language.
- 3251. guibne Gnabeniett', f. See l. 2172 n. guiben is another archaic form (in classical M.H.G. gülden); the usual modern goiben is a late derivation from Goib, n. See Lager l. 73 note.
 - 3252. Gin frummes Ros. The sense of frumm in this passage is not

quite certain. It may mean either broken down with old age, or, more probably, 'halting,' 'spavined.' Cp. the common phrase framm unb iajm.

ein Bergament, n. The parchment stands here for the diploma written on parchment conferring some title or other distinction.

8253. felenbib, 'lavish.'

3254. Sludestern. Notice Buttler's use of astronomical language.

3258. Macronale has the stress on the first and third syllables. So far both captains do not see the slightest difficulty. It is for them quite a matter of course to leave their general under such circumstances.

3268. bas Surament is another technical term taken from the military language of the time. It is taken fr. Lat. iuramentum. The corresponding modern term is Sahneneib, m. or Diensteib, m.

3269. null, 'void.' We should now rather say nichtig or hinfallig. The tautological alliterative phrase null und nichtig is very common.

mit seiner Treu = sobald seine Treue null ift (or aussort), hence 'with (the cessation of) his loyalty.' Buttler says that, if Wallenstein's loyalty is gone, their oath of allegiance to him is no longer binding. seiner refers to Wallenstein and not to Surament.

3273. Gefommanbiert, in literary German Rommanbiert. The wrong use of the prefix ge- is not only characteristic of the foreigner but also of the vulgar uneducated speaker. We often hear forms such as generajert, gevifitiert in the mouth of illiterate speakers.

3278. Frevel, m. In good prose ein could not be omitted before Frevel. See the notes to 11. 304, 881.

3282. Bestalusen is the inflected accus. of Bestalus. We should now use the uninflected form which occurs in the next line. See the note on Buttlern 1. 1580. Pestalutz is said to have been a captain in one of Terzky's regiments, who was won over by the conspirators.

3292. Stehst du mir... is short for Stehst du mir ein (or gut) or Stehst du mir Burge, 'will you stand bail,' 'will you be answerable?'

3294. netter runber Will'? See the note to 1. 998.

3295. With this line compare l. 2888 n.

3309. Pestalutz and Lesley are not specially mentioned in ll. 3203 sqq. but it must not be inferred from that passage that Buttler did not order these officers to assist Major Geraldin. Even Buttler himself takes an active part in the fighting at the Castle.

3310. nichts verschlagen is colloquial for einersei sein, gleich sein. verschlagen (which occurs usually in negative or interrogative sentences) really means 'to bring about a change,' hence es verschlagt nichts is 'it does not knock anything away,' 'it makes no difference,' 'it is all the same.'

3318. In ordinary prose we should say manyig Stud, but manyig Southfield. Before reiden laffen supply hat. See II. 980 sqq. and II. 1619 sqq.

3324. Bicht, m. etymologically corresponding to 'wight' occurs now especially in the phrases ein armer Bicht, ein siener Bicht and in the compound ber Bosewicht (l. 3273).

3335. The alliterative phrase Betr unt Baffe is a common tauto-logical expression. Cp. Luther's famous hymn:

Gin fefte Burg ift unfer Gott, Gin gute Behr und Baffen...

8836. fest, viz. gegen Berwundungen, unverwundbar. Er ist sest, 'he bears a charmed lise.' This was the common conviction of the soldiers. See Lager II. 354 sqq. and cp. the *History* III. 91, 16. Instead of sest in this sense gestoren (l. 3338) was often used or gestit von der Passauer Kunst. The terms sest and gestoren, 'frozen' hence 'impenetrable' are surther explained in the following lines.

3340. Ingolftabt, a Bavarian fortress on the Danube.

3348. Bann, m. has here the sense of Bauber, m. 'charm.'

3351. Revis, m. pl. is a common colloquial plural instead of the literary plural Revis. The -6 in Revis, Madeis (Lager 1. 271), Generals (Biccol. II. 1146, 1194), etc. seems to be due partly to the influence of the French plurals, partly to the Low German plurals in -6. See Th. Matthias, Sprachleben und Sprachschäden, pp. 38, 39.

3355. Sartschiers, m. pl. 'guards,' 'sentries.' Sartschiers und Garben seems to stand for Sartschiergarde. Sartschier (also Satschier), 'body-guard' is derived from the Ital. arciere, Fr. archer, 'archer.' The term is still used in Austria to denote the Imperial horse-guard. As a matter of fact Wallenstein was not so elaborately protected.

3357. Gelegenheit, f., usually Lage. erfundigt, usually erfundet. sich erfundigen (nach einer Sache) means 'to gather information concerning.'

3358. hintre Rforte. They really came openly by the front gate, or, according to others, by a spiral staircase leading direct from the street to the Duke's apartments.

3367. Comitat, n., we should now say Gefolge.

3369. Er haft Geraufch. This is historically true. Cp. Lager Il. 633 sqq. 3373. He naïvely pronounces the judgment of history on their deed.

3380. Buttler, in order to obtain his end, stoops to telling an obvious falsehood.

3385. eprich, in their view. He is to perish by soldiers' hands and not by the hangman's rope.

SCENE 3.

With this scene Act v. opens in the acting copies. See Introd. p. xiv.

3386. Guerm herrn, viz. bem Rheingrafen.

3387. guten Siūd, viz. the victory over Max. gut modifying Siūd is not unusual. Cp. the common phrase auf gut Siūd. This is due to the fact that originally Siūd meant 'Fate,' 'Fortune' and only subsequently took the meaning of 'good Fortune,' 'good luck.' The older meaning occurs in ll. 3391, 3566.

3389. Siegespost, s. Bost is in older German and in poetry often used for what is brought by the post, viz. 'news,' 'tidings.' It is especially frequently used in compounds, cp. Schredenspost 1. 3739. See also the note on Beitung 1. 2644.

3391. nunmehr is only used in higher style and in poetry instead of nun. It really means 'now and more' = 'now and in the future.' In the same way mehr has been added again to nimmer (= M.H.G. nie mêr), and nimmermehr usually means 'never' (not 'nevermore').

- 3405. It is a fine feature in the character of the Countess that, the nearer the crisis approaches, the more she is frightened by gloomy dreams and forebodings and her usual cold egotistic calculations give way to her love and anxiety for Wallenstein. She is in this scene a true woman. But after the worst has happened she bravely collects herself again.
- 3406. According to Schiller's authority Murr there was actually a violent storm raging between eight and twelve on the night of Wallenstein's death. Schiller has done well to make use of this occurrence and to add the thunderstorm to it, representing, as Shakespeare does, great events in the moral world as foreshadowed and accompanied by disturbances in Nature. A thunderstorm in February is not impossible but extraordinary—it is for this very reason that Schiller has introduced it.
- 3408. bit Monbessichel wantt. This phenomenon is well known. The clouds seem to remain immovable and the moon to pass rapidly through them. If some clouds are darker than others, parts of the moon get more obscured than others and thus the moon seems to be shaking in its course.
- 3411. Raffiopeia (pron. Raffiopeija) is a constellation in the Northern hemisphere, situated in the Milky Way, and consists of five stars of the third order forming a W. According to Greek mythology Cassiopeia was the wife of the Aethiopian King Cepheus and the mother of Andromeda, who was freed by Perseus. After her death C. was placed

among the stars. Astronomers have taken the trouble to prove that on the night of Wallenstein's death Cassiopeia was really not visible. This would no doubt have amused the poet very much.

3412. babin, 'in that direction.'

3414. This line consists only of three syllables, the rest is supplied by dumb action.

3415. beucht (also spelt baucht) is historically less correct than bunft, which occurs l. 3270. In M.H.G. the present was mich dünket (cp. 'methinks') and the pret. mich dünket (Engl. 'methought'); accordingly we should expect now mich bunft and mich bauchte or bauchte (fr. the subj. diuhte). Still the historically wrong forms mich or mir baucht for the pres. and mich bunfte for the pret. are now by no means of rare occurrence. Probably mich baucht must be taken to represent originally a subjunctive of modest statement, meaning 'it would seem to me,' 'I should think.'

3419. Bit? The Countess does not understand that his thoughts have wandered from his star to Max, the other star of his life.

3421. The following passages, in which Wallenstein speaks of his relation to Max with great tenderness and sympathy, are among the most beautiful portions of the play. Here Wallenstein immediately before his own death atones for his words and behaviour in the parting scene with Max. Wallenstein's words do no less honour to him than to Max. This passage also explains to a great extent the importance of the fictitious person of Max for Schiller's drama.

Or hat vollentet, 'He has made an end,' 'he has completed (his course).'

3422. spinnt, the picture is taken from the thread of the Parcae.

3426. poot im, as if the fatal hour personified knocked at his door. In Raimund's allegorical play Der Bauer als Millionar old age knocks thus unexpectedly at the door of the parvenu, who on its entrance suddenly becomes old and tottering.

3427. Beg, supply gehoben, 'lifted away,' 'lifted beyond.' See 1.58 n.

3437. fich...fcbieb, 'separated himself,' but fcbieb, 'parted.'

3438. Berschmerzen is 'live down a grief,' 'get over a grief.'

3439. verschmerate is the subj. 'could not,' say 'cannot' or 'does not live down.' 'What grief is there man cannot get over!'

3441. bie gewalt'gen Stunden, i.e. the influence of all-powerful Time.

3446. Traum, m. means here the poetic glorification of reality.

3447. This refers to the higher and idealistic conception of life, the view of life peculiar to poetic natures. In using this picture Schiller

may have been influenced by a passage in Goethe's poem 3ueignung (II. 95 sqq.) where his Muse appears to him and endows him with a veil:

Aus Morgenbuft gewebt und Sonnentlarheit Der Dichtung Schleier aus ber hand ber Babrheit.

- 3449. The following lines mean that the warmth of Max's feeling gave a higher importance and an ideal character, form and colour, to the every-day occurrences of Life.
- 3450. Trhoben fich, 'rose up in relief.' With this passage compare the lines from Goethe's unfinished tragedy Die natürliche Tochter III. 4, ll. 1614-7:

Rur burch ber Jugend frifches Ange mag Das langft Befannte neubelebt uns ruhren, Benn bas Erftaunen, bas wir langst verschmaht, Bon Kindes Munde holb uns widerklingt.

- 3453. Das Schöne seems to be the ideal conception of reality as represented by the high-minded Max, the only friend whom Wallenstein has sincerely admired and truly loved (l. 2157). Cp. l. 3180 n.
- 3454. über alles Glüd is short for über alles andre Glüd. A true friend is better than all other happiness. both, 'truly,' 'indeed.' With this line and the following compare the two last stanzas of Goethe's beautiful poem An ben Mond.
 - 3459. This statement of the Countess is much exaggerated.
- 3462. Mitternacht, f. It is not yet so late. Gordon was to come punctually at 10 (l. 2828) and will no doubt have done so. Buttler had agreed with the murderers to come soon after 11 (l. 3352).
- 3466. nimmer is used here in the South German manner with the sense of nicht mehr, 'no more.' Its usual meaning is 'never.' Besides this vague foreboding the Countess has had three gloomy dreams which she proceeds to relate with a noticeable gradation of clearness and significance. The third dream comes very near the actual occurrence. But while she is troubled beyond measure by these dreams, Wallenstein does not for a moment lose his calm and unsuspecting self-complacency and has for each dream some plausible explanation. The dreams of the Countess remind us of Calpurnia's dreams in Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. See also 1. 3491 n.
 - 3469. fie fallen...an, in prose as a rule fallen fie...an.
- 3471. beiner ersten Gemahlin, viz. Lucretia Nekyssowa von Landeck. She was a widow and much older than Wallenstein and died in 1614 after she had been married to him for five years. She left him her large

estates in Moravia and thus laid the foundation of his enormous wealth which enabled him to raise soldiers and ingratiate himself by his military services with the Archduke (afterwards the Emperor) Ferdinand II.

3477. vie Rartause zu Gitschin. The word Rartause (often spelt Rarthause) is formed after the Latin Cartusia, Fr. La Chartreuse near Grenoble, where Saint Bruno of Cologne founded in 1086 the order of the Carthusians, well-known for its strictness, which soon spread over many countries of Europe. Wallenstein sounded a monastery of this order at Walditz near Gitschin, to which place in 1625 the corpse of his first wise was transferred (see 1. 3845). After Wallenstein's death his body was handed over to his widow and placed in the family-vault at Münchengrätz. It was afterwards removed and buried (in 1636) by the side of his first wise at Walditz.

Sitschin. The usual pronunciation is Sitschin, but the proper Czech pronunciation of Jičin is Si'tsschin. It is a small town in the north-east of Bohemia on the slope of the Riesengebirge. See Biccol. III. 6, l. 1662.

3479. hin, which is not absolutely necessary, expresses the idea of transferring. hin begrabe is thus short for hinbringe und begrabe.

3480. nun cinmal is concessive and explanatory 'the fact is that.' nun cinmal may often be rendered by 'indeed,' 'simply,' or 'I see.'

3484. fit (acc.) with a strong stress 'those.' See l. 1060 n.

3486. Scheinbild, n. 'phantom.' This line and the following three were taken by Schiller from the scene containing the mystical letter-oracle which he afterwards suppressed. See Appendix I. A, ll. 45—48. Instead of Scheinbild he has in that passage only Bild. Schiller is fond of using this simile. In a passage written for his poem Die Rünftler, which was also rejected on a final revision, he says:

Wie mit Glang fich bie Gewölfe malen Und bes Bergs besonnter Gipfel brennt Eh' sie selbst, die Königin der Strablen, Leuchtend aufzieht an dem Firmament, Tangt der Schönheit leichtgeschürzte hore Der Erkenntnis goldnem Tag voran.....

3488. ihre Geister, i.e. the presentiments of great events personified. Cp. the saying Große Ereignisse werfen ihre Schatten voraus.

3491. Schiller has here made a free use of the tradition that King Henry IV. of France, and also his queen Mary of Medicis, had fore-bodings of his untimely death (May 14, 1610). The story is told in the Augemeine Sammlung historischer Memoires (Vol. II. 1790)

edited by Schiller. The queen is reported to have had two dreams of ill omen a few days before the assassination of her husband by the fanatic François Ravaillac. Possibly this story may have influenced Schiller (see 1. 3466 n.) in introducing the dreams of the Countess.

3495. es. Note the characteristic use of es, 'it,' 'something,' which is often used in German, and especially by Schiller in his ballads, to denote that the subject of the action is vague, mysterious, or dreadful. See 1. 3744, and cp. Schiller's ballad Der Laucher in various places, e.g.

Es rif mich hinunter bligesfonell (1. 99),

ba froch's heran, regte bunbert Gelente jugleich (ll. 129-30).

Course, n. is the name of the famous Royal Palace at Paris, built by Francis I. It is now used as a museum and contains vast collections of antiquities and works of art.

3497. ber Gattin Krönungsfest. Before going to war (in 1610) Henry IV. had his wife crowned in order that she might act as regent at Paris during his absence. He was killed on the day after the ceremony.

3501. It is characteristic that immediately before the catastrophe the inner voice of warning is perfectly silent. We are reminded of the old classical saying *Quem deus perdere vult dementat prius*, and of characters such as Oedipus and Egmont who are represented as equally free from any apprehension on the eve of the catastrophe.

The third dream with the long corridor—the banging of the doors—the red carpet—comes very near to what actually happened.

3504. Thuren statusen susammen, trachend, 'doors swung to with a loud crash'—in reality the murderers burst open two doors by kicking (see l. 3733 and p. 277).

8509. Gine vote Dede. Wallenstein's body was wrapped up in the red carpet of his bed-room and thus carried down into the court and thence up to the castle. See the stage direction to Sc. 11, p. 167. In her dream the red colour indicates something violent and tragic.

3516. An allusion to her self-chosen end by means of poison.

SCENE 4.

- 3522. Dies Geschliecht, 'men of this stamp.' See 1. 584 n.
- 3525. Note the tragic irony in this line and the following.
- 3528. Larve, f. 'mask,' 'false face' is orig. derived fr. the Latin larva, 'ghost,' 'spectre,' 'mask,' and often means 'spectre' in German.

 After 3528. Ringtragen, m. 'Spanish collar.' Ethbinte, f. 'sash.'

3529. This line has only two accents. See Part I. Introd. p. xxviii.

3530. The introduction of the gulbene Grabenfette snapped in two as another evil omen disregarded by Wallenstein is a happy invention of the poet.

8533. Rries won Briaul in 1617. In this war Wallenstein relieved, with a regiment recruited by himself at his own expense, the fortress of Gradisca, which was hard pressed by the Venetians, and obliged the enemy to raise the siege. He was, in consequence of these services, appointed commander of the Moravian militia.

3537. glaubig is a South German form more common than the literary glaubig, which in the South of Germany is almost exclusively used of religious belief.

3541. Bannes is here again equivalent to Baubers. See l. 3348 n.

8542. Bie bod, 'strange how' or 'wonderful how.'

3543. Fof 3u Burgau. Wallenstein spent some time as a page at the Court of the Margrave Charles of Burgau. The Scotchman Gordon was a full grown man when he came over to Germany. See 1. 2545 n.

3546. gern seems here to be used in the South German way for oft.

3549. goldnen Mittelweg (or goldne Mittelstraße), the aurea mediocritas of Horace (Odes II. 10, 5).

3550. hat sich schiecht bewährt, 'has failed to show itself true,' 'has stood the test ill.' bewähren really means 'to show to be true (wahr).' The reflective use of bewähren is comparatively recent.

3554. sheeten has here the sense of 'poor,' which holds the mean between the original sense of 'simple' (l. 3625) and the modern sense of 'bad' (l. 3550). See l. III n.

3555. Mute is here used in its older sense of 'spirit,' 'heart' (Sinne, Heigen) which survives in the phrase mir ift...ju Mute. The usual modern sense is 'courageous spirit,' 'courage.'

8556. fishern Bott occurs not unfrequently in the poetry of Schiller (e.g. Xell l. 141) and his contemporaries (e.g. Bürger's Lied vom braven Mann l. 95). Bott, m. (short o and the t being pronounced distinctly) fr. the Fr. port, Lat. portus, generally means not so much a 'harbour' (Safen, m.) as a place of refuge, a 'safe place' in general. Here it may be taken in its original sense. See l. 3558. With the sentiment expressed in this line cp. the words of the chorus in Die Braut von Meffina I. 3, ll. 240 sqq.: Darum lob' ich mir niedrig zu stehen... On the similarity between the utterances of Gordon and those of the chorus in Greek tragedy see l. 2479 note.

3558. With this and the following lines cp. Schiller's distich called Erwartung und Erfüllung (1707):

In ben Dzean fchifft mit taufenb Daften ber Sangling, Still auf gerettetem Boot treibt in ben Safen ber Greis.

3559. ber, 'my.' See l. 111 n. and l. 3562.

3560. Rebensmoge, f. 'sea of life.' Boge is used collectively and Life compared to a sea-voyage. Cp. Goethe's allegorical poem Seefabrt, and Egmont's words at the end of the scene with his private secretary (Act II.) in which he expresses his hopes and his unshaken faith in his good fortune. He compares his life to a chariot-race.

3564. braunen Scheitelbaar. See the note to l. 1018.

3569. leichten = leicht hebenben, 'easily lifting,' or simply 'lightly.'

3571. Wallenstein believes in chiromancy as well as astrology. Cp. Biccol. III. 4, ll. 1590—92.

mochte, 'would be able,' 'would be justified.'

8576. This is a proverbial saying still much in use.

3585. bie alten Gethenvöller, viz. the Greeks, Romans, and also the Egyptians. The Greek idea of the 'envy of the Gods' is well set forth in Schiller's ballad Der Ring bes Rolptrates (written in 1797 during his work at Ballenftein). The Romans called this voluntary sacrifice of human lives to the Gods devotio. It is exemplified in the stories of Marcus Curtius and the two Decii. The Egyptian Typhon was the 'all-powerful destroyer,' the personification of the destructive powers of Nature. In Egyptian mythology he is reported to have killed from envy his own brother Osiris, the kind benefactor of mankind, and the old Egyptian kings are reported to have sacrificed human beings to him.

3588. Typhon. See the previous note.

3590. burch meine Schulb. This open confession shows Wallenstein's nobility of soul.

3591. Go for Go febr.

8596. After he has lost his dearest friend and thus, he thinks, has paid his due to the envious Gods, he feels quite certain that no more misfortune can possibly happen to him.

SCENE 5.

According to Schiller's authority, Murr, Wallenstein had a discussion with Seni on the eve of his assassination. The astrologer had come to warn him. Wallenstein was anxious to know if according to the plane-

tary aspect the danger was over, but Seni told him that the stars prophesied some great danger in the immediate future. In this scene Schiller makes Seni repeat his warnings most emphatically three times (cp. the three dreams of the Countess).

3597. wie außer sich can mean 'like one beside himself' or 'how sull of excitement.' The former rendering seems to give the better sense,

3606. Beichen, n. pl. 'signs'='constellations of heaven,' 'stars.'

3613. This is another case of tragic irony. Wallenstein has believed in the stars when his belief deceived him, here when the oracle is for once right and might have saved him he refuses to listen to it.

3615. greulich, 'gruesome,' 'horrible.'

Saus bes Lebens. See the note to 1. 24.

3616. Unhold, m. 'monster.' The word Unhold ('an unpropitious one') is especially used of evil spirits, sorcerers and the Devil.

3619. \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{e}\text{it}'}\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$e}\text{\$\text{\$t\$}'}\$}}\$. In spite of his astrological speculations Seni was a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church.

3634. bie bas Berberben befängelte, lit. 'that would give wings to ruin,' say 'that winged the shafts of ruin.'

3635. sidyres stands again for 'which you believe to be so secure.' See the note to 1. 753. Gordon cannot possibly say more without betraying Buttler's secret. He is quite right. The rapid progress of the Swedes furnishes Buttler with a pretext for insisting on immediate execution.

3651. ber niegefallne, supply Friedland from 1. 3649.

3654. Blut, n. viz. that of Max and his brave Cuirassiers.

3656. mir vergeben laffen, on the condition of humbling myself and immediately retiring into inactivity. Cp. ll. 521 sqq.

3660. tann sein, auch nicht, 'may be I had not.' We may, however, be assured that even the knowledge of the price which he would have to pay would not have turned Wallenstein aside from his ambitious projects. Wallenstein feels this, therefore he adds to the first tann sein at once the corrective tann sein, auch nicht.

3664. auf...ftille. These words, which inform the spectator that the murderous scene at the Castle is over and that now Wallenstein's death is imminent, never fail to produce a great effect.

3665. Rammerling, m. is rarely used instead of Rammerer. It does not convey any sense of contempt in this passage. See l. 104 n.

3667. In ord. prose mit bem Raifer cannot be separated from Frieben.

3668. Karntnersand, 'country of the Carinthians,' 'Carinthia.' The formation is a poetic one. Similar ones are Böhmersand, Ungarsand, Schweizersand (in the ballad Der Graf von Habsburg). Cp. Switzerland.

3671. ersețen without an object is unusual for the absolute Ersaş seiften or Ersaş bieten.

3674. bu mich has a tragic double sense, as both are killed.

3677. This line and the following are a much used familiar quotation. For the hearer the last three lines are full of tragic irony.

3679. With this line cp. Egmont's words on the night before his execution, in which he utters a desire for complete rest: Der Mube legt sich noch einmal vor der Pforte des Todes nieder und ruht tief aus, als ob er einen weiten Beg ju wandern hatte. (Act v.)

Scene 6.

The accounts of Wallenstein's assassination vary in the different authorities and cannot be relied upon in matters of detail. A very different account recently published from a contemporary newspaper is printed on p. 281. In this scene and the following one Schiller has skilfully utilised some characteristic features from his sources. His own account at the end of the fourth book of his *History* runs as follows:

Der Aftrolog hatte sich beurlaubt, und Mallenstein war zu Bette, als hauptmann Deveroux mit sechs hellebarbierern vor seiner Bohnung erschien und von ber Bache, ber es nichts Auserordentliches war, ihn zu einer ungewöhnlichen Zeit bei dem General aus. und eingehen zu sehen, ohne Schwierigkeit eingelassen wurde. Ein Page, der ihm auf der Areppe begegnet und karm machen will, wird mit einer Bike durchstochen. In dem Borzimmer stoßen die Morder auf einen Kammerdiener, der aus dem Schlasgemach seines herrn tritt und den Schlüssel zu demselben soeben abgezogen hat. Den Finger auf den Mund legend, bedeutet sie der erschrockne Stlav, keinen Lärm zu machen, weil der Herzog eben eingeschlasen sei. "Freund," rust Deverour ihn an, "seht ist es Zeit, zu lärmen!" Unter diesen Worten rennt er gegen die verschlossene Thüre, die auch von innen verriegelt ist, und sprengt sie mit einem Austritte.

Ballenstein war burch ben Anall, ben eine losgehende Klinte erregte, aus bem ersten Schlaf aufgepocht worben und ans Kenster gesprungen, um ber Bache zu rusen. In diesem Augenblick horte er aus den Venstern des anstoßenden Gebaudes das heulen und Bestlagen der Gräfinnen Terzth und Ainsty, die soeben von dem gewaltsamen Tod ihrer Manner benachrichtigt worden. Ehe er Zeit hatte, diesem schrecklichen Borfalle nachzubenten, stand Devecoux mit seinen Morbeg-hilfen im Zimmer. Er war noch im bloßen Gembe, wie er aus dem Bette gesprungen war, zunächt an dem Venster an einen Tisch gelehnt. "Bist du der Schelm," schreit Deveroux ihn an, "der des Kaisers Bolt zu dem Feind überführen und Seiner Maziestät die Krone vom Saupte herunter reißen will? Zeht mußt du sterben." Er halt einige Augenblick inne, als ob er eine Antwort

erwartete; aber Überraschung und Eros verschließen Wallensteins Munb. Die Arme weit auseinander breitend, empfängt er vorn in ber Bruft ben tötlichen Stoß ber Bartisane und fällt babin in seinem Blut. obne einen Laut auszustoßen.

3680. bas Beichen, viz. stamping with his foot. See the end of this scene.

3691. Ich stell's...heim, usually Ich stell's...anheim, 'I leave it....' heim stellen really means in den Bereich or in die Macht stellen, 'to place within the sphere or power of...,' es, viz. the decision of W.'s sate.

3692. Day ich...mich untersinge, 'that I should take upon myself.' untersangen orig. means 'to embrace'; sich untersangen, 'to embrace for oneself,' 'to take upon oneself' something (which one is not able to accomplish). sich is ethic dat. Cp. the similar verb sich unterstehen.

3699. 316. According to some writers Illo (see Ranke's History of Wallenstein, p. 308), but according to others (e.g. Murr) not he but Terzky defended himself desperately. Schiller naturally ascribed the prolonged defence to the more energetic and boisterous Illo.

8700. wir. The poet has made Buttler take part in the fight and get wounded in order to provide Gordon with another reason for entreaty.

3704. Er foll nicht fterben, 'He must not die.'

3707. In prose we should say Der Gerechtigfeit ift genug gefcheben (or genug getban), 'Justice is satisfied.'

3709. morbet... Schlaf. This exclamation is obviously an imitation of the well-known lines from *Macheth* II. 2:

Methought I heard a voice cry 'Sleep no more! Macbeth does murder sleep.'

3713. Gott ift barmhergig sounds strangely in the mouth of the merciless Buttler.

SCENE 7.

3728. Somaofinn'ger does not here mean 'imbecile' but 'fainthearted,' 'weak.' Cp. Schiller's letter to Iffland (Dec. 24, 1798).

3732. Siffe! The valet falls a victim to his devotion to Wallenstein.

After 3733. Baffengetöfe. Schiller has modified the facts to suit his dramatic purpose. The doors were knocked in by force, but there was no fighting. Wallenstein met his death heroically without uttering a word. See the account given above, but cp. p. 281. The pike with which Deveroux pierced his general is still shown in the town-hall at Eger.

SCENE 8.

3734. 3hr, viz. Thekla's.

3744. Es. See the note to 1. 3495.

SCENE Q.

8751. This line means that the present moment is of the greatest importance for the destinies of the world.

3757. Der Generallentnant. As a matter of fact it was not Piccolomini but Gallas who entered Eger, and he only on the morning after the murder. The poet here assumes the distance between Frauenberg and Eger to be much smaller than it really is. In doing so, however, he makes legitimate use of his poetic freedom.

SCENE 10.

3773. We witness the complete breaking up of the household. After the devoted attendant has met his death in trying to rouse the guards, two selfish servants are introduced here and well contrasted. One is a coward, the other a bold thief, who in the midst of the general confusion and in the presence of the dead body of his master helps himself to some of the Duke's silver. It has been suggested that he only carries the silver plate away in order to save it from the murderers, but this is probably a mistake.

After 3775. fast sich. The Countess too after she has realised the complete ruin of her house goes without uttering a word or a cry to meet her death by taking poison.

SCENE 11.

3780. bas man bie Ranglei —, supply vertopliese or versiegele. After Wallenstein's death Buttler, Gordon and Lesley at once proceeded to lock up Wallenstein's cabinet. The greater part of his papers had been left at Pilsen and were seized there.

After 3781. alles verliert sich still, 'all disperse in silence.'

3783. The following words of Octavio are mere sophistry. He has well understood Buttler's words l. 1168, and by not contradicting and preventing him participates in his crime. Buttler's retort is perfectly right. So clever a man as Octavio shows himself throughout the play cannot be really surprised at what has happened. He completely fails in his attempt to excuse himself and the Emperor, and we cannot but acknowledge the justness of Buttler's cold and cutting replies, especially ll. 3800 sqq.

8790. Urtel, n. The order was: lebend ober tot.

8793. Berganglichen has here the sense of fich anbernben.

3795. Must' es... Certainly, if the order was to be executed at all.

3797. Des Menichen Engel ift bie Beit has become a familiar quotation.

3798. ansuperten, 'to fix on,' 'to attach to,' like a seal to a document, completing it beyond revocation.

8808. This is quite true in spite of some inconsistencies occurring in Act IV. only. See the note to Il. 2602, 2806.

3809. Erfolg, m. stands here in the sense of Folge, f. 'consequence.'

8811. nach Bien. Buttler really went soon after the murder to Vienna accompanied by Deveroux. The Emperor addressed him graciously, gave him his hand, ordered the Archbishop to put a golden chain round his neck, made him a Count for his "Detectität" in so difficult a position, and gave him the large estate of Friedberg, which had belonged to Wallenstein. But he did not long enjoy the reward of his deed, as he died before the end of the year.

SCENE 12.

3817. This line is evidently spoken in a conciliatory sense and should therefore not be referred to the actions of Wallenstein but to the acts of Buttler and his accomplices. The Countess, however, tells him that he must not blame others but himself.

3821. Dies Saus = Our house, our family. This is also the meaning of Saus in the following passage.

3823. This line and the following evidently cannot have any but a metaphorical sense: I have set our house (i.e. our family affairs) in order and let you decide what is to be done further. It should not be assumed that the Countess had actually locked up the house (which was not her own but the Mayor's), or Wallenstein's private apartments, which would not have been of much use.

3829. The same request occurs in Maria Stuart v. 8, Il. 3773—5 and at the end of Goethe's Egmont (Egmont to Alva's son Ferdinand).

3838. ehrt Ihr Unglud, say 'respects your misfortune.'

3845. With this line and the following cp. 1. 3477 n.

3848. bantfar between commas has here the force of a sentence 'in token of his gratitude,' 'in order to show his gratitude.'

3852. uns. The Countess here speaks of herself as if she were dead.
3854. verbleichen, we should now say erbleichen or werben bleich. verbleichen is usually said of material losing colour.

3856. Sie benfen. The use of the indic. pres. expresses her assurance. 'Surely you think...' glaubten = glauben tonnten.

3862. Anhaniger, 'more becoming.' The older meaning of anhaning is 'suitable,' the usual modern one is 'decent.' It is derived fr. anhahen (short for wohl anhahen), 'to suit well,' originally used of articles of dress. entebries seems here to denote rather 'devoid of honour' (ungeshries)

than 'deprived of honour,' 'disgraced,' which is its ordinary meaning.

3866. This Imperial letter is the tenth of the important written documents which are skilfully introduced in this drama.

3867. Fürsten. Cp. ll. 1210 and 2766. The promotion of Piccolomini immediately after the fall of Wallenstein is contrary to history but produces a great effect at the end of the drama. Through the death of Max, his sole heir, this distinction has become worthless to him, and at the same time he must reproach himself for having largely contributed to the death of his son. The first marks of honour and of Imperial favour were really shown to Gallas, while Octavio Piccolomini was only in 1639 made Duke of Amalfi by King Philip IV. of Spain in consequence of his victory at Diedenhofen. After the death of Wallenstein the Emperor only rewarded him by the gift of the town of Nachod and its environs.

Account of Wallenstein's death from a contemporary newspaper:

"Aus Eger, vom 29. Februarij. - Wie es fonften mit Ribermachung bes Ballfteiners und anbern bergegangen ift ju vernehmen: Rachbem ber Ballfteiner mit vnafebr 800 Mann allbie antommen, fo Er in bie Doerffer lofiert und vom Dbr. Buttler, ju bem er fich nichts bofes verfeben, eingeholt worben: ift barauf ber Graf Tersty, Graff Rinsty, Obrister 3llo und Rittmeifter Reumann, fo willig ericbienen, von ben Raps, affeftionirten auff bie Burgt gebetten, onter Bege ond bei ber Tafel auch ber Subscription ihres jungft gemachten Schluffes gebacht worben, ift ein Commanbirter Trupp Tragoner in bie Stub tommen, biefe vier alebalb ftillichweigend niebergeschoffen : von bannen zu bes Frieblanbers Quartier geeilet, Die Schilbtwacht, einen Kammerling, einen Baap (fo fie nicht gum Friedlander einlaffen wolle) niebergeschoffen: In biefem Tumult öffnet ber Berbog bie Thur, ba bann ber commanbirte Offizier ibm alebalb einen Stich burch ben Leib gegeben: ale aber ber Bertog fich ermunbert und nach feinem Bewehr greiffen wollen, bat er ibm noch zween Stich gegeben, bag ber Bertog barnieber gefallen, alfo bag bas Blut in ber Stub berumbgefloffen : bernach ibn in ein Beth Thuch gewidelt, vnb alfo auf bie Burgt geschleppt: Dan hat in fepnem Lofament feche Tonnen Golbs gefunden."

APPENDIX I.

SCENES OMITTED IN THE PRINTED EDITIONS.

A. ASTROLOGICAL SCENE.

Wallenstein. So ist er tot, mein alter Freund und Lehrer? Seni. Er starb zu Nabua in seinem hundert Und neunten Lebensjahr, grad auf die Stunde, Die er im Horostop sich selbst bestimmt; Und unter drei Orakeln, die er nachließ, Wovon zwei in Erfüllung schon gegangen, Kand man auch dies, und alle Welt will meinen, Es geh' auf dich.

(Er fcreibt mit großen Buchftaben auf eine fcmarge Safel.)



Wallenstein (auf die Tafel blidend). Ein fünffach F. — Sm! Seltsam!
Die Geister pflegen Dunkelheit zu lieben —
Wer mir das nach der Wahrheit lesen tonnte.
To Seni. Es ift gelesen, herr.
Wallenstein.
Es ift ? Und heißt?

Seni. Du hörtest von bem siebensachen M,
Das von bem namlichen Philosophus
Rurz vor bem Ginscheib bes hochseligen Raisers
Matthias in bie Belt gestellet worben.

15

5

Ballenftein. Ja wohl! Es gab uns bamals viel au benten.

Bie bieg es boch? Ein Mond bat es gebeutet.

Seni. Magnus Monarcha Mundi Matthias Mense Majo Morietur. Ballenftein. Und bas traf punftlich ein, im Dai verftarb er.

Seni. Der jenes M gebeutet nach ber Babrbeit.

20

Sat auch bies F gelefen.

Ballenftein (gefpannt).

Run! Raf boren !

Seni. Es ift ein Bers.

Rallenftein. In Berfen fpricht bie Bottheit.

Seni (fcbreibt mit großen Buchftaben auf bie Tafel).

Ballenftein (lieft). Fidat Fortunae Friedlandus.

Seni. Friedland traue bem Glud. (Schreibt weiter.)

Ballenftein (lieft).

Fata Favebunt.

Seni. Die Berbangniffe werben ibm bolb fein. 25 Ballenftein. Friedland traue bem Glud! Die Berhangniffe merben ibm bolb fein.

> (Er bleibt in tiefen Bebanten fteben.) Bober bies Bort mir ichallt - Db es gang leer. Db gang gewichtig ift, bas ift bie Frage! Dier giebt's tein Mittleres. Die bochfte Beisheit Grengt bier fo nabe an ben bochften Babn. 30 Bo foll ich's prufen? - Bas bie Sinne mir Seltsames bringen, ob es aus ben Tiefen Bebeimnisvoller Runft beraufgeftiegen. Db nur ein Trugbilb auf ber Oberflache -Somer ift bas Urteil, benn Beweise giebt's 35 Sier feine. Rur bem Beifte in uns Giebt fich ber Geift von außen ju ertennen. Ber nicht ben Glauben bat, fur ben bemubn Sich bie Damonen in verlornen Bunbern, Und in bem finnvoll tiefen Buch ber Sterne 40 Lieft fein gemeines Aug' nur ben Ralenber. Dem reben bie Dratel, ber fie nimmt. Und wie ber Schatte fonft ber Birflichfeit. So tann ber Rorper bier bem Schatten folgen. Denn wie ber Sonne Bilb fich auf bem Dunftfreis 45 Malt, eb' fie tommt, fo fcbreiten auch ben großen Befdiden ibre Beifter icon poran. Und in bem Beute manbelt icon bas Morgen. Die Machte, bie ben Menfchen feltfam fuhren,

Drehn oft bas Janusbild ber Zeit ihm um,
Die Zutunft muß die Gegenwart gebären.
Fidat Fortunae Friedlandus, Fata Favebunt.
Es klingt nicht, wie ein menschlich Wort. — Die Worte
Der Menschen sind nur wesenlose Zeichen,
Der Geister Worte sind lebendige Mächte.
Es tritt mir nah wie eine dunkle Arast
Und rudt an meinen tiessen Lebenssäden.
Dir ist, indem ich's bilde mit den Lippen,
Als habe sich's allmählig, und es träte
Starrblidend mir ein Geisterbaupt entaegen —.

This scene was written by the poet with the intention of putting it at the beginning of Mallenfleine Lob, but it was finally rejected on the advice of Goethe and was replaced by the present introductory scene, which had in fact been written before the suppressed scene. The correspondence of the friends concerning this scene is very interesting, see the letters of (1) Dec. 4, 1798 (Schiller to Goethe); (2) Dec. 5, 1798 (Goethe to Schiller); (3) Dec. 7, 1798 (Schiller to Goethe); (4) Dec. 8, 1798 (Goethe to Schiller); (5) Dec. 11, 1798 (Schiller to Goethe). The rejected scene was not published during Schiller's lifetime, but on April 4, 1807 Goethe published it in Cotta's 'Morgenblatt.'

B. BUTTLER'S MONOLOGUE.

3ch habe mir ben reinen Auf gespart
Mein Leben lang. Die Arglist vieses Serzogs
Raubt mir ves Lebens hochten Schat, baß ich
Bor viesem Schwächling Gorbon muß erroten.
Dem geht die Treue über alles, nichts
hat er sich vorzuwersen. Selbst dem weichlichen
Gefühl entgegen unterwirft er sich
Der harten Pflicht. Mich hat die Leibenschaft
In schwachem Augenblick davon gewendet.
Ich stehe neben ihm der schlechter Mann;
Und tennt die Welt auch meinen Treubruch nicht,
Ein Wisser boch bezeugt ihn — jener hochgesinnte
Octavio! Es lebt ein Mensch auf Erben,
Der das Geheimnis hat, mich zu entehren.
Rein, diesen Schandsked tilgt nur Blut! —

5

10

15

Du, Friedland, ober ich. - In meine Sanbe Giebt bich bas Glud. - 3ch bin mir felbft ber Rachte. Richt Grosmut ift ber Beift ber Belt. Rrieg führt ber Menich, er liegt au Belb. Dug um bes Dafeine fcmalen Boben fechten : 20 Glatt ift ber Grund, und auf ibn brudt bie gaft Der Belt mit allen ihren Dachten! Und wenn er nicht ben Rettungsaft Dit fonellem Mug' erfpaht und faßt, Richt in ben Boben greift mit feftem guß, 25 Erhebt ibn ber gewalt'ge Fluß, Und bingerafft im Strubel feiner Bogen, Wird er verschlungen und hinabgezogen. (Gr gebt ab.)

The monologue was first published in 1799 in the Jahrbücher der Preussischen Monarchie. For other editions and various readings see Vollmer, p. 453. Schiller's probable reasons for finally rejecting this monologue have been well set forth by G. Kettner in the Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie, Vol. XVIII. pp. 54 sqq.

APPENDIX II.

POEMS CONNECTED WITH WALLENSTEINS TOD.

A. Thefla.

Gine Beifterftimme.

Bo ich sei und wo mich hingewendet, Als mein flücht'ger Schatte die entschwebt? Sab' ich nicht beschloffen und geendet, Sab' ich nicht geliebet und gelebt? Billft du nach den Nachtigallen fragen, Die mit seelenvoller Melodie Dich entzückten in des Lenzes Tagen? Nur so lang sie liebten, waren sie. Ob ich den Berlorenen gefunden? Glaube mir, ich bin mit ihm vereint, Wo sich nicht mehr trennt, was sich verbunden, Dort, wo keine Thrane wird geweint! Dorten wirst auch bu uns wiederfinden, Benn bein Lieben unserm Lieben gleicht; Dort ist auch ber Bater frei von Sunben, Den der blut'ge Mord nicht mehr erreicht.

Und er fuhlt, baß ihn tein Bahn betrogen, Als er aufwarts zu ben Sternen fah; Denn wie jeber wägt, wird ihm gewogen; Wer es glaubt, bem ift bas Geil'ge nah.

Bort gehalten wird in jenen Raumen Jebem fconen, glaubigen Gefühl. Bage bu, ju irren und ju traumen! Hoher Sinn liegt oft in find'fchem Spiel.

This poem was first published in the Taschenbuch für Damen auf 1803 and appeared in the same year in the second volume of Schiller's collected poems. He wrote to his intimate friend Körner, to whom he had sent the poem in manuscript, on October 11, 1802: "Mich freut's, baß bas Liebchen ber Thella Deinen Beifall hat. Ich habe es mit Liebe gemacht."

The poem has been carefully discussed by G. Kettner in the Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie, Vol. XX. pp. 340 sqq.

B. FROM Manie.

Auch bas Schöne muß fterben! Das Menschen und Götter bezwinget, Richt bie eherne Bruft ruhrt es bes ftygischen Zeus.

Siehe, ba weinen bie Götter, es weinen bie Göttinnen alle, Daß bas Schöne vergeht, baß bas Bollfommene firbt. Auch ein Alaglied zu sein im Mund ber Geliebten, ift herrlich; Denn bas Gemeine geht klanglos zum Orkus binab.

This poem was written in 1800. The title means 'Song of Complaint.'

APPENDIX III.

CHARACTER OF WALLENSTEIN.

(From the History, Book IV.)

So enbigte Ballenftein in einem Alter von funfzig Jahren fein thatenreiches und außerorbentliches Leben; burch Ehrgeig emporgehoben, burch Ehrfucht gefturgt, bei allen feinen Mangeln noch groß und bewundernewert, unübertrefflich, wenn er Dag gehalten batte. Die Tugenben bes Berrichers und Gelben, Rlugbeit, Gerechtigfeit, Veftigfeit und Dut, ragen in feinem g Charafter toloffalifc bervor; aber ibm fehlten bie fanfteren Tugenben bes Denichen, bie ben Gelben gieren und bem Gerricher Liebe erwerben. Burcht mar ber Talisman burch ben er wirkte; ausschweifenb im Strafen wie im Belobnen, mußte er ben Gifer feiner Untergebenen in immermabrenber Spannung ju erhalten, und geborcht ju fein wie er, fonnte fein Felbherr in 10 mittlern und neuern Beiten fich rubmen. Debr als Tapferfeit galt ibm Untermurfiafeit gegen feine Befeble, weil burch jene nur ber Solbat, burch biefe ber Felbberr banbelt. Er übte bie Folgsamteit ber Truppen burch eigenfinnige Berordnungen und belobnte bie Billigfeit, ibm ju geborden, auch in Rleinigfeiten, mit Berichwendung, weil er ben Geborfam bober als ben 15 Begenftanb fcatte. Ginemale ließ er bei Lebeneftrafe verbieten, bag in ber gangen Armee feine anbern als rote Felbbinben getragen werben follten. Gin Rittmeifter batte biefen Befehl taum vernommen, als er feine mit Golb burdwirfte Felbbinbe abnahm und mit Suffen trat. Ballenftein, bem man es binterbrachte, machte ibn auf ber Stelle jum Dbriften. Stets mar fein 20 Blick auf bas Ganze gerichtet, und bei allem Scheine ber Billfur verlor er boch nie ben Grunbfat ber 3medmäßigfeit aus ben Augen. Die Raubereien ber Solbaten in Freundes Land batten geschärfte Berordnungen gegen bie Marobeurs veranlagt, und ber Strang mar jebem gebrobt, ben man auf einem Diebstahl betreten murbe. Da geschah es, bag Ballenftein felbft einem Sol- 25 baten auf bem Felbe begegnete, ben er ununtersucht als einen Ubertreter bes Befetes ergreifen ließ, und mit bem gewohnlichen Donnerwort, gegen welches feine Ginwendung ftattfanb: "Lag bie Beftie bangen!" jum Balgen verbammte. Der Solbat beteuert und beweift feine Unichulb, aber bie unwiberrufliche Senteng ift beraus. "Go bange man bich unschulbig," fagte ber Un. 30 menichliche; "befto gemiffer wirb ber Schulbige gittern." Schon macht man bie Anstalten, biefen Befehl zu vollziehen, als ber Solbat, ber fich ohne Rettung verloren fieht, ben verzweifelten Entichlug fagt, nicht ohne Rache gu

Kerben. Butenb fallt er seinen Richter an, wird aber, ehe er seinen Borfat ausführen tann, von der überlegenen Anzahl entwaffnet. "Bett laßt ihn 35 laufen!" fagte der herzog; "es wird Schreden genug erregen." — Seine Breigebigkeit wurde dunermeßliche Einkunfte unterstützt, welche jahrlich auf drei Millionen geschätzt wurden, die ungeheuren Summen nicht gerechnet, die er unter dem Namen von Brandschatzungen zu erpressen wußte. Sein freier Sinn und heller Berstand erhob ihn über die Religionsvorurteile seines 40 Jahrhunderts, und die Zesuiten vergaben es ihm nie, daß er ihr System durchschaute und in dem Papste nichts als einen römischen Bischof sah.

Aber, wie fcon feit Samuels bes Propheten Tagen feiner, ber fich mit ber Rirche entameite, ein aludliches Enbe nabm, fo vermehrte auch Ballenftein Durch Moncheintriguen verlor er ju Regeneburg ben 45 bie Babl ibrer Opfer. Rommanboftab und ju Eger bas Leben; burch monchische Runfte verlor er vielleicht, mas mehr als beibes, feinen ehrlichen Ramen und feinen guten Ruf por ber Rachwelt. Denn enblich muß man jur Steuer ber Berechtigfeit gefteben, bag es nicht gang treue Febern finb, bie uns bie Befdicte biefes außerorbentlichen Mannes überliefert haben; bag bie Berraterei bes Bergogs 50 und fein Entwurf auf bie bobmifche Rrone fich auf teine ftreng bewiefene Thatsache, bloß auf wahrscheinliche Bermutungen gründen. Roch bat sich bas Dofument nicht gefunden, bas uns bie geheimen Triebfebern feines Sanbelns mit hiftorifcher Buverlaffigteit aufbedte, und unter feinen öffentlichen allgemein beglaubigten Thaten ift feine, bie nicht enblich aus einer unschulbigen Quelle 55 tonnte gefloffen fein. Biele feiner getabeltften Schritte beweisen blog feine ernftliche Reigung jum Frieden: Die meiften anbern erflart und entschulbigt bas gerechte Migtrauen gegen ben Raifer, und bas verzeibliche Beftreben, feine Bichtigfeit ju behaupten. Bwar jeugt fein Betragen gegen ben Rurfürften von Bapern von einer unebeln Rachsucht und einem unversobnlichen Geifte : 60 aber teine feiner Thaten berechtigt uns, ibn ber Berraterei fur überwiefen ju balten. Wenn endlich Not und Berzweiffung ibn antreiben, bas Urteil wirklich ju verbienen, bas gegen ben Unschulbigen gefällt mar, fo tann biefes bem Urteil felbft nicht zur Rechtfertigung gereichen : fo fiel Ballenftein, nicht weil er Rebell war, fonbern er rebellierte, weil er fiel. Gin Unglud fur ben 65 Lebenben, bağ er eine fiegenbe Partei fich jum Feinbe gemacht batte; - ein Unglud für ben Toten, bag ibn biefer Feinb überlebte und feine Gefchichte fcrieb.

APPENDIX IV.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE books marked with an asterisk have been seen or consulted by the present editor. The following list does not lay claim to absolute completeness, but it is hoped that no book of real importance has been overlooked. The titles of most of the English and German School editions have been considerably shortened in order to save space. Only translations into the English language have been enumerated.

Many other small pamphlets and short articles which cannot be enumerated here are mentioned in Hettler's book and in some other works mentioned above. Cf. also Goedeke's Grundriss, Vol v (new ed.), pp. 214 sqq. and J. P. Anderson's bibliographical appendix to H. W. Nevinson's 'Life of Schiller.' London. 1889. pp. VI—VII and XXI—XXII.; and Georg Schmidt 'Die Wallenstein Litteratur,' 1626—1878. Beilage zum I Hefte der 'Mitteilungen des Vereins für Geschichte der Deutschen in Böhmen.' XVII Jahrgang. Prag. 1878. (Nos. 433—613.)

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^{*}Schillers Briefwechsel mit Körner. Von 1784 bis zum Tode Schillers. 2nd edition, ed. Karl Goedeke. 2 vols. Leipzig. 1874. Vol. II. Also in the edition of the correspondence in Cotta's 'Bibliothek der Weltlitteratur.'

- *Briefwechsel zwischen Schiller und W. v. Humboldt. 2d ed. Stuttgart. 1876. Also in Cotta's 'Bibliothek der Weltlitteratur.'
- *Briefwechsel zwischen Schiller und Cotta. Ed. Wilh. Vollmer. Stuttgart. 1876.
- *Briefwechsel zwischen Schiller und Goethe. Ed. Wilh. Vollmer. 4th ed. 2 parts. Stuttgart. 1881. (A good popular edition in 4 small volumes, with introd. by Franz Muncker forms part of Cotta's 'Bibliothek der Weltlitteratur.')
- *Schillers Briefe, herausgegeben und mit Anmerkungen versehen von Fritz Jonas. Kritische Gesamtausgabe. Deutsche Verlagsanstalt. Stuttgart. Leipzig. Berlin. Wien. No year. (Since 1892.) 5 volumes have appeared (1772—end of 1798), the sixth is in course of publication, it contains at present the letters up to 1802.
- *Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen. VII, 395 sqq.; XII, 306 sqq.; XIII, 20 sqq.
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- Abraham a Santa Clara (Ulrich Megerle), Reimb dich oder ich Liss dich. Luzern. 1687. (Cf. Archiv für Litteraturgeschichte, II (1872), 402 sqq. and Vol. 1, pp. 204—5 of this edition.)
- Matthaeus Merian (der Ältere), Topographie von Böhmen. (Cf. Archiv für Litteraturgeschichte, 11, 168—0.)
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- *H. Hallwich, Wallensteins Ende. Leipzig. 1879. 2 volumes.
- *E. Schebek, Die Lösung der Wallensteinfrage. Berlin. 1881. Appendix 1882.
- *G. Irmer, Die Verhandlungen Schwedens und seiner Verbündeten mit Wallenstein und dem Kaiser, von 1631—34. 3 vols. Leipzig. 1888—91.
- *Arnold Gaedeke. Wallensteins Verhandlungen mit den Schweden und Sachsen. 1631-34. Frankfurt am Main. 1885.
- *E. Hildebrand. Wallenstein und seine Verbindungen mit den Schweden. Aktenstücke aus dem schwedischen Reichsarchiv zu Stockholm herausgegeben. Frankfurt am Main. 1888.
- *Max Lenz. Zur Kritik Sezyma Rašin's. Important essay published in the 'Historische Zeitschrift.' Vol. 59. München und Leipzig. 1888.
- *Karl Lamprecht. Deutsche Geschichte. v, 2. Berlin. 1895. pp. 711-45.
- *A. Gindely. History of the Thirty Years' War, translated by Andrew ten Brook. Complete in 2 vols. London. 1885. (With illustrations.)
- *Georg Winter. Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges. Berlin. 1893. (Forms part of W. Oncken's great collection called 'Allgemeine Geschichte in Einzeldarstellungen.' Valuable illustrations. At the end criticism of previous works on Wallenstein.)
- *G. Droysen. Gustaf Adolf. 2 vols. Leipzig. 1869—1870.
- *G. Droysen. Bernhard von Weimar. 2 vols. Leipzig. 1885.
- *Aug. Kluckhohn. Zur neusten Wallenstein-Litteratur (in 'Deutsche Rundschau'). Vol. 71 (1892), pp. 434 sqq.
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